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THE

ASIATIC JOURNAL

AND

MONTHLY REGISTER

FOR

British India and its Dependencies:

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Review of New Publications.
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Prices Current of East-India Produce.
Indian Securities and Exchanges.
Daily Prices of Stocks, &c. &c. &c.

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THE

ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

JANUARY, 1828.

Original Communications,

&c. &c. &c.

THE CALCUTTA STAMP TAX.

No measure of the Indian government has perhaps ever produced a stronger effect upon the public mind, at home as well as abroad, than the regulation imposing a stamp duty upon legal and commercial instruments at Calcutta, the inhabitants of which have hitherto enjoyed an exemption from this tax, although levied for some years past in the provinces. The degree of feverish excitement which prevails in the community of our eastern metropolis is kept alive by the apprehension that this measure is a political experiment, intended to try how far a system of taxation analogous to that at home can be introduced into our eastern settlements; and that, if carried, this tax will be the harbinger of a host of others. In compliance with our usual practice, of not suffering current political topics relating to India to pass by without notice, we shall, in a spirit of perfect freedom and impartiality, bestow a few cursory observations upon the present measure.

We are not inclined, and we think it totally unnecessary, to examine the arguments and positions of the petitioners against the tax and against the registering of the regulation in the Supreme Court. Our object will be to deal with the question in its simple original form; leaving the multitude of topics with which the ingenuity of lawyers has contrived to entangle it, to those who can find amusement in the solution of ideal difficulties.

The questions to be considered in this case are two; the legality and the expediency of the tax; that is, first, whether there is any power given by the British Parliament for its imposition; and, secondly, whether, supposing the power to exist, it has been judiciously exerted on this occasion.

The opposition to the stamp tax at Calcutta is grounded mainly upon its alleged illegality. It is asserted that no parliamentary authority exists by which such a tax can be imposed. There cannot be a stronger example of the imperfections inherent in human legislation than that such an argument can be urged in respect to an enactment so exceedingly clear and simple as the law upon this subject appears to us. The act of the 53d Geo. III., c. 155, upon

which the authority is assumed to be founded, has probably been diligently and attentively read by thousands of persons, and we do not think it likely that a single individual of the number ever put any other construction upon the words of the act which are now in dispute, than that put by the government, till the present question arose.

The 98th section of the act just quoted, gives authority to the local government of India to impose duties and taxes in the following terms:

And whereas it is expedient that the governments of the said Company established at Fort William, Fort Saint George, Bombay, and Prince of Wales Island respectively, should have authority to impose duties and taxes to be levied within the several towns of Calcutta and Madras, the town and island of Bombay and Prince of Wales Island, and also duties and taxes to be paid by persons subject to the jurisdictions of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, the court of the Recorder of Bombay, and the Court of Judicature at Prince of Wales Island respectively; be it therefore enacted, that it shall and may be lawful to and for the Governor General in Council of Fort William in Bengal, and to and for the Governor in Council of Fort Saint George, and to and for the Governor in Council of Bombay, and to and for the Governor in Council of Prince of Wales Island, within the respective presidencies of Fort William, Fort Saint George, Bombay, and Prince of Wales Island, to impose all such duties of customs and other taxes, to be levied, raised, and paid within the said towns of Calcutta and Madras, the said town and island of Bombay and Prince of Wales Island, and upon and by all persons whomsoever, resident or being therein respectively, and in respect of all goods, wares, merchandizes, commodities and property whatsoever also being therein respectively; and also upon and by all persons whomsoever, whether British born or foreigners, resident or being in any country or place within the authority of the said governments respectively; and in respect of all goods, wares, merchandizes, commodities and property whatsoever, being in any such country or place, in as full, large and ample manner as such Governor General in Council, or Governors in Council respectively may now lawfully impose any duties or taxes to be levied, raised, or paid, upon or by any persons whomsoever, or in any place whatsoever, within the authority of the said governments respectively: provided always, that no imposition of any such duty or tax, or any increase of any such duty or tax, within the said towns of Calcutta or Madras, the said town and island of Bombay or Prince of Wales Island, shall be valid or effectual, until the same shall have been sanctioned by the said Court of Directors, with the approbation of the said Board of Commissioners, in manner herein-before prescribed respecting duties and taxes of export, import, and transit on goods, wares, or merchandize.

The 99th section gives to the local governments the power of making laws and regulations respecting such duties and taxes, and of imposing fines and forfeitures for non-payment thereof.

Now, it appears to us to be impossible that the power of taxing generally (subject to the control of the home government) could be conveyed to the Indian authorities in fuller and more explicit terms. They are authorized to impose duties of customs and "other taxes" generally, not merely on goods, wares, merchandizes and commodities, but upon "property," a term of the most general and comprehensive import; and this power of taxing every description of property whatsoever is given "in as full, large, and ample manner" as was then possessed in respect to "any duties or taxes to be levied, raised, or paid, upon or by any persons whomsoever, or in any place whatsoever, within the authority of the said governments respectively."

The attempt to refer this section to the 25th, and to construe them conjointly, is a very poor expedient to get rid of the general and comprehensive

terms

terms contained in the 98th section. The 25th section enacts that "no new or additional imposition of any duty or tax upon the export, import, or transit of any goods, wares, or merchandize whatsoever," shall be valid until sanctioned and approved by the Court of Directors and the Board of Control. Had these sections been correlative, in the sense contended for, they would have been expressed in the same terms, and would have referred directly or impliedly to each other.

Then the act of the 54th Geo. III. c. 105, passed to legalize certain duties imposed in India previous to the passing of the act of the 53d, or rather to remove all doubts as to their legality, is not expressed in the circumscribed language of the 25th section of the last recited act, but in the ample terms of the 98th section: all duties of customs and other taxes heretofore made or imposed upon all persons whomsoever resident in British India, and in respect to all goods, wares, merchandizes, commodities, and property whatsoever being therein, are confirmed, and to be deemed as valid and effectual as if made under the act of the 53d.

The limitations in the acts quoted, it will be observed, are imposed upon the *local authorities* in India, not upon the home government. The former are restrained from imposing taxes without the sanction of the Court of Directors and the Board of Control; but this very restriction seems to imply an acknowledgment of unlimited right in the latter to impose taxes in India. It is a manifest absurdity to contend that the Court of Directors and the Board of Control, constituting the supreme home government, if desirous that any duty whatsoever should be imposed in India, can effect their object only with the consent of their own servants and by the authority of their own delegates. According to this principle, the local governor of a presidency is, in this respect at least, possessed of greater power than the authority by which all his power is conferred.

But it is said that it could not have been the intention of Parliament to entrust the Indian government with the power of unlimited taxation:—why not? The Company are treated by Parliament as the territorial sovereigns of India (saving the King's paramount rights) and they are invested by law with sundry powers belonging to kingly prerogative, as well as with that of summary conviction and punishment; and in short, from the very nature of their character they must be the objects of large trust: is it then extraordinary that they should be permitted to exercise the undoubted right which belongs to a government without a representative legislature, to tax their subjects, considering that this right is only granted for a limited period (the duration of their charter), and that it is incapable of exercise without the concurrence of his Majesty's executive government, and of course subject to the superintending control of Parliament? We think not; and it is a circumstance not calculated to disturb the tranquillity of our conviction, that lawyers, and those who are called upon to pay the tax, pretend to think differently.

The legal objection is, indeed, disposed of in so satisfactory a manner in the reply of the Vice-President in Council to the petition of the British and native inhabitants of Calcutta,* that we might have dispensed with any remarks upon this point. "The fair, natural and obvious interpretation of the words of the statute can only be, that any tax, which the necessities of the Indian government may compel it to levy on the inhabitants of the country generally

* See last vol. pp. 489, 668.

generally, may similarly be imposed by a regulation passed as directed, within the limits of the special jurisdiction of the King's courts;" and "if this tax were, indeed, illegal, the means of enforcing it would be wanting to the government."

The other question in the case, namely, the expediency of the measure, is not capable of being so satisfactorily demonstrated. Instead of taking ground upon so untenable a position as that of the illegality of the tax, the opposers of it would have acted more discreetly had they confined themselves exclusively to pointing out the impolicy and inexpediency of this imposition. The local government seems to have been sensible of weakness on this point, from the remark that "the Vice-President in Council was prepared to expect, from the intelligent and practical men whose names are subscribed to the petition, such a representation as might assist government in judging of the probable effect of the stamp regulation on the various interests affected by it; and he looked naturally for a statement of the particular transactions on which the duty would bear with undue severity." And again: "the Vice-President in Council did not anticipate from the petitioners an application for the abolition of the enactment on the ground of its illegality, though he was prepared for an expression of dissatisfaction on the part of those affected, and for the exposition of some partial inconvenience from the operation of particular provisions of the law."

To express our sentiments candidly and frankly, this measure appears to us most ill-advised and injudicious. The financial benefit which will result from the enforcement of the tax will be far from counterbalancing the moral inconveniences which the government will incur through the distrust, jealousy, and dissatisfaction thereby engendered in the minds of the Calcutta community. These consequences might have been so easily foreseen, that no excuse can be claimed by the originators of the scheme, on the ground that they were unexpected: indeed the last passage quoted from the government reply shows the contrary.

There is something so odious in the very name of a stamp tax, it raises recollections so painful, that this consideration alone should have prepared government for the opposition which has been encountered. The clamour and discontent produced by the recent promulgation of a partial stamp tax at New South Wales induced the government of that colony to desist from enforcing it.

The government reply defends the tax on the principle that it is less objectionable than any others. "Taxation," it is observed, "is at best a choice of evils; but if additional revenue is necessary, and that is a point that must be taken on the credit of government, a stamp duty on money-transactions seems among the least exceptionable of the taxes to which a government can have recourse." From this doctrine we wholly dissent. We have understood it to be a maxim in political economy which did not now admit of dispute, that every impost which directly diminished capital was highly objectionable and injurious. "On the mischievousness of all taxes which impede production," says the historian of British India,* "it is needless to enlarge. It is only necessary to make them known, or rather acknowledged. Of this sort are all taxes which take away any part of that property which has been already employed as capital; because there is always more or less of difficulty in

* Mill's India, vol. i., p. 251.

in replacing it from the fund destined for immediate consumption:" and he particularizes, as specially injurious, "taxes upon law proceedings," constituting "a premium upon the practice of every species of iniquity."

A stamp tax is recommended by the facility with which it is collected, at least in this country, whereby taxation really falls lighter upon the people, who pay the costs attending the collection of taxes. But this recommendation, or rather palliative, is not justly applicable to a stamp tax in India, which is collected in a different manner from that in England, by expensive establishments of persons who sign and issue paper, which in this country receives its conventional value by a mechanical process. Hence the charges for collecting the stamp duties in Bengal, upon an average of the two last years shewn in the official accounts,* *viz.* 1823-24 and 1824-25, amounted to upwards of 42½ per cent. upon the gross produce; whereas the stamp revenue in England is collected at the cost of less than three per cent. upon the gross receipt!

So far from a stamp tax being less exceptionable than any other, to us it appears that no tax, not excluding a direct tax on property, could have been more so. The unpopularity of a stamp duty arises not so much from its directness (whereby the diminution of his property is made obvious to the taxpayer), as from the vexatious system which is necessary to secure its punctual payment. The opportunities and the temptations to evasion are so numerous, that it is absolutely requisite to give encouragement to informers, and in fact to offer a premium to treachery: a vicious expedient, which acts with peculiar energy upon the Hindu character.

The experiment made in the imposition of this tax is extremely unfortunate, because the resistance to it has placed both parties in a very awkward dilemma. If this tax is persevered in, the inhabitants of India will consider themselves completely surrendered to the mercy of their government, and liable to an extent of taxation limited only by the wants and the moderation of their rulers; on the other hand, if it be abandoned, whatever salvo may accompany the relinquishment of this tax, it will be considered as a virtual acknowledgment that the Indian government does not possess the right of taxation for which it now contends, and any future attempt to exert it will excite a fiercer flame of resentment.

It would be invidious to speculate upon the source from whence the suggestion of a stamp duty in Calcutta originated. Both branches of the home government are answerable for the measure, whether it be good or bad. One could hardly suspect that the East-India Company, on the eve of the expiration of their charter, would spontaneously suggest a measure calculated to spread an unfavourable opinion of their moderation through the country, and call forth charges of rapacity and oppression from those who have sufficient inclination to raise an outcry against their conduct, and wait only a plausible pretext for so doing. It is conceivable that his Majesty's government may be desirous of expediting the improvement of the East-India finances; and, being convinced of the legality of this measure, and of the justice of taxing those opulent classes of the Indian community, "who have hitherto contributed little or nothing to the support of the government," by which they are equally protected with the inhabitants of the interior, may have urged the Court of Directors to its adoption. The Board of Control can incur little unpopularity

* See vol. xxiv., pp. 58, 59.

unpopularity from such a measure; they sanction it, indeed, but the odium must, and ought to be, borne by those who adopt it and carry it into execution.

The argument contained in the petition to the British Parliament from the inhabitants of Calcutta against the alleged equity of equalizing this duty throughout India, though it is not strictly maintainable before the tribunal to which it is addressed, ought to be considered by the government. They say justly, that although they may not contribute directly, they indirectly pay the taxes imposed in the interior; and that the British principle of equal taxation is unfairly applied to a country where a system of government prevails so wholly different from that of Great Britain. The British residents of Calcutta are scarcely to be considered otherwise than as transient visitors, not naturalized to the soil; the several capitals of British India are therefore regarded as distinct from the Mofussil, and their inhabitants as not liable to the same claims as the natives on the part of the government. Whilst we state these considerations we do not pretend to be convinced of their justness; yet they ought not to have been disregarded.

The interruption of the harmony which has hitherto subsisted between the local government of Calcutta and the British and native community of that city, is a mischievous effect of this measure which will probably be some time before it disappears.

EUROPEAN ORTHOGRAPHY OF ORIENTAL TONGUES.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: Being desirous to submit the following system of orthography to orientalists generally, I request the favour of your giving it a place in your pages.

From being engaged in establishing an institution for the cultivation of oriental languages, particularly those of India, I have had many opportunities of observing the great advantage, if not necessity, of applying to them a consistent and uniform system of European orthography. 1st. In order to facilitate the entrance upon the study of those tongues, from which many are deterred by the supposed difficulty of acquiring a strange character, an obstacle which strikes their attention at the very outset, and though a difficulty more apparent than real, is not on that account the less calculated to discourage a beginner. 2dly. That the learned may have a general key equally available to all for the explanation of oriental writings, and that all writers on oriental subjects, particularly travellers, may thus be enabled to record the names of persons and places with perfect correctness and precision. 3dly. That oriental works, or extracts from them, may, whenever required, be printed with greater facility and exactness than is often practicable in the original character: this being little adapted for typography, and still less understood by the practitioners of this valuable art in Europe. Hence accuracy is hardly attainable, notwithstanding great labour and expense incurred by the author. My chief object, however, is not to supplant the use of the oriental character, but rather to extend and facilitate its acquisition, by introducing an exact counterpart of it, as a key for its attainment, founded on the basis of the European alphabets already known to the student. The principles on which the proposed system is constructed are as follows:

Principles.

Principles.—1. That each of the oriental characters used in Arabic, Persian, Turkish, Hindoostanee, &c. be represented, in European orthography, by a single letter corresponding to it in power as nearly as possible.

2d. That as no one of our alphabets can furnish the requisite number of appropriate symbols, while either the Greek, Roman, or Italic alphabet may be adopted as the ground-work of the new system, letters must be borrowed from the rest to supply its deficiencies.

3d. That the Italic alphabet is best adapted for forming the ground-work, from its being more generally known than the Greek, from its greater facility of transcription than the Roman, and at the same time harmonizing better in form with the principal additions that must be made to it.

4th. That the Arabic language, being the prime source of the Persian, Turkish, and the Mussulman tongues in general, the letters used in them be viewed as consisting of three classes; *viz.* 1st, those peculiar to the Arabic; 2d, those foreign to that language; and 3d, those nearly common to all.

5th. That the Italic alphabet, as forming the ground-work of our new system, will represent the latter class; that Greek characters be adopted to represent the first, *i. e.* the consonants more peculiar to the Arabic; and that the remaining class, *i. e.* letters foreign to this language, be represented by Italic capitals. These leading principles being kept in view, reflection will confirm the propriety of some minor modifications, such as—

6th. That some few oriental characters (not exceeding three or four) which are pronounced differently in different countries, or for which it is difficult to find a suitable representative in any European alphabet which could hope to obtain the concurrent sanction of the learned, (as ع غ and perhaps ض ظ) be adopted in their original form, which, with a little care on the part of the printer in selecting and adjusting the different founts, will be found to harmonize tolerably well with the general alphabet.

7th, and lastly, to avoid the great inconvenience attending the use of those vowels, of which the power is rendered very ambiguous among European nations, on account of the opposite values assigned them in our different languages, they may be replaced by vowels adopted from the Greek alphabet, which, being employed among us only in a dead language, can with less difficulty be converted to a particular use than the letters of any living language generally spoken and understood.

I shall now take the liberty of noticing a few of the principal advantages which I flatter myself this system offers.

1st. Its freedom from the redundancy of dotted or accented letters, which tend to embarrass some other systems, and render their use in typography too troublesome, as well as expensive. Besides which it may be observed, that accents or dots, and other minute marks, are a sort of distinction which renders very feeble aid to that large portion of the faculty of memory which depends on the eye.

2dly. Its exemption from the confusion sometimes occasioned by representing simple sounds, or single oriental characters, by two or three, or even four Roman letters. For example: ج and خ, which some orientalists write *dsch* and *khkh!*

3dly. Its elegant property of discriminating by a glance of the eye, in the mixed language of India, Persia, Turkey, words springing from an Arabic, Sanscrit, or other sources.

4thly. That the above advantages are attained with the smallest possible degree

degree of labour and expense. As no new characters are employed besides those already existing, nearly all of which are already familiar to the eye of the European scholar, and for which the appropriate types can easily be supplied by most of the respectable printing establishments in this quarter of the world.

This system having already been partly reduced to practice, though but in a few pages struck off in haste, without time for making a careful selection of types properly adapted to each other, I have the satisfaction to add, that even this hurried and imperfect specimen * furnishes a satisfactory demonstration that the mixture of various characters, instead of being a deformity, presents an agreeable variety to the eye, and forms an alphabet by no means deficient in elegance of appearance; while from its sloping, curved and Italic form, the occasional use of it, in quotations or extracts, gives relief to the uniformity of the text, and affords an useful contrast with the square upright Roman letters generally employed in European works.

I am, &c. S. A.

SCHEME OF THE PROPOSED GENERAL EUROPEAN ALPHABET FOR THE ARABIC AND OTHER MUSSULMAN LANGUAGES.

CONSONANTS.

غ	γ	ر	r	ا	∝
ف	f	ز	z	ب	b
ق	q	ژ	z	پ	p
ك	k	س	s	ت	t
گ	g	ش	ſ	ث	θ
ل	l	ص	σ	ج	j
م	m	ض	ض (Arab. med[l]. ـضـ)	چ	c
ن	n	ط	τ	ح	H
و	w (or v)	ظ	ظ	خ	x (or χ)
ه	h (or ϧ)	ع	ع (or ϧ med[l].)	د	d
ي	y			ذ	δ

VOWELS.

			آ a	أَ	∝
أَي	ae	إِي	η	ي e	إِ i
أَو	ao	أُو	ω	و o	أُ ϧ
Diphthongs.		Macroof.		Majhool.	Short Vowels.

Long Vowels.

* Vide Clavis Orientalis, or Lecture Card of the Oriental Institution, Part II, pp. 13-20.

SIAM.

We have been favoured with the following extracts from a journal kept by a gentleman who resided at Bangkok, in a commercial capacity, some time after the late mission left Siam. They present a curious picture of the state of feeling prevailing at that timid and suspicious court, and afford satisfactory proofs of its disposition to adhere to the stipulations of the treaty.

The Prah-klang was employed from the 26th July to the 30th November 1826 at Paknam and Pacclaat, repairing the forts and mounting guns, as they were sent down from Bangkok, where they have been engaged casting them for the last twelve months, and driving piles from the small fort in the middle of the river at Paknam, to the opposite shore, to prevent ships passing outside of it, by which they would be subject to the whole fire of the great guns from the large fort at Paknam.

The king, attended by about one hundred princes and men of rank, proceeded to inspect the Prah-klang's operations, and returned the same evening, seemingly highly pleased with them. There are about 200 guns of various shapes and sizes in the large fort at Paknam, and nearly as many at Pacclaat. The greater part of these were cast at Bangkok, and from the number already burst in trying them (one in three) they are fearful the rest will also burst, and are consequently extremely anxious to procure a supply of Europe guns. The eighteen small forts round the palace ground at Bangkok have no guns mounted.

On the 18th September, the brother of the Prah-klang, Pya Si Phipad, acting in his absence at Paknam, called us to witness that the two nacqodahs of the Surat brigs, the *Hamoody* and the *Naserree*, wished to dispose of their cargoes in the manner they had formerly done, from a fear of giving offence to their employers, as the new treaty, they said, had not been known to them, although, at the same time, they were sure that a saving of at least 4,000 ticals each would have been made by abiding by it, besides other advantages. Pya Si Phipad, and other government officers then present, expressed their anxious desire to put the treaty into effect in the present instance, and made particular inquiries of us whether any deviation at present from it would displease the Bengal Government, and so fearful were they of this being the case, that they required our signing a paper specifying the wishes of the nacqodahs to abide by the old treaty, which we, of course, did, and at the same time explained to them, that as the treaty had not been ratified by the Governor General in Council, there was no necessity for putting it in force until it was. The Prah-klang was also very desirous, when the bark *Mary Ann Sophia* arrived in December to carry us away, to get us to follow the new treaty, but as she had very little import cargo, and the duty on the export one had been previously settled, it would not have suited us to have gone by it.

It is a common saying at Bangkok, when the nacqodah of a Surat vessel arrives, that he will be sure, before he leaves, to bewail the hard treatment which he has experienced; but during the last year they enjoyed greater privileges, and though not quite satisfied in departing, yet sufficiently so not to shed tears. From what was remarked last year, with regard to the trade with the Surat vessels, and indeed experienced in many instances after the departure of Captain Burney, there is every reason to believe that a British merchant arriving with a cargo of suitable goods for the Siam market, would be

allowed to dispose of them without undergoing those difficulties to which he would have been so much subject before, in being compelled to sell to and purchase from the government; yet it cannot be expected that all their ancient customs, so long and strictly adhered to, should be relinquished at once. Time and better intercourse may effect a change, and then we may enjoy similar privileges as the Chinese, in being allowed to go up the country to purchase goods. These people carry on a very lucrative trade from many parts of China and Hainan; and as the shopkeepers are, generally, a very honest, well-disposed set of people, there is no doubt, when their fears of us begin to abate, for at present they actually consider us little better than pirates, that three or four vessels might be annually employed with valuable cargoes, amounting to 200,000 ticals, with much advantage, as the taste of the Siamese for European commodities daily increases. There is no place to which a small capital might be ventured with more security than to Siam, and its adjacent ports, touching at Tringano, Calantan, &c. on the way thither.

Since the accession of his present majesty to the throne, he has abandoned the idea of trading himself, and it is only owing to the Prah-klang, and his brother Pya Si Phipad's ambitious views, more particularly those of the latter, that merchants have met with obstacles in the freedom of trade. A British merchant finds also the native Christians* and Chulias very great annoyances. Of the former there are 1,000, and those have been always known to be the dirtiest, laziest, and most unconscionable villains, uniting chicanery with prevarication, and to deal with whom the British merchant finds all his care and attention extremely requisite. They are so much attached to the government, that they withhold all information which they may, in any way, consider detrimental to it. The greatest hatred of us prevails likewise amongst the other class (Chulias), from motives of religion, and they take great delight in doing us all the mischief they can; the most of them are employed under the government, and as shopkeepers.

The Siamese eat indiscriminately all kind of food used by Europeans. The Prah-klang's family frequently dined with us, and conducted themselves extremely well.

It is only by great perseverance and patience that a British merchant, visiting Siam, can overcome the obstacles in trade, for the Siamese delight in dallying to gain advantages, and put a person off his guard, and, if he is of a hasty and irritable disposition, and make use of any abusive or insulting language, or offer to strike any of them, they will immediately go away and put a stop to business for several days, but by firmness and forbearance he will finally succeed.

The result of the Burmese war has made a total revolution in their ideas of the British power, which, from the reports of the junks from Penang and Singapore, they have hitherto considered as very trifling. The conclusion of the treaty has insured their respect for the British government, to please which appears at present to be a very great object with them. After Captain Burney's departure, their fears of the appearance of British troops was so great,

* These people, with the exception of five or six, are all very poor, and support themselves entirely by fishing, and whatever they do not use is sold to purchase rice, which is very plentiful and cheap. The Siamese themselves have no aversion to any one differing from them in religion, and the court is formed of Chinese, Malays, Chulias, Bengalees, Christians, Cochin Chinese, Laos, &c., and many of them hold very high employments, and are much beloved. I know several Chinese at Bangkok who have become Siamese, and cut their tails off. The Chinese, immediately after their arrival, adopt the manners of the Siamese, and burn their dead. Upwards of 2,000 Chinese annually arrive from Fokien and Hainan, and a very few from Canton.

great, that all attempts to quiet them were unsuccessful. Their belief in astrology only adds to their timid fears, as they say it is decreed and written in their books, that the English will conquer Siam, and they think that it will ultimately be the case. It was reported after the departure of the mission, that a letter had been suspended to a tree on the frontiers by some Peguers, warning them that the British had resolved on invading the country immediately, and the masters of the Penang and Singapore junks arriving at the same time this communication reached Bangkok, confirmed the report, by stating that a hostile fleet was ready to sail from Singapore to attack them. This caused the greatest confusion, for they are naturally so credulous, that the Chinese take great delight in relating the most ridiculous stories, which gain immediate belief, a circumstance which these crafty people turn to good account, by commanding privileges they would otherwise find unattainable, as well as with a view of inculcating a bad spirit in the Siamese against us, of whom they are extremely jealous, and think we encroach too much upon their trade. Any favourable mention of us would not be credited. Their minds have been so long biassed by false reports, that to attempt to contradict them would be useless. A stranger, on his arrival, is immediately questioned about the English. If his reply is in their favour, he is told, with apparent displeasure, by the government officers, that he is a friend to the English.

On asking the Siamese what they would do if attacked, they replied, that they would all run up the country; and such would probably be the case from their cowardly disposition. It is very common to observe one Burman beat off three or four Siamese, both on the river and on shore, and take what fish, rice, &c. he wants, which the Burmese captives are allowed to do to a certain extent. They levy a contribution of a few cowries from each person's boat, to which the Siamese, as well as Chinese, are invariably obliged to submit. These poor creatures are kept in heavy irons, and constantly employed in ditching, building, sawing timber, brick-making, &c., and are badly fed; their appearance is, consequently, miserable.

So great an effect has the Burman war produced on the minds of the Siamese, that since the middle of August 1826, three war-boats, commanded by native pilots, were ordered to cruize outside the bar, and report the arrival of all ships before they passed, and the injunctions were so strict, that any negligence only led to the decapitation of the pilots. On our departure from the country, we still left them cruizing.

About two months after the departure of the mission, we found it necessary to make sundry presents to the Prah-klang, his brother Pya Si Phipad, and the second prah-klang, to regain their good will, which the presence of the mission had somewhat abated. This induced them to assist us in the disposal of our stock of goods.

The Catin, or great holidays, commence at the new moon in October, and last a few days, during which time the king appears six or seven days, in visiting the pagodas and the forts at Paknam and Pacclaat. The king, however, intends reducing the number of days devoted to this festival, as he thinks them too great a waste of time, which might be usefully employed in the administration of government, and in active employment.

On the 4th November, information was brought by several people, of the Siamese having partly filled up the river at the mouth of the Mecklong, leaving but a small space, sufficient to admit vessels only drawing ten feet water, and that they entertained some idea of doing something with the bar at Paknam, to prevent large ships getting over.

On

On the 11th November, three small junks arrived from Cochin China, with cargoes of sundries, and letters from that government, to assist the person in charge in the disposal of his goods. The principal attended by the masters of the other two junks, and twelve followers, proceeded to wait upon the Prah-klang; but before they had passed the outer gate of his dwelling house, they were stopped and detained there for twenty minutes, until a message from his excellency told them, that he could not see them that night. They returned seemingly displeased, but without expressing their disappointment. The circumstance is worthy of notice, as refuting an idle rumour, originating wholly with this trading speculation, that a mission had arrived to claim assistance from the Siamese to quell a rebellion in Cochin China, intended to raise another king to the throne of that country.

The king has, within the last eight or ten months, erected an extensive shed, covered with tiles, about a mile up the Bezar river, nearly opposite the Prah-klang's house, in which 136 war-boats, 60 feet long, 7 feet broad in the middle, and 3½ feet at the stem and stern, and capable of carrying about thirty men, were lodged. A similar shed has been erected a very little distance in shore, at Bangkok Nai river, nearly opposite the palace, a quarter of a mile up, with 100 boats of the above description. Immediately above the palace, and on the same side with it, the government have constructed smaller, but similar sheds to the above, along the banks of the river. Several public buildings were also erecting by the palace, one of which was built a good deal after the English style. The king has issued orders that all the small buildings, principally occupied by petty shopkeepers, &c., near the palace, should be immediately pulled down, and that no person should in future build there who could not afford to erect a handsome edifice.

On the 16th March 1827, a large fire broke out near the palace, by which upwards of 500 houses were destroyed, amongst which was one of the palaces of a brother of his present majesty. The prince, by this accident, sustained a considerable loss, but, as customary in the country, numerous presents were sent to him from all quarters, and it is thought that he, like many others who have suffered in this way, will be enriched by his misfortunes.

Another very large fire, on the 19th March, occurred at his majesty's magazines, on the Bezar river, from a man having taken a light with him into the building, which occasioned the accident. It caused an immense explosion, and it is probable, that not less than 1,000 houses, on both sides of the narrow river, must have been burned down. The king, second king, and princes, with an immense crowd, came to the spot, the former to render what assistance they could; but, as in similar cases, more confusion than regularity prevailed, and nothing was done of any consequence. Thia Phipad, second prah-klang, and one of the best men in the country, had his house completely levelled with the ground, and lost a little boy at the same time, but saved all his money, which was said to be very considerable.

When we left Bangkok we did not hear of any Burmese subjects of the British Government having been brought prisoners to that place, and it is likely that they will not now renew a system so inimical to their own interests, particularly under the dread which they entertain of the British power.

The annual revenue of Siam is estimated at two millions and a half of ticals, which is disbursed in the payment of government servants, and maintaining the princes, said to be altogether about 2,000, leaving but little in the treasury, in which it is said the sum of one lac of ticals has never been exceeded. The expenses incurred in the erection of pagodas, public edifices, &c.,

&c., are paid by contributions levied on the inhabitants, each according to his circumstances. A present sent by Messrs. Morgans, Hunter, and Co., to his majesty, of a quantity of iron railing, was, in consequence, refused, although highly approved, knowing they would be obliged to make a suitable return. They, therefore, purchased it by the contributions of the people, each paying, as above, from five to forty peculs of sugar. Every merchant and shopkeeper is obliged to contribute towards the object for which the others are taxed.

One of the principal people possessing 20,000, and a shopkeeper 10,000 ticals, would be considered rich. The Prah-klang, and his brother Pya Si Phipad, are amongst the richest in the country.

The interest of money in Siam is equal to thirty-three per cent. per annum.

A report got afloat after Captain Burney's departure, that the governor of Prince of Wales' Island had seized upon Queda, which created great alarm at Bangkok. This was owing to the report of the master of a Chinese junk, who said that an expedition was preparing to start from Penang when he left.

A merchant visiting Bangkok ought never to inform the government, or any other person, what description of goods he wants, but content himself with gradually purchasing what he really wants, as opportunities offer. This measure will not only prevent the price being raised, but keep the government officers from compelling him to purchase from themselves, even if they wished it, by desiring the shopkeepers, &c. not to sell the description of goods he wants under a certain price.

The Siamese are a most contented and quiet race of people, and seldom quarrel or fight, and the climate being extremely fine, they all enjoy most excellent health. They are also very honest; and during a stay amongst them of nearly three years, few instances occurred of theft. They are, however, greatly given to lying, and their mean low cunning is beyond all description. One trait in their character is their extreme fondness for their children, to whose education they pay particular attention, and there are but few amongst the coolies who cannot read and write, while most are even qualified to hold the highest appointments in the country. The lower orders are better and more civil than those of higher rank. All pay the greatest respect to the aged, and do not require so much homage from them.

The Siamese had, for a length of time, wished for our departure, as they are utterly averse to the residence of any English amongst them, from the idea that they would report whatever occurred; therefore, when they heard that we were on the point of leaving, they appeared evidently very glad, but as they wished to part with us on good terms, their conduct was extremely kind and civil; and even Pomat, a natural brother of the Prah-klang's, who is one of the most annoying persons about the court, visited us frequently, and behaved very obligingly to us. Indeed, every one endeavoured to serve us as much as he could, and on our departure we received a short complimentary letter of six lines from the Prah-klang to the house of Messrs. Morgans, Hunter, and Co. at Singapore, which occupied him and all his department three days to compose, and was afterwards submitted to his majesty, and the other ministers, before it was sent to us. This is only noticed here to give an idea of their alacrity in transacting business. There can be little doubt, though we did all in our power to gain their good feelings during the time we remained in the country, that they will never suffer any British subjects to live entirely among them again. Before we left the Prah-klang, he expressed a desire to obtain some Burmese religious books, for which he was going to send to Tavoy

or

or Martaban. The priests were then engaged in a new translation of their sacred books to present to his majesty.

The Siamese have been casting a brass gun of eighty peculs, which had occupied, when we left, nearly 2,000 men for two months, and it would take up two months more to finish it. The princes and most of the people of rank were, for some time, busily employed in getting bellows made for the purpose.

We touched at Tringano on our way from Siam to Singapore, on the 1st of April last, and when we landed, found several of the principal people ready to receive us, which they did with much cordiality, and introduced us to the sultan, who was also extremely kind. He made many inquiries respecting the conduct of the Siamese, and the treaty concluded by Captain Burney, expressing great pleasure with that part of it which related to himself and his country, and seemed anxious to know when it was the intention of the British Government to invade the country, saying, that he, as well as the rajah of Calantan, would lend his assistance with troops. We explained to him that it was not the intention of the British government to attack or molest the Siamese, but to be on good terms with them. A captain of a trading vessel from Calantan informed me, that similar inquiries had been made at that place, and that the rajah appears equally displeased with the Siamese, and had said he would not in future pay any more tribute to them.

In accordance with a long established custom at Siam, the king ordered the Prah-klang to see that all who owed us debts should pay them before we left, that his own should also be discharged, and that an allowance should be made to us for any detention we might experience on this account.

The Siamese, from the dread of a rebellion, will not keep up a standing army, but raise conscripts in the event of a war.

It is very difficult to ascertain the population of Siam, but it is said to amount to about five millions, under the following distribution: Siamese, Laos, &c., three millions and a half; Chinese, one million and a half, throughout the whole kingdom. At Bangkok alone, there are 100,000, but the greater part are Chinese.*

* *Calcutta Gov Gaz.*

THE COMPLAINT.

Light as the thistle's downy seed,
Borne by the faintest breeze away;
Transient as shadows o'er the mead,
When clouds obstruct the solar ray;

Uncertain as the dazzling snow,
Or water curdled by the frost;
False as the calm the billows show,
Ere the frail ship is tempest-tost:

So false, deceitful, treacherous, prove
The vows that cheat the young and fair.—
Who trusts thy oracles, O Love!
Instead of joy will find despair.

E. R.

CHANGES IN SOME OF THE ASIATIC LAKES.

All who are in any degree conversant with the subject must frequently have noticed the conflicting accounts of ancient historians and geographers respecting the lakes or internal seas of Asia; accounts which, when compared with each other, and especially with those of later times, we have been accustomed to regard as irreconcileable, and as exhibiting indubitable proofs how little the old world knew of the important science of geography. It is easy, and doubtless gratifying to many, to bring charges of ignorance against writers whom mankind have long reverenced; but the candid inquirer will pause before he sanctions any such sweeping censure on "the great lights of human knowledge." He will begin to suspect, and his future researches will end in convincing him of the fact, that the accounts to which we have alluded *may be* reconciled, though in a way less pleasing to the pride of modern learning; that their variations, and in some cases absolute contradictions, may be owing to the physical changes which, through the succession of ages, have been effected both in the figure and the dimensions of those lakes,—we mean the Black Sea, that of Azof, the Caspian, and the lake or sea of Aral.

In the present article we shall endeavour to shew, both from history and geology, that all the four lakes were of much greater extent than they now are; that the Palus Mœotides, or sea of Azof, formed a part of the Euxine, and the Aral part of the Caspian; and that the two greater seas probably constituted *one* vast mass of water before the rupture of the Bosphorus, or the deluge of Deucalion, which took place a little more than fifteen hundred years before the Christian era.*

Herodotus, whose evidence is the more to be relied on as he was an eye-witness of the fact, affirms that in his time the Palus Mœotides was equal in extent to the Euxine (he gives the dimensions of the latter with considerable accuracy); and that it communicated by the Tanais with an immense lake, which must certainly be the Caspian. Yet in the second century after Christ it had diminished to less than half the magnitude of the Euxine, as we learn from Arrian, who estimates the circuit of the one at 9,000, the latter at 23,083 stadia. From the time of that accurate writer to the present, the diminution has been still greater; for the former is not one-tenth the magnitude of the latter. That its limits were much farther removed both to the west and the east, seems sufficiently clear. We have the authority of Herodotus that the Hypanis flowed into the Borysthenes, a junction probably effected by an arm of the latter river, and that their united waters fell into the Palus Mœotides, at a point unquestionably distant from the present western border of that lake. Aristotle also asserts that in his time traces of a canal leading from the Hyrcanian, or Caspian, to the Palus, were distinctly visible; and that even then the former was separated from the latter only by a short isthmus. Though the distance must have been much greater in the time of Pliny, that writer estimates it at no more than one hundred and fifty Roman miles; and he asserts that the ancient communication would have been re-opened by Seleucus

* We extract from a French author (M. de la Malle) the variation of chronologists respecting this celebrated event:

		Ante Christum.
The eruption of the Euxine into the Mediterranean, or the deluge of Deucalion, took place, according to	The chronicle of Paros	1699
	——— Thrasyllus	1594
	An old chronologist quoted by Cedrenus	1548
	Eusebius	1530

Seleucus Nicanor but for the untimely and tragic death of that enterprizing man.* When Strabo wrote, the low plains of Scythia, north and east of the Palus, were covered with water, which in so hot a region, and so destitute of wood, would soon evaporate. That lake has greatly diminished in depth from the same cause, and no less in extent, from the constant accumulation of sand and alluvial matter brought by the Don, the Dnieper, and several other rivers. Hence, as Buffon observes, there does not seem any great unreasonableness in the opinion of Polybius, that it will some time be filled, or dried up, as many other lakes in its vicinity have been.† Its average depth is only from thirty to forty feet.

The Black Sea has also diminished since the time of Herodotus. That historian estimates its length at 1,110,000 orgyes, or 11,100 stadia. Assuming the former measure at six, the latter at 600 feet, the whole length will be nearly eighteen degrees of longitude. Procopius says that fifty days would be required by a *good* walker to travel from Chalcedon to the Phasis. Twenty-five miles per day is surely not too much for such a walker, and this will give 1,250 miles, or about the same result, eighteen degrees. But as neither Herodotus nor Procopius probably intended to estimate the distance in a *direct line*, some allowance must be made for the indentation of the coasts; yet after the most ample has been deducted, the difference between the former and present length will be considerable: and the same inequality is observable in the breadth. The father of history calculates it to be 3,300 stadia, or 375 English miles.‡ Nor will the diminished extent greatly surprise us if we consider that it is owing to the same cause as that of the Mœotis, the accumulations formed by the numerous rivers flowing into the north of this sea.

If Pliny and other ancient writers be correct, the Euxine must have extended farther to the south as well as to the north. They assert that the gulf of Amisus stretched so far towards the north-eastern point of the Mediterranean, that Asia Minor might almost be considered as one immense island. Artemidorus estimates the distance from that gulf (the modern Limiso) to Alexandretto at 1,500 stadia, or about 170 miles. It is now four degrees of latitude.

The Caspian may perhaps be proved to have diminished as much in proportion as either of the two seas we have mentioned. The oldest authority on this

* In 1799 the laborious and learned Pallas published two charts representing the ancient junction of the two seas. He founds his conjectures both on historic testimony and on the nature of the country north of the Caucasus, extending from one sea to the other. The salt lakes, or pools, which are still to be found in that country, he considers to have been gulfs of the old sea. In his progress through it, he believes that he can easily trace the gradual recession of the water from the Caspian to the gulf it now occupies in the sea of Azof.

† The ancient historian alludes to both the Euxine and the Mœotis, and in very positive terms: "We should not be surprised if the rivers by their continued rapidity should accumulate materials sufficient to fill up the Pontus, a result not only probable, but seemingly inevitable." The Pontus is filling up by slow degrees, yet from the extent of this sea the vulgar do not admit the possibility of the final event." He proceeds to advance the reasons on which he founds his opinion, and concludes by saying: "These details have been exhibited to convince some men of their error in refusing to believe that the Pontus will one day be filled up, and that the deeper parts of this sea will be reduced to a little lake unconnected with other waters." What may be the result with respect to the Black Sea, we are not prophetic enough to know. Mr. Tournefort seems to have reason on his side in ridiculing this notion of Polybius. So many deep rivers discharge themselves into the Euxine, which yet has but one known outlet, the Bosphorus, that we should naturally suppose that sea must increase in depth, if not in extent. This, however, is not the fact, and we are in consequence led to suspect that there must be some subterraneous outlet for the vast flux of waters.

‡ We are aware that Larcher, Major Rennell, and others have attempted to reduce the measure of the stadium as given by Herodotus; but if their new measure be adopted, it will overturn all the calculations we have been accustomed to make of ancient distances, and render the Euxine, in the time of that historian, one-fourth less than it actually is.

this as on the preceding occasions, Herodotus, affirms that a boat impelled by oars would require fifteen days to traverse it in its greatest length, and eight days in its greatest breadth. Now if we assume the distance sailed by such a boat in twenty-four hours at an astronomical degree (and this is even less than the calculation of Herodotus, Strabo, and Ptolemy) the result will be fifteen and eight degrees. That this sea was much more extended *before* the time of the historian, he distinctly admits; and like the Greeks who followed Alexander the Great into the regions in its vicinity, he seems to think that it anciently joined the Aral and the sea of Azof. Most modern travellers, judging from geological observations, concur in the conclusion that it was once of much greater extent than it has ever been since the commencement of the historic times: they confirm thereby the justice of a remark made by Buffon, that the Black Sea, the Caspian, and other internal seas of Asia, ought to be regarded only as lakes, of which the extent has varied, and which are not what they formerly were; that the Aral and the Caspian constituted but one grand lake, the common receptacle of the Volga, the Jaik, the Sirderias, the Oxus, and of all the other waters that were unable to reach the ocean. There cannot, as another writer observes,* be a doubt that this sea formerly occupied the sandy plains which separate it from the Aral; for the mass of its waters must anciently have been much greater, since several large rivers, whose course has changed, and which are now lost in the desert, no longer discharge themselves into it.†

Perhaps the preceding observations will account for the various descriptions of the Caspian by writers who have appeared at various periods, and who, however they may differ as to its figure, were probably as well acquainted with the subject as ourselves. The most ancient geographers represented it as round, others as oblong: Herodotus assigns to it an oval, the orientals a triangular form.‡ All these accounts may have been correct at the time they were respectively written. The great historian we have just named had two good sources for the information he affords; he had probably seen a portion of the Caspian himself, and of the portion he had not seen he would doubtless learn much from the relation of the Babylonian nobles whom Cyrus had exiled to the coasts of the Caspian, and who would surely be able to describe what they had observed. The Arabian writers must also have had some knowledge of that sea; for, as we are informed by some of them, Gengis Khan marched round it at the head of his army of Tartars. Besides, the regions in its vicinity were much frequented in the reign of the califs, as is apparent from the medals which are still found in many of the ancient tombs near the Petzora.

Had lake Aral existed in the time of Herodotus, he would not surely have omitted to mention it, especially as he is so exact in his description of the

* M. Dureau de la Malle, a writer who joins to great patience of research still greater extent of learning. We willingly take this opportunity of acknowledging our obligations to him in the present article. Sometimes we differ from him, and we add much that was probably unknown to him; but we consider him as the ablest writer France has produced on the physical geography of the Euxine and the Caspian.

† The Baron de Meyendorff, who traversed the country in 1820, observed many indications of the ancient junction of the Aral and the Caspian.—*Voy. d'Orenbourg a Boukhara*, ii. ii. 95. He also says that the Kirgheez informed him that their fathers had seen the Aral extend sixty wersts beyond its present limit towards the Seri-boolak mountains. He adds: "So many of the Kirghees affirmed the same thing, that I regard it as a positive fact, which proves the great and the rapid diminution of the sea of Aral: it still continues to diminish, for one of our guides remembered having seen it advanced beyond the Kulil and the Sapak.—*Ibid.* i. iii. 35.

‡ See Ebn Haukal, Edrycy, and Abulfeda.

the Caspian, the Oxus, the Jaxartes, and the country in their vicinity. But better than this negative evidence is that of Patroclus, the Syrian admiral, who navigated that sea, and who distinctly asserts that the Jaxartes, which now flows into the Aral, discharged itself into the Caspian, about 2,400 stadia, or 272 miles, from the mouth of the Oxus. Indeed, were this the only testimony that could be adduced, no doubt would remain that the Aral was at that time a gulf of the sea from which it is now separated twenty days' journey.* The Arabs were probably as well acquainted with that sea as either the Greeks or Romans; but as their knowledge of it commenced at a much later period, long after the separation we have just mentioned, they could not represent it as it anciently appeared. Yet in the time of Abulgasi Khan, the Aral was much greater than it is; and a discovery was soon made that it contained just the same species of fish as the Caspian.

It would be easy, though to most readers somewhat dry, to multiply authorities, rendering it exceedingly probable that the Palus Mœotides was as much a part of the Euxine as the Aral was of the Hyrcanian; and that both the great seas were *contiguous*, and even *united*, at a period less remote than is commonly supposed; but we will now briefly advert to a few of the geological facts which furnish the best confirmation of the truth of history.

All travellers into the regions bordering on the four Asiatic lakes observe that traces either of some great deluge, or of those sandy plains having formed a portion of the sea, are too evident to be misunderstood. Thus M. Pallas remarks: "The notion of the indefatigable Tournefort and of Buffon respecting the ancient state of the Black Sea, and its communication with the Caspian, is more and more confirmed by the observations of travellers. The phocæ, certain other fishes, and sea-shells possessed equally by both seas, render this communication extremely probable; and the same circumstances also prove that the lake Aral must formerly have been joined to the Caspian. In the third and seventh volumes of my travels, I have traced the ancient extension of that sea over the entire desert of Astrakan and beyond the Jaik, by the appearance of embankments with which the elevated plains of Russia bound this desert; by the physical state and fossil productions of that ancient region; and by the abundance of calcined marine shells † which cover the whole surface of the same desert." The same acute author, in attempting to ascertain the former limits of the Caspian, continues to observe, that the sudden elevation of the ground, those inclined plains of sand which terminate towards the steppe, the bays and promontories, and above all the saline nature of the soil, which is constituted of dried mud, sand, and shells, furnish subject for endless conjecture on the ancient state of the steppes of Kouman, the country of the Kalmucs, and that bordering the Jaik. Now from these shells proving the same as those of the Caspian, and very different from those of other lakes and rivers; from the uniformity of soil in the steppes extending from beyond the Aral to the Volga—soil constituted of the same materials, and not containing a single particle of mineral matter; from the appearance of

* Ebn Haukal.

† These shells are very different from those which are to be found in the higher regions of Asia, and generally in the mountainous parts of the globe. Thus the shells which may be discovered on ascending the Volga, bear no resemblance to those of the Caspian: the former are of the kind peculiar to the great ocean. Geologists have described whole beds of them many feet in depth, and sometimes considerably below the surface of the earth. They are evidently vestiges of some universal deluge, which covered the highest mountains with the productions of the great deep, and which the Christian philosopher can have no difficulty in recognising as the one related by Moses.

of the country, and a hundred other things, there is evidence little short of demonstration, that the whole extent of these regions was once covered by the Caspian.

On contemplating the authorities we have adduced, and the physical phenomena to which we have scarcely done more than allude, we cannot easily avoid the conclusion that the whole region from the Dniester to the Sirderias formed one vast sea, which had probably increased for many ages by the influx of several mighty rivers.* This sea could have no communication with any other, no outlet to discharge its rapidly accumulating waters. Hence its level would gradually rise above that of the Mediterranean, until at length it would force a passage in the most practicable part, the Thracian Bosphorus; and hence, if any faith is to be given to human tradition, the far-famed deluge of Deucalion.

Writers of great erudition, but of mistaken piety, have been unwilling to admit another deluge, and have laboured to prove that the one which is said to have happened in the reign of Deucalion, is either an invention of the poets, or a distorted tradition of the one mentioned by Moses. We believe that neither is the case. Convinced as we most firmly are of the truth of revelation, and that in consequence only one *universal* deluge has been sent for the punishment of the human race, we yet cannot shut our eyes against the concurrent testimony of history, geology, and tradition, all of which afford presumption, if not indubitable proofs, of a *partial* flood.

This irruption of the Black Sea must have broken through the isthmus formed by the Cyanean rocks, which even now may be proved to have been volcanic, and which an earthquake may have opened sufficiently to admit the furious burst of the water.† The impulse once being given, the immense mass would roll onwards with increased rage, remove or overflow every intervening obstacle, and swelling in its resistless course the waters of the Propontis, both would rush into the Mediterranean, would inundate its lower coasts, and spread destruction on every side. Asia Minor, Thrace, Greece, Egyyt, and Lybia, suffered from the dreadful catastrophe, of which their monuments, history, poetry, traditions, and chronology have rendered the memory imperishable. We shall briefly notice a few of the authorities to which we have alluded.

"The Samothracians relate," says Diodorus Siculus, "that before the deluges of other nations, their country was ravaged by a frightful inundation, which opened the passage of the Cyanean rocks, and afterwards of the Hellespont, because the Gulf of Pontus, previously closed in like a lake, had so much increased by the influx of rivers that its bed became too confined, and it opened for itself a passage to discharge its waters into the Hellespont. It overwhelmed a great portion of the maritime coasts of Asia, and the plains of Samothracia which lay contiguous to the sea. Hence, in later times, fishermen have drawn up in their nets the tops of lofty columns, which prove that

* The lofty range of the Caucasus would certainly be the southern boundary of this vast mass of waters, when so great a portion of northern Asia was overflowed; and of this sea, the Euxine and the Caspian would form the two deepest gulfs.

† A l'embouchure du canal, sur l'une et l'autre rive du Bosphore, nous fumes frappés des indices d'un volcan, dans une étendue de plusieurs lieues. Nous reconnumes partout des roches plus ou moins altérées ou decomposées; partout l'entassement et la confusion attestent l'action des feux souterrains; on apperçoit des jaspes de diverses couleurs, des cornalines, des agates et des calcédoines en filons, parmi des porphyres plus ou moins altérés; une brèche peu solide, presque decomposée, formée par des fragmens de trap, agglutinée par du spath calcaire; un joli porphyre à base de roche de trap verdâtre, coloré par du cuivre; on voit enfin, pendant une étendue de plus d'une demi-lieue, une roche dure de trap d'un bleu verdâtre, également coloré par du cuivre.—*M. Olivier.*

that whole cities, situated on these plains, have been submerged." Strabo alludes to the fact, and cites more than one authority to the same effect. Thus Stradius expressly asserts the common opinion that the Euxine had anciently no opening near Byzantium, and that its waters forced a passage into the Hellespont. It appears that the Samothracians (at least the more active portion of them) consulted their safety by ascending the most elevated mountains of the isle; that as the waters continued to rise, they prayed the gods to avert their destruction; that when the flood had subsided, they marked the bounds to which it had extended; and that in token of their gratitude, they erected altars on which sacrifices were offered even in the time of the Sicilian historian. The same writer just named adds, that this fearful event destroyed most of the inhabitants of Lower Egypt, but that it did not reach those of the Upper. Polybius alludes to it, and so does Plutarch; but we have not their works at hand, and we do not exactly recollect the purport of what they say.*

To these testimonies we might add that of the poets, which is not, in our opinion, so questionable as is generally supposed; for they did not so much *invent*, as *embellish*, the traditions which had, for many ages, been popular in their respective countries: we might quote innumerable passages both from them and from sources considered more deserving of credit, describing the effects of this deluge on the countries to which we have alluded; but our limits will not admit so detailed a view of the subject.† What we have further to say, must be compressed within a narrow compass, and drawn from more recent sources.

The mariners of the Black Sea frequently discover, on the rugged rocks which surround it, evident traces of the ropes which once held the anchors of vessels. Even on the summit of high mountains, large iron rings fastened in the rocks, and clearly intended for cables, are sometimes found. The Turkish author of *Dgihannuma* ‡ affirms that he has himself seen them in Djanig and other places. "It is certain," he proceeds, "that the waters of the Black Sea, before they overflowed, rose to an incredible height,—even as high as the mountain tops, and that vessels were moored to the iron rings which are fixed in the rocks on those mountains; that on the subsiding of the waters, those rocks on which the cables had made an impression, and the iron rings, remained as they are now to be seen in their places, and far distant from the sea. This diminution of the waters of the Euxine has caused us to conjecture some great overflow, and this could only be through the canal of Constantinople. A vast mass of water having spread over the country, the level of the Black Sea would begin to lower."

Another testimony in support of this partial deluge, is afforded by the ancient monuments which are often to be seen in the canal of the Bosphorus. Thus between Akende-Bourny and Bebeg, when the sea is calm, and the water

* If our memory does not deceive us, the former of these historians says, that the Euxine being increased far beyond its usual dimensions and depth by the influx of its rivers, precipitated its superabundant waters into the Propontis.

† Arotinus, as quoted by Dionysius of Halicarnassus, informs us that shortly after the subsiding of the deluge, Dardanus passed over to Troas, and founded the city called after his name. He is represented as being still fearful lest a similar calamity should again arise; and as the plains of Ilion were not yet dried, he took care to build his city on the declivity of Mount Ida. This circumstance, as Plato observes, is confirmed by Homer, *Il. lib.* xx.

‡ Quoted by Dr. Ingigian, an Armenian by birth, but educated at Constantinople, and evidently well acquainted with his subject. He has written, in his native language, an elaborate description of the Bosphorus.

water clear, edifices, arcades, &c. are discovered. Such ruins, as fishermen and expert divers affirm, are perceptible in most parts of the strait.

Geologists may find a third proof of the event in the physical conformity exhibited by the opposite sides of the Bosphorus. If one, for example, consist of clay at the base, clay mixed with sand as we ascend, and flint or stone towards the summit, the one exactly opposite on the Asiatic side will present the same order of substances, and the same quality of surface. As both sides are so exactly alike, they must have been disruptured by some resistless cause,—the earthquake followed by the waters.

In conclusion, a recapitulation of the facts established in the preceding paragraphs, or in the notes, may not be superfluous. It has either been proved, or rendered exceedingly probable,*

1. That since the time of Herodotus the sea of Azof has diminished five-sixths.

2. That since the same era a great change has been effected in the figure of the Caspian, and perhaps in its extent.

3. That by the changes produced in the Black Sea, especially towards the north, the boundaries mentioned by the ancients have disappeared.

4. That some ages before Herodotus, the Caspian, the Aral, the Black Sea, and the sea of Azof, formed *one* sea, perhaps equal in extent to the Mediterranean, but without any visible communication with it.

5. That a multitude of historic authorities fix the formation of the Bosphorus by the irruption of the Euxine into the Mediterranean in the time of Dardanus and Deucalion, or about 1,529 years before Christ.

6. That the same event, as well as most of the preceding positions, is confirmed by geological observations.

7. That the effects of the inundation were experienced in many countries bordering on the Mediterranean.

* M. de la Malle. See his *Géographie Physique de la Mer Noire, &c.*

CIVIL RANK AT THE THREE PRESIDENCIES.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Sir: I wish to call your attention, and that of the service, to the difference of time in the three presidencies when writers are made factors. Referring to the *East-India Register* for 1827 (corrected to September 1), you will see that the civilians of Bengal, for the year 1820, are factors; so in Bombay; but those of Madras, their contemporaries, are only writers. As the promotion from one grade to another goes by time, not by service, I do not know how this difference can exist, nor why it should be. Although the fact of being senior merchant, junior merchant, factor, or writer, makes no difference in the pay, as long as a person is in employ, it makes a material difference out of it; for then a civilian receives a certain allowance according to the grade to which he belongs. I think the three presidencies should be put upon the same footing in this respect. Madras is the worst off of the three as it is, and can ill afford to spare any thing.

Hoping this may be looked into and remedied,

I am, Sir, &c.

December 5. C.

REMARKS ON ORIGINAL HINDU HISTORIES,

BY M. J. P. ABEL-REMUSAT.*

THE fifteenth volume of the *Asiatic Researches* commences with an essay on the History of Cashmere according to Hindu authors, by Mr. H. H. Wilson, secretary of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta. This able philologist, to whom we are already indebted for an excellent Sanscrit dictionary (already unfortunately too scarce), a translation of several poems, and recently that of six Hindu dramas, will enjoy the reputation of having given to the world the first extract from a Sanscrit historical work. An opinion was entertained almost universally a few years ago, that the Hindus absolutely possessed not a single work of an historical kind in their learned tongue: this singular fact appeared so well established, that an explanation of it appeared to be all that was required, and some very satisfactory reasons were accordingly assigned. At present, we have powerful inducements to consider the fact as extremely doubtful, and to attribute to our own ignorance what was assumed to be a consequence of the Hindu character. It is, however, necessary to remark that we have yet discovered only one Sanscrit composition to which the name of *history* can justly be applied; this is the *Raj-Taringini*, or History of Cashmere. Aboul Fuzil, the celebrated minister of Akbar, was the first to rescue this work from oblivion. A Persian translation of it was made at that period, and some extracts were inserted in the *Ayeen Akberi*. Jehangir caused a second Persian translation to be published, in an abridged state; this was the edition which Bernier, the traveller, met with, and which it would appear he had some intention of translating into French. Various other extracts, taken from the same source, or from continuations by Musulman authors, have appeared at later periods, and even in the reign of Shah Alum. With respect to the original work, upon which all these secondary works were founded, it long escaped the ill-directed search of Europeans. Sir Wm. Jones was unable to meet with it; Messrs. Colebrooke and Speke, about the year 1805, succeeded respectively in procuring copies, and Mr. Wilson obtained a third at Calcutta. By comparing these three copies, he has been enabled to form a correct idea of this remarkable work, and to collect the bibliographical details and historical facts which compose his memoir.

The *Raj-Taringini* consists of four principal works, written by different authors, and at successive periods; and this circumstance, as Mr. Wilson observes, imparts to these chronicles a greater value, by affording an opportunity of observing occasionally the relations of contemporary writers. The first of the four is the production of Kalhana Pundit, who cites a considerable number of more ancient authorities, and who, by this precaution, furnishes a very remarkable example of that critical genius so rare amongst the writers of Hindustan. The second work is wanting in the three copies which Mr. Wilson was in a condition to collate. The third, which is the sequel of it, commences with Zeyn-el-ab-eddin, whose name spelt in the Sanscrit manner takes the form not easily to be recognized of Sri Jayna Ollabha Dina: it concludes in 1477 at the accession of Futteh Shah. The fourth and last portion is nothing more than an appendix to the chronicles of Cashmere, to make known the events which happened in the country up to the reign of Akbar.

Independently of the extracts and abridgments of the *Raj-Taringini*, of which

* *Journal des Savans*, Octobre 1827, p. 580.

which mention has just been made, Mr. Wilson has also had access to and has taken pains to consult several Musulman works, the *Nawadir-al-Akbar*, by Rafi-eddin Mohamed, a Cashmerian writer from Balkh; the *Wakiati Kashmir*, of Mohamed Azim; the *Tarikh Kashmir*, &c. These versions differ more or less from each other, especially through the arbitrary castrations and suppressions which the authors have practised without giving intimation of them, or rather concealing them by reconciliatory artifices. However, the authenticity of the primitive materials is nowise shaken by these systematic alterations, or by the variations which are occasioned by them; and those points, wherein the Sanscrit originals and the Persian translations coincide, may be regarded as possessing all the certainty of which Indian history is susceptible.

The foundation of the Cashmerian monarchy is attributed, as is well known, to a personage named Kasp or Kasyapa, who drew off the water under which the country had been submerged. Aboul Fuzil speaks of a colony of Brahmins introduced into Cashmere by Kasp. The Sanscrit history is silent in respect to this circumstance, and gives us to understand that the religion which was followed at that period was the adoration of the Nagas (dragons or serpents). Mr. Wilson here records some curious facts which tend to establish the priority of the serpent-worship over the system of the Védas. This idea, which may perhaps acquire additional confirmation in the progress of our investigations into the ancient religion of Asia, merits a separate examination, and may furnish matter for some interesting researches.

The reigns of fifty-two princes, lasting 1,266 years, according to the Sanscrit chronicle and the *Ayeen Akberi*,—of fifty-five princes, according to another Indian authority cited by the author of the *Wakiati Kashmir*,—fill the space which succeeded the establishment of Kasyapa. Their names are passed over in silence for a reason calculated to provoke the regard of Europeans; namely, because, having neglected the precepts of the Védas, they were totally unworthy, in the opinion of an author of the Brahmin caste, of being chronicled. The chasm left in this place is partly supplied by the aid of Musulman authors; and notwithstanding the inferiority of such materials, they furnish the subject of an important approximation to the data obtained from Hindu books by Wilford, and recorded in a manuscript work of that systematic and rather hasty, but ingenious and indefatigable writer: this is the Cashmerian origin of the Panduas, celebrated in the ancient history of India. It is here attributed to a prince named Bandu, whose birth and death were equally miraculous, since he was conceived by his mother whilst bathing in a basin, and his body dissolved and returned to the element of which he was formed as he one day bathed in the same basin. He had a vast number of children, and saw during his life 15,000 descendants, who were the stock of the Panduas.

A very small number of facts are related by the Musulman writers of the reigns of these first sovereigns of Cashmere. The seventh, Sander Khan, died in resisting a new introduction of the Indian idolatry. Under the ninth, this religion had become national, and the prince himself built a temple to Sada Siva. The fifteenth was dethroned by a king of Cabul. The nineteenth, Nareng Khan, was a conqueror who carried his arms as far as the frontiers of China. A revolt was the end of the twenty-eighth, as well as of his six sons, who succeeded each other, in the order of their birth, in the space of a few hours; whence came the proverb in use at the present day: "a single cauldron on a single fire saw six kings before the meat was boiled." The names of most of these kings are only mentioned; sometimes the length of their reigns, one of which extends to 115 years, another to 191. There is an undefined chasm at the end

end of the last reign. An absolute uncertainty therefore remains as to the total duration of this first series, and as to the periods when it began and ended. Yet, notwithstanding the fabulous circumstances which have been foisted into this succession, we may regard it, as Mr. Wilson does, as built upon an historical basis, and find in it a subject for some interesting observations. But we cannot adopt the conjecture of the English scholar, who discovers in the title of *Khan*, given by the chronicles to most of these princes, a reason for assigning them a Tartar origin, and who assimilates the same word to the names of Oxycanus and Musicanus recorded by the historians of Alexander. The title of *Khan* is of recent origin even in Tartary; it cannot have been carried out of it prior to the fifth century of our era; and in the chronicle in question, it discloses the effects of a digestion of the work under the influence of some princes of the race of Genghiz, rather than of the country of those kings to whom it is attributed by a sort of anticipation.

The prince to whom must be assigned, conformably to the combined documents of the Indian history and the abridgers, the first place in the true chronological series of the kings of Cashmere, is Gonarda, or rather Gonanda, the Agnand of the Musulman writers. His epoch is fixed in the original works; but according to the system of Yugas, Manwantaras and Kalpas, that is of the ages and eras of India,—a system which is still far from being clearly explained, and which always leaves a vagueness of several centuries in the date of events,—Gonanda was contemporary with Crishna and a relation of Jarasandha, king of Magadha, in aid of whom he led an army against Crishna. His son was killed in an expedition against this personage. The result of this synchronism is subject to difficulties which the Indian authors themselves have raised, and which Mr. Wilson discusses in a separate note. These difficulties are rather increased than dissipated by what is said respecting the succession of the subsequent reigns. There is no reason, therefore, to be surprised at finding in the summary of the learned writer a difference of 1,048 years between the date assigned to Gonanda, as it results from the very terms of the original chronicles, if taken strictly (B.C. 2448), and the same date rectified by Mr. Wilson himself with the assistance of different chronological combinations (B.C. 1400), which he has shown with equal sagacity and erudition.

The space which succeeds the reign of Gonanda is again occupied, in the history of Cashmere, by a line of princes whose periods are not fixed, and of whom a considerable number are not even named. Asoca, one of these princes, is accused in the *Ayeen Akberi* of having abolished the Brahminical rites and founded the sect of Jains, a circumstance which would again be in opposition with the fundamental epoch of Buddha, if we consider Asoca, according to the Indian author, anterior to the twelfth century before our era. An invasion of the Mlechas, or barbarians, is likewise placed under the same reign; and it is remarkable that on this occasion Asoca obtained a son to fight against these people, by means of his devotion to Siva, a strange contradiction of what had been said of his attachment to the worship of Buddha, unless the two religions had been then reconciled together, as they were more recently in different countries in the north of India. This prince, named Jaloca, overturned the new religion, expelled the Mlechas, and carried his arms to the north of Persia; which happened, according to the Musulman authors, in the time of Darab, or Darius. The complete establishment of the Brahminical system and of the distinction of castes in Cashmere is traced up to this reign; but although devoted to the worship of Siva, he did not scruple to grant privileges to the Buddhists to such an extent that he passed himself

himself for a *Bodhisatwa*, that is, a Buddhist incarnation of the second rank. After a long and fortunate reign, he ended by identifying himself with Siva, adored under the name of Jyeshta Rudra. There is observable in these traditions a singular mixture of ideas borrowed from both the rival creeds of India, and the name of *Bodhisatwa*, which is introduced, should direct attention to the passage in the Sanscrit chronicle relative to the reign of Jaloca. The successor of this prince was changed into a serpent for having been too tardy in satisfying the Brahmins who asked food of him. He is said to return, even at the present day, in the same form, to the vicinity of the capital of Cashmere. Three *Tartar* princes (it is thus Mr. Wilson interprets the word *Turushka*) introduced a religious reform into the country, which became exclusively Buddhist. Subsequently, 300 years after the death of Chakia Sinha, Cashmere appears under the rule of a Bodhisatwa, named Nagarjuna. This passage, which again may serve to fix certain chronological points of Indian history, had been rendered with some inexactitude in the body of the extract of Mr. Wilson. We here give the sense of it according to a more brief translation which he has inserted in his notes.

The triumph of Buddhism in Cashmere was not, however, decisive. Under the succeeding reign, the Nagas (dragons), exasperated by the desertion of the Brahminical rites, afflicted the inhabitants with the torment of intolerable cold. A Brahmin named Chandra, known as a grammarian in the literary history of Hindustan, delivered the country of this double scourge, the severity of the weather, and the heresy of the Buddhists. It is in the reign of this prince, named Abhimanyu, that the *Raj-Taringini* begins to give its details with more precision, specifying the length of each reign. The Indian calculation would place the end of this reign in B. C. 1182; Mr. Wilson, by the means already referred to, reduces the date to B. C. 388.

From this point, Cashmerian chronology may be submitted to regular discussion, since, the length of each reign being stated, there is an opportunity afforded of applying the principles by which the succession of princes is generally governed. The duration, in Mr. Wilson's opinion, is still subject to reduction in the early periods, because the author has evidently been obliged to lengthen the reigns so as to fill the space of 2,330 years, which he had previously recognized between Gonanda III. and the year 1170 of the Saca era, or A. D. 1148. Under the government of these early princes there were also several religious diversities: some sovereigns are praised for having exerted themselves in re-establishing the ancient worship of the Nagas, of Siva under different invocations, of the lingam, &c. The Brahmin author of the chronicle depreciates with equal solicitude the memory of those princes who deserted the Brahminical system and embraced the worship of Buddha. These vicissitudes can only be explained by supposing that the population of Cashmere was divided almost equally between the two sects, which sought to supplant each other, and succeeded alternately. Some occurrences of this kind are related in the original, with certain poetical embellishments and ornaments of style not unworthy of regard according to the learned translator. Under one of the princes referred to (B.C. 705 agreeably to the Indian computation, 265 according to the reformed method) are recorded a fresh invasion of the Mlechas, and an expedition of the king of Cashmere to Lanka (Ceylon), in the course of which this prince subjugated Chola, Canata, Lats, and other countries in the south of India. Mention is also made, somewhat later, of a second expedition to Lanka, on account of a sanguinary war carried on by another king of Cashmere with the monarch of Ceylon, in

order to compel the latter to interdict his subjects from the slaughter of animals. The memory of this expedition beyond the sea is preserved, moreover, if we believe the Indian author, upon certain banners which it is customary to carry in particular ceremonies. Whatever opinion may be entertained of the reality of these events, it is important to recover them, for the purpose of comparison with analogous traditions recorded in the Singalese annals. We may probably thence derive some information respecting the route taken by the Buddhist religion, in reaching at the same time Ceylon and the north of Asia; and concerning the connexions inferred as subsisting between these remote countries, from the resemblance of writing, the succession of sacred dialects, and religious traditions.

Another prince, whom the Indian computation places in the first century of our era, is represented as having extended his authority over the city of Khota (apparently Khoten), Cathay, Chin, and Machin; that is to say, over the northern and southern portions of modern China. A little later, according to the same computation (but, if we adopt the rectifications proposed by Mr. Wilson, towards the end of the fifth century), a Brahmin named Matrigupta was raised to the throne of Cashmere by a sovereign of India named Vicramaditya, who had expelled from his territories the Mlechas and subjugated the Sakas. It is well known that the endeavours of historical critics have not yet succeeded in fixing the age of the different princes who bore the name of Vicramaditya; if this object had been accomplished, we might have had here a synchronism of so much the more value, inasmuch as a gross absurdity, which occurs immediately after this reign in the Sanscrit chronicle, confounds afresh all the combinations of the chronologist: this is a reign of 300 years, the only such example which is met with in the chronicle, and precisely at that particular juncture when confused traditions and incoherent narratives are about finally to give place to a better organized series of plausible details and data divested of improbability.

This period is that of the fourth succession, or the dynasty of Karkota. The longest reign which occurs there is one of fifty years: from the commencement of this dynasty, the aggregate of the years of these princes, calculated by retrograding from the recent events which determine the inferior limit, is found to correspond so nearly with the Indian dates, that Mr. Wilson sees no reason to make any essential reform in the computation of his original.

One of the most remarkable events in the space occupied by this dynasty is the expedition of Lalitaditya, who, about A.D. 714, traversed the eastern part of Hindustan, reached the banks of the eastern sea, which in the Cashmerian chronicles means the gulf of Bengal and the mouths of the Ganges and Brahmaputra, followed the coast of the peninsula, crossed the Vindhya mountains, subjugated the petty states on the Malabar coast, returned by the country of Cambojia to the north-west of India, proceeded towards Bokhara, gained three victories over the Musulmans, then, despising the *pale Bhoteas*, meaning thereby the inhabitants of the northern regions of the Himalaya, or the Tibetans properly so called, entered the country of Asam, and at length reached Tibet, and even Tartary (Uttara-Kara), where he terminated the career of his exploits. Nothing can be more curious, or more adapted to give the student a better acquaintance with the geography of Hindustan prior to the invasions of the Musulmans, than the narrative of this memorable incursion, in the shape in which the Indian author has given it, with the Sanscrit names of the places and countries traversed by the king of Cashmere. Nothing is more worthy of arresting the attention of intelligent minds, even in the poems

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of the Hindus, than the details of ancient geography, which are collected by scholars with so much avidity. Those which occur here, in conjunction with the illustrations of Mr. Wilson, deserved to be carefully studied. It is necessary to examine very closely the approximations which he alleges to exist between the text of the chronicle and the relations of Arabians upon the subject of the wars they had to sustain, about this period, to the eastward of Khorasan. If we had sufficieient space, we should be glad to point out another instance, in the expeditions of the Thupo, or Tibetans, to the Gulf of Bengal. The reports of the Chinese in respect to the Tibetans, Cashmere, and the city of Khoten, might on this occasion be consulted with advantage.

The reigns of the other princes of the same dynasty, as well as those of the two succeeding dynasties, furnish other facts which we would willingly stop to notice. But in proportion as we approach modern times the narrative of the Indian authors assumes a regularity of character, and there are, consequently, fewer difficulties to remove and conjectures to be hazarded. Being unable to give more than a summary of this extract, noticing whatsoever appears to us the most novel, we shall confine ourselves, in order to trace in a few words an epitome of the history of Cashmere, to stating the results contained in Mr. Wilson's chronological chart. The first period, that which begins with Kasyapa, and ends, according to the Indians, at the twelfth century before Christ, but according to their interpreter at the fourth, includes fifty-one reigns, the duration of which cannot be assigned even approximately. The first dynasty, worthy the name, that of the descendants of Gonanda III., contains twenty-one reigns, which occupy a space of 1,013 years, reduced by the translator to 378. The second dynasty has but six princes, whose reigns together amount to 192 years. The third, which is in fact the first re-established upon the throne, has ten princes, to whom is assigned a space of 592 years: it would give, even by the reformed computation of Mr. Wilson, an average of forty-three years, which he considers inadmissbile. The fourth reckons seventeen princes, who occupied the throne for 260 years, from A.D. 615 till 875. The fifth has twelve princes in eighty-four years, from A.D. 875 till 979. The sixth succession, which includes nine princes of different races, lasted sixty-four years, between A.D. 960 and 1024.

Mr. Wilson has added to this extract an appendix consisting of notes, some of which have been already referred to. It is remarkable throughout for that Indian erudition and profound acquaintance with its sources which strike the reader in the preface to his Sanscrit dictionary, and which few authors, amongst those who apply themselves to the same subjects, are capable of equalling. In the analysis here given, we have merely detached a few features connected with the history of the religions of Hindustan, or the great movements, hitherto almost unknown, which must have agitated the people of that country. Facts of another kind were equally worthy of examination; but there is no individual of those who have addicted themselves to the study of oriental history, who will not read this precious relic of Indian annals over and over again. What we might desire, if the state of the manuscripts permitted it, is that the learned translator would give an edition of it in the original text, accompanied by a complete translation. He would thereby surrender to discussion a literary relic most worthy to exercise the sagacity of occidental scholars.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

WE have received a very long communication from a correspondent, containing "Suggestions for the improvement of New South Wales," which, conformably to the wish of the writer, we have reduced to more moderate dimensions, without, in our opinion, injuring the contents.

Our correspondent begins by lamenting that the export of coal should be permitted from the colony to foreign countries before the extent of the supply of that article can be ascertained. In the next place he condemns the indiscriminate and wasteful destruction of the woods, and suggests that some government regulation might fix the topography and extent of all the woods and forests, which should be reserved for public use. He recommends that wherever there is wood in the neighbourhood of any water-communication with a large river, or more immediately with the sea, such wood ought to be preserved, and that falls of timber of specified dimensions should take place periodically for the public service, instead of allowing the colonists to do what they please with the trees, so that some of the farms (according to the statement of Mr. Atkinson) are left without even fire-wood.

In the third place, he observes: "having accompanied surveys in India, and observed the method of the surveying officers there, I could wish to see exploring parties conducted on a different plan in Australia from that usually pursued; I would recommend travelling from hill to hill, instead of following the course of rivers, or a continued route through plains. I would recommend a party destined to penetrate any unknown portion of the interior, from whatever point they may make their first station, first to reach the most distant hill or range then visible; whence, having planted their flag or surveying staff, and taken the latitude and longitude, bearings, &c., they might take a fresh departure to the next hill or range which was visible from the top of the last, and reaching that, they should proceed on the same plan as before. By following this course, they would obviate the occasional want of water in arid and extensive plains; they would always find some in the gullies and defiles of the hills; and on the other hand, they would avoid unknown or unexpected floods in the low countries, which might carry away their tents at night if pitched there. Secondly, the hills would serve for fresh starting points and halting posts, both in going and returning; by which their observations of latitude and longitude would be made throughout with less liability to confusion, and a trigonometrical plan or map of the country might be more easily and correctly laid down." In the fourth place, he proceeds as follows:

"I have read in some foreign author an able discourse on the natural boundaries of different nations, in which he made it very apparent that a great river never was intended by Providence as a boundary; for otherwise, there would be continual conflicts on the water between the inhabitants of the opposite shores during a war, or else the strongest nation would enjoy the whole dominion. But mountain boundaries are frequently inaccessible, and when not so, they may be so bleak and barren as to be of no use to the nation on each side; or if fruitful, they are, at the same time, admirably calculated by nature for defence; and by means of forts, a chain of posts, or even mere walls, they may be rendered nearly impassable in war, and at all times of peace a most prominent boundary, which ignorance itself cannot overlook. I would reduce this theory to the use of smaller communities, and particularly to Van Diemen's Land, now undergoing the operation of a general survey. I am sorry to see, from Evans's map, that such parishes or townships as

as have already been marked out, are done so without any regard to the distinct features of the topography, looking on the map like the square checquers of a tavern sign, the boundary lines being drawn indiscriminately through hill, dale, rock, ravine, wood, and water. The inconveniences of this new-fashioned principle of laying out townships are evident: in a century or so, when the population is spread over the country, these invisible lines will be the cause of numerous and interminable quarrels about boundaries, involving expensive litigations. A parish or township ought not to be larger than about twelve square miles, nor smaller than ten, when not forming a part of a town. Surely the surface of the globe will, in most countries, present ridges, eminences, small brooks, nullahs or streams, or clefts in the ground, and such prominent features serving for land-marks, which may always embrace, in one direction or another, spaces varying from ten to twelve square miles, more or less; and such boundaries can never be altered or mistaken, or occasion disputes through ignorance of them: but a straight line carried through a wood, or across a river, or over inaccessible rocks and hills, cannot be known, followed, or ascertained at all times when required. The boundaries of provinces or counties, also, would not only be more advantageous but more perceptible, if a similar rule was observed in laying them out: say a range or ranges of hills, a river, or a belt of forest trees, intended to stand for ever as public or national property."

Our correspondent, in the fifth place, with reference to the introduction of the olive tree into New South Wales from Spain, and its cultivation after the Spanish system, quotes an extract from Savary's "Letters on Greece," shewing in what soil the tree thrives best in the countries of Asia Minor and the Greek islands. But we apprehend the Agricultural Society of Sydney are in possession of much better information respecting the culture of this useful tree than can be learnt from Savary. The writer adds the following useful hints:

"A late writer on Australian agriculture says, the bulk of the people there eat bread made without yeast, in consequence of the want of hops to brew beer with.* Wherever I was stationed in India, I obtained excellent bread made with toddy; but as the few palm trees which existed in New South Wales at its first settlement were soon rooted out, they are now bereft of this resource. I therefore strongly recommend the settlers to lose no time in planting coco-nut trees and the toddy palm, or fan-leafed palmyra, observing to be careful to plant the former *within reach of sea water or sea air*, and the latter tree in the interior: both will thrive in sandy soils where nothing else will grow, and both afford toddy, an excellent substitute for yeast. I would also propose the introduction of the mango and tamarind trees from India, which I have no doubt would stand the climate very well: these might be planted in groves near every inn on the high roads, or in the absence of inns, a shed or stone choultry might be erected near every grove, and a well or cistern dug to preserve water for the dry season. This may appear premature advice; but it is never too early to bespeak attention to objects of public utility."

The sixth head of our correspondent's letter relates to the sudden inundations of the Macquarie, Lachlan, and Hawkesbury rivers, and the devastation of property caused thereby; and he proposes the following expedients for remedying this evil:

"Mœris, King of Egypt, caused a lake to be dug, and a canal, to divert the superfluous water of the Nile into it, where it was retained until the dry season,

* It will be seen from a statement in our last number that colonial hops are now procurable.—*Ed.*

season, when he was therewith enabled to exhibit a seasonable quantity of water to the husbandmen. Now the paucity of population at any one spot in New South Wales is such, that no work of magnitude like these could be undertaken; but might they not serve as an example for plans on a small scale? Advantage might be taken of some dry ravine leading from the vicinity of the Hawkesbury, at any part where the land is on an inclined plane, which ravine might be deepened and joined to that river by a small party of men in one dry season, attended with no great expense nor extraordinary labour: thus made a permanent creek, it would lead off an immense body of water to other parts of the country; and if two or three more such artificial creeks could be made at different places towards the upper portions of the river, they would intercept nearly all that great body of water which trickles down the sides and gullies of the hills, and being in this manner divided into many streams, would prevent the whole river from overflowing or reaching any particular portion of country, where it is said to rise occasionally ninety feet in height; or if the upper portion of that river pursues a winding course in a deep narrow vale, or is hemmed in with hills, an excavation or tunnel* might be carried through the base of the narrowest hill (their formation being a sandstone easy to work, and requiring no masonry either for roof or sides), and a creek might be afterwards carried from the river through the tunnel: perhaps a ridge might be found not 200, or even 100 yards in breadth to perforate or cut through, but of course this project must depend upon the topography. I feel confident in the success of this plan for intecepting the superfluous water of the river, and that none other will answer. Posterity may see the inundations of the Lachlan turned to advantage, by leading the water in canals to those vast arid plains near that river, also inland navigation through the interior to the new lake or inland sea."

The seventh suggestion relates to the subject of emigration. The writer recommends that two more New South Wales regiments should be raised, the men for which should be recruited in the most populous parts of Lancashire and West Riding of Yorkshire;† all to be married men, and permission to be given them to take out their wives and children. Every ship destined for that quarter of the globe should, he thinks, as a matter of course, take out an ensign's party until the two regiments were completed, on the same plan that Indiamen convey troops to India. He also recommends that a small corps of pioneers, about 300 men, be formed of the natives in New South Wales, on the model of the Madras pioneers. This army, he observes, would do wonders in the article of road-making, laying bridges, cutting passes through hills, or draining swamps, &c. His eighth proposal is as follows:

"The establishment of a university, or at least a college,‡ must ever be a desideratum in a colony so extensive and so wholly British as New South Wales. The number of wealthy inhabitants in Australia is now very considerable, and therefore there would be no difficulty in raising sufficient funds for

* To reduce the difficulties of the road from the Hallolua ferry into Kandy, Ceylon, which traverses a very considerable hill, Sir Edward Barnes, in the middle of 1821, ordered the hill to be perforated by a tunnel to save an ascent of fifty feet perpendicular. The work met with several interruptions; but the perforation was completed on the 8th of Dec. 1823, the distance being just 500 feet. During the last twelve months the work proceeded at the rate of a foot a day, the breadth being about seven feet, and the height above six feet. When this tunnel was opened for wheel carriages, little more remained to be done but to secure by masonry some few parts where the rock was defective or could not be depended upon.—See *Asiatic Journal*, vol. xxi. page 652, and vol. xviii. page 85.

† Particularly in the parish of Halifax, which contains a population of 120,000 souls, of which, nearly 13,000 are able to bear arms.

‡ The Tasmanian College is solely for Indian-born pupils.

for the erection of the buildings, or for endowing professorships. All other expenses of the establishment might be borne by the graduates and scholars. The advantages of such an institution would consist in enabling the gentry to finish the education of their sons without the sacrifice of a painful 'farewell,' the danger of two long sea voyages to England and back, the expenses of two outfits and passage money, or the ruin a youth is exposed to by being obliged to come to such an ensnaring place as London, whilst his relations and friends are on the other side of the globe. I could enlarge upon this topic, but other arguments in favour of the project will easily suggest themselves."*

The writer, in the last place, laments the non-publication of journals of the results of expeditions and exploring parties; such as the journals of Mr. Danger's survey of the coal river, of Mr. Hovell's excursion to Western Port in 1824, and of Messrs. Hovell and Hume's discoveries in the parallels of 36° and 37° S.; and he recommends that the journals of every future traveller in that division of the globe be published at length.

We heartily concur in the opinion which our correspondent seems to entertain of the growing importance of this British colony, and we think every suggestion calculated to render its many resources more available to itself and to the parent country entitled to the notice and to the thanks of the community. If we are not greatly mistaken, Australia will in a few years attract an intense degree of interest.

* "I wish very much also to originate the good old English custom in the town of Sydney of a fine peal of bells. There is, I believe, but one of the British colonies (Trinidad, which has a small peal of eight bells), whose inhabitants have evinced liberality enough to supply their church with this truly British steeple music; for the churches on the continent have only rows of small bells hung on the venetians of the steeple windows; which, so far from being heard three or four miles off, like a fine peal of large English bells, are scarcely heard amongst a mob in the town. The best method of acquiring a set of eight bells would be by a general subscription from the community. The cost of eight bells of the largest and finest tone, including, besides metal and casting, freight (of about ten tons) to New Holland, and frame-work, hanging in the belfrey, &c. will amount to about £2,000, perhaps something less."

CHINESE POLICE.

On the approach of the winter season, the Hëen magistrates of the Quang-tung province (Canton) distribute proclamations or notices among the people, which are expressed in doggrel verse, adapted to the comprehension of the vulgar. The following is a specimen of these productions:

She	*chĭh*	*lung*	*tung.*
Time	*has* attained	full	winter.
Fung	*kaou*	*with*	*tseaou.**
The wind	*is* high	things	*are* combustible.
Seaou-sin		*ho*	*chĭh.*
Have a little in your heart†		fire	*and* candles.
Te fang		*tsĕĕ taou.*	
Be on your guard *against*		robbery and plunder.	

* This word has a sacred signification: in every case wherein the bonzes or priests of Fo and of the Taou sect make offerings, it is expressed by *tseaou*. The root is *yew*, "new wine."

† That is: "Be careful."

THE CHEREK PUJA.

THE following account of the observance of the *Cherek*, a religious festival peculiar to Bengal (although some of the practices are in use elsewhere, as feats of dexterity or acts of penance), is given in the Calcutta *Government Gazette*, in the course of an able exposition of the Hindu calendar; the source of this and the other articles which have already appeared it is not difficult to conjecture.

The term *cherek*, a wheel or discus, which is given to the festival, is derived, of course, from the swinging in a circle, with which the observances terminate, but the ceremony comprises a protracted series of self-denial and torture. Its object is the propitiation of Siva, and it is properly denominated the *Sivotsava*, or festival of that deity. The peculiar ceremonies are said to be in imitation of those observed by Bána, a king, and Daitya, who, by similar acts of self-torture, obtained the special favour of Mahadeva, and thus became formidable to the gods. The usual authorities, however, by which the Hindu holidays are regulated, are wholly silent on the subject of this ceremonial, and the texts which recommend it are rare, and of inferior weight. Such as they are, they exclude the worshippers of Vishnu from participation, and they do not authorise that of any Saiva of reputable condition. The festival is, therefore, confined to the lowest classes—to those, indeed, who have no caste whatever, although the ambition of popularity, and a belief in the efficacy of acts of mortification, notwithstanding they are prohibited by law, in the present age, induce individuals of opulence and respectability to defray the expense of the observance, and countenance its being held.

The Sivotsava properly begins on the first of the month of Chaitra, and continues to the first of Bysakh. The dependent situation of the chief performers, however, renders it rarely practicable for them to be idle so long, and the rites, therefore, usually commence about a week or ten days before the Sankranti, the entrance of the sun into Taurus, which occurred this year, according to the Hindu almanack, on the 12th of April. At this time individuals, of the lowest orders, enroll themselves in a band, or fraternity, under a common head, as Sanyasis, or persons who have abandoned worldly interests and desires. The obligations they thus take upon themselves supersede those to which they are ordinarily subjected, and, for the time, they are all brethren. The band is termed a *Gajan*, and each troop is distingnished by the name of the individual by whom its expenses are defrayed. Besides the chief, the Mula Sanyasi, the head, or root of the association, who is elected for his superior knowledge of the rites, or daring in their performance, each troop has its officiating Brahman, who conducts the various ceremonies, and initiates the members. On entering the troop, each individual assumes the thread which is characteristic of the Brahmanical order, discards all superfluous clothing, wears the sectarial Saiva marks upon his forehead, braids his hair in a particular fashion, and smears his body from head to foot with the fine ashes of burnt cow-dung. He also takes a vow to abstain from all slothful and sensual indulgence, such as sleeping on a bed, or eating fish, for the term of the solemnity. Each takes but a single meal daily of rice and pulse, which he cooks for himself after sunset, and, if whilst dressing or eating it, he hears the sound of a drum, or is addressed by any one, he immediately desists, and goes without his dinner : a privation of some moment, as it is part of his duty to sit up during the greater part of the night, singing hymns in praise of Mahadeo.

Each

Each gajan, or troop, has its own temple, a hut or temporary building, in which, upon a mound in the centre, a small water-jar, and emblem of Siva, are placed; a coco-nut lies on the top of the jar, and flowers on their stalks are strewed over it. In the evening the troop assembles here: the principal sits in the centre of a circle formed by the rest, and the Brahman next the altar. Sanscrit and Bengali stanzas are chaunted to the accompaniment of the tabor, and when they break up, the Brahman solicits from the idol a flower, which about this time withers and falls off its stalk. If longer than usual in falling, the principal proclaims that some one of the disciples has sinned, on which each has his hands tied behind him, and the principal sits shaking his head till a flower falls, when the Brahman declares that the god is pleased, and the culprit is absolved.

An observance commonly practised in the evening after meal-time, is the making of a bonfire near the temple with whatever combustible articles can be procured, and the Sanyasis dance round or through the fire, and cast the burning embers at one another: this they term *phul khela*, or playing with flowers.

It is not expected that every Sanyasi should inflict upon himself bodily tortures, and this is a matter of individual taste, although they mostly practise them, to a greater or less extent. These are inflicted in regular succession, and each bears its appropriate designation.

The proper hour for each exhibition is between three or four in the afternoon, and sunset.

The first painful rite is the *Jul Sanyas*, or suspension. This takes place five days before the Sankranti. Two upright posts are erected, connected at the top by a cross bar, from which the Sanyasi is suspended by his feet with his head downwards; a fire is kindled beneath him, so that the smoke may completely invest his head, although he be beyond the reach of the flame. Indian rosin is, from time to time, cast upon the coals.

On the next day the *Kanta Sanyas* takes place. Branches of rough and prickly plants are strewed upon the ground, and the Sanyasi throws himself upon them, or rolls himself about amongst them, exclaiming "Srinath Mahadeo!"

On the following day the ceremony of *Jhamp Sanyas*, or jumping, is observed: a bamboo scaffolding of three or four stages is erected, on which the Sanyasis stand, tier above tier, the principal and the most courageous or expert occupying the upper row, which is sometimes between twenty and thirty feet high. A kind of bedding, supported by ropes, is stretched beneath the scaffolding by a number of men. Upon the mattrass are attached several transverse bars of wood, to which are fixed, very loosely, and in a position sloping forward, semi-circular knives, upon which the Sanyasis throw themselves in succession. In general, the effect of the fall is to turn the knives flat upon the bedding, in which case they do no harm; but occasionally, severe wounds, and even death, are the consequences of this rite. Before they take their leap the performers cast fruits, as plantains, bels, coco-nuts, &c. amongst the crowd, in which there is a great scramble for them, as they are supposed to possess much virtue: women desirous of progeny are very anxious to get these donations, and those of the first families send persons to obtain and bring these fruits for their private eating.

On the next day, which is the second before the Sankranti, some intermission is usually granted, and no particular rite is practised. In some places the last-mentioned ceremony is repeated, and it may be here observed, that in different parts of the country the order of the various ceremonies is diversified,

according to local usage or individual fancy. Through the whole period, however, and in every place, the Sanyasis go daily in procession through the towns and villages, beating a large drum, decorated with a profusion of feathers, chiefly black and white, and followed by all the idlers of the place.

The day before the Sankranti is that of the principal infliction, and the rite is therefore termed the *Ban Sanyas*, or mortification of Bana Raja. On this occasion the different bands, or gajans, go in procession to any temple of Siva or Devi, of particular repute in the vicinity. The place of attraction in the neighbourhood of Calcutta is at Kali Ghat, the temple of that goddess, and the adjoining one of Siva, as Nakuleswara. The different bands, accompanied by a concourse of spectators, proceed to this place from all quarters, for ten or twelve miles round. They begin their march after midnight, so as to arrive at Kali Ghat at an early hour in the morning, and for some hours before dawn the roads round Calcutta, particularly the circular road, are thronged with noisy crowds. On arriving at the temple, such of the persons as intend to exhibit during the day undergo the necessary operation, which is performed by some blacksmiths who reside in the village, and for which a small fee is paid: the tortures are of various kinds.

The Dus Nukhi has passed through the skin under his arm-pits two sharp iron rods, the extremities of which in front terminate in something like hands: these are made to meet and support a lighted lamp which the person carries in this manner before him, whilst some of his companions from time to time throw a handful of rosin into the flame.

The Sutasan has two long slender cords passed under the skin on each side, which are held at either extremity by assistants, whilst he dances backwards and forwards along the lines.

The Bisasai has a number of nails, or, as the term implies, a hundred and twenty, stuck into his skin from his hip to his shoulder, in some fantastical shape, usually like the front or facing of a jacket.

Some have a crown of pieces of tin or iron stuck by sharp ends into the skin of the forehead, whilst the outer end is formed like the expanded hood of the cobra; similar pieces are also attached to the shoulders: others again run sharps rods or pointed horns through the tongue, the lips, or the cheeks.

With these fantastic decorations they return to Kali Ghat, or advance from other temples to a common point, the junction of the Chowringhee, circular, and Russapugla roads, where a vast assemblage of people is collected, booths with sweetmeats and toys are erected, and a regular fair is held, which continues till between nine and ten o'clock, when the parties disperse: on this occasion, and in the processions to and fro, violations of public decorum take place. The inflictions committed upon themselves by the Sanyasis are disgusting rather than indecent, and are certainly not intended to be the latter; but at the Mela, public exhibitions of the most offensive nature occur, which form no part of the religious ceremonial, and are merely designed to amuse the crowd, with such delicacy of wit and fancy as might be expected from the caste and avocation of the performers; the lowest of the rabble, the chimney-sweepers, day-labourers, and nightmen of Calcutta. In fact, many of the Sanyasis are pseudo-saints, tumblers, and jugglers, by profession, who adopt the practices of the Cherek, not so much to propitiate Siva, as to gain a few pice from the superstition of their countrymen and the curiosity of Europeans. This is not, however, universally the case, and many of the individuals are infatuated enough to believe that by these acts they secure future health and prosperity, or obtain whatever may be the object of their desires.

This day is also termed *Nila Dia*, and the women generally, especially those who

who are mothers, worship Mahadeva and Durga, as Nila Saraswati. They observe a fast during the day, which they break after sunset with a meal of fruit only.

On the last day, or that of the Sankranti, the exhibition takes place which gives the festival its popular denomination, the *Cherek*, or circular swinging. In the forenoon the apparatus is erected by the Sanyasis themselves, assisted by volunteers, but no hired labourers are engaged, and in the afternoon the swinging is performed. The members of the troop rarely undertake this rite, and the exhibitors are usually Sanyasis for this day only, and are very commonly of the bearer tribes inspired by the spirit of the season, or by the fumes of toddy. It is scarcely necessary for us to describe this rite—a cross beam is made to traverse an upright post, and to one end of the former is suspended the swinger, by cords fastened to two hooks, which are passed through the flesh upon his shoulder blades. The skin being drawn well up, is perforated with a large lancet, and the points of the hooks passed through the wounds: the hooks are usually secured from tearing through the skin by a broad bandage round the body under the arms, but the precaution is not always taken. After being whirled round for three or four minutes, during which the swinger affects to be at his ease, waving little flags or tossing fruits to the crowd beneath, he is lowered and the hooks are withdrawn. The wounded parts are then pressed well with the flat palm of the hand or trodden on with the sole of the foot to promote their re-union, a little clarified butter is spread upon a leaf and applied to the outer perforations, and a bandage passed over the whole: the dressing is renewed two or three times, and scarcely one case in fifty is attended with any troublesome consequences.

On the following day, the 1st of Bysakh, the concluding ceremony, which is of a very different description from the preceding, takes place. The different troops repair to some gardens or temples here, as usual, to Kali Ghat, where they throw off their Saiva insignia, and indulge themselves in as luxurious a meal as their means afford. They then carefully throw the fragments and ashes into the water, and return to their homes and callings, previously placing a portion of their meal, as a final offering to Siva, on the ground, which, if he is pleased with them, is eaten by a jackal. They sometimes wait to watch for the appearance of this animal, but usually, with more prudence, leave the morsel to its fate.

On the afternoon of the day after the Cherek, a numerous assemblage of people will have been noticed at Birja Talao, and along the Chowringhee road, which is usually supposed connected with the preceding festival, although wholly distinct from it. The day is the first of Bysakh, the new year's day of the Hindus, in honour of which a few of the up-country merchants and bankers used formerly to repair to Kali Ghat and engage professional singers and dancers to perform before the goddess. This practice (Ghanto Nach), which was at first optional, and confined to a few persons, has now become the habitual usage of both classes, and the Hindustanee traders and Nach women go annually to Kali Ghat, on the first day of the year. Their example is imitated by others, and a great concourse is attracted to the temple in the early part of the day. In the afternoon they return, and halt for repose and refreshment at the corner of the Chowringhee and circular roads, and a sort of fair takes place.

From the first of Bysakh, it is customary with persons of property to make presents to Brahmans and others, appropriate to the season, as hand punkhas and chattas; and these articles especially are sold at the Melas which occur at this period.

THE WORSHIP OF THE SERPENT.

In the review of Colonel Francklin's "Researches into the Doctrines of the Jeynes and Boodhists," we promised to say something of the worship of the serpent; that pledge we now redeem.

Perhaps there is no superstition more ancient and more universal than Ophiolatria. The serpent which "Moses lifted up in the wilderness," the great dragon which, as we learn from one of the apocryphal books, was worshipped in Babylon; the figure of this reptile, as it is found sculptured in the temples of Egypt, Persia, India, Greece, and Rome; its occupying a place in the mythology of the Scandinavians, the Mexicans, and even of the rudest nations inhabiting Africa and America, are indisputable proofs both of that antiquity and universality. These proofs are evidently derived from the patriarchal tradition of the fall of our first parents, a tradition which the descendants of Noah would carry into the uttermost parts of the earth. Hence it is that this animal has ever been regarded as the symbol both of subtlety and of evil, and, in many countries, as a personification of the great enemy of man.

Colonel Francklin's observations will serve us as a text in treating of this subject. After briefly adverting to the prevalence of this worship in Chaldea and India, he proceeds to shew that it must have been equally prevalent in other countries.

> But to return more especially to Egypt, from whence this worship passed into Greece, and afterwards to Italy, and finally obtained throughout the great peninsula of Hindoostan, we may notice the prevalency of it in Egypt, the figure of the serpent being sculptured in most of the temples of the Thebais, where it is an universal ornament, and noticed by all travellers as combined with two other remarkable symbols, *viz.* the wings and globe; for the wings, the globe, and the serpent, form the principal ornament of the temples above noticed. The whole of this mysterious combination may, in my humble opinion, be intended to represent the spirit of the "*Almighty Creator of the universe overshadowing with its paternal wings the terrestrial globe.*"

The three symbols here mentioned have been interpreted variously by various writers, who have all some degree of plausibility on their side. Still we are by no means sure that the *true* interpretation has yet been divined. Colonel Francklin's is as good as the rest; but he has fallen into a strange error by supposing that the *spherical* structure of the earth was known to the ancient Egyptians. Had he been better acquainted with their cosmography, he would have known that this symbol was not so restricted in its import; that it represented not merely the earth, but the whole universe. The *wings* are just as likely to denote *swiftness* as *overshadowing*. With respect to the third symbol, the *serpent*, the signification is less indefinite. That reptile was emblematic, not only of subtlety, but of wisdom, and was in consequence employed as one of the divine attributes. That the three combined are generally representative of deity is unquestionable; but they are sometimes found sculptured on the statues of mortals—of distinguished heroes, legislators, and kings. Thus they are still to be seen on that of Zoroaster, in one of the ruined fire temples of Persia. The connexion of the serpent with the universal deluge is more satisfactory:

> The serpent was, moreover, esteemed a type of evil and corruption: and since the deluge was eminently the fruit and consequence of evil, we find it represented by a serpent, as if it had especially proceeded from the evil principle. In the Egyptian mythology, the monster Typhon is described as terminating in the volumes of two immense serpents, and is celebrated as the greatest of all the children of the earth. He is

is said to have overtopped the loftiest mountains, while his two hands extended to the utmost limits of the east and west. The accuracy of this hieroglyphical painting, which represents Typhon as rising above the highest hills, and as spreading himself over the whole earth, will be readily allowed when we find the Egyptians assuring Plutarch that Typhon was literally nothing more than the ocean. It is remarkable that the Arabs, who are the immediate neighbours of the Egyptians, still express the general deluge by the term *Al Tufan*. The form of Typhon was that of a man-serpent; and the Egyptians, though they allowed him to be the ocean at the time when the chief hero-god was driven into the ark, evidently considered him also as a type of the evil principle.

But Egypt was not the only country where this animal was considered symbolical of the deluge. The same notion did prevail in Greece and Persia, and does prevail in China and some parts of Hindoostan.

We need not be surprised that divine honours were, in some countries, rendered to the serpent. It was, as before observed, the evil principle under a visible form, the great enemy of man: it had occasioned his fall from primeval happiness, and subsequently the destruction by water of the human race: it held equal dominion over the universe with the good principle, and was, both in its nature and operations, equally as independent. If the one was worshipped for obtaining an increase of good, so was the other for averting evil: the one was adored from love, the other from fear. Hence Ahrimanes was as much the object of adoration as Oromasdes; the former was worshipped under the symbol of a serpent; and probably the same species of idolatry existing at the present day among the more barbarous nations of Africa, may be a corruption of the ancient religion of Persia.

Leaving Egypt, Colonel Francklin proceeds to Greece and Persia; but his account of the serpent-worship in those countries (with respect to Greece, we should have used *veneration* instead of worship) is, as may be expected from the paucity of historic materials, exceedingly meagre and unsatisfactory. He is, however, more at home in India, and we are mistaken if the following extracts will not be read with interest:

In the *Courma outar*, or incarnation of Vishnu into the form of a tortoise, to support the earth, which was sinking into the ocean, we have the detail of the memorable churning of the ocean (an evident symbol of the deluge), and a particular account of the service afforded on that occasion by the serpent Vasuka. Around the vast mountain Mandar, which served as a churning-staff, says the legend, the serpent Vasuka was turned in many a fold, by way of a rope, at the head of which those imaginary beings the Soors and Assoors pulled with all their might, until the fourteen precious gems were produced that had previously been swallowed up by the ocean in a recorded deluge of former times. They now, continues the story, pull forth the serpent's head repeatedly, and as often let it go, while there issued from its mouth a continued stream of fire, smoke, and wind, which, ascending in thick clouds replete with lightning, it began to rain down on the heavenly band, who were already fatigued with their labours, whilst a shower of flowers was shaken from the top of the mountain Mandar, which covered the heads of the whole assembly. In the mean time the roaring of the ocean, whilst thus violently agitated, was like the bellowing of a mighty cloud (?) Thousands of various productions of the great deep were torn to pieces in the concussion, and every specific being of the ocean, and all the inhabitants of that vast abyss were annihilated. The great and many-headed serpent *Ananta*, or *Sees Naga*, king of the serpents, and according to the Puranas, presiding over the realms below, is stated to have resided in Padalon, or hell, the everlasting abode of wicked spirits. In the fancied representations of the Hindoo mythology, we find the god Vishnoo, or the preserving power, represented as sleeping upon this enormous snake, whose expanded heads form a canopy for the god during his repose of a thousand years. Sees Naga, also called Ananta, the chief

chief of the serpents, an incarnation of Vishnu in the form of a serpent, having a thousand heads, and residing in Padalon, or the lower regions. He is represented as having a gorgeous appearance, a crown set with resplendent gems on each of his heads, one of which is larger and brighter than the rest. His eyes gleaming like flaming torches; his neck, his tongue, and his body are black; his garments red, with yellow skirts, and a sparkling jewel in each of his ears. His four arms are extended, and adorned with rich bracelets: in his hands are the holy shell, the war-mace, the chukra or quoit, and the lotos. The Hindoos likewise imagine that the earth is supported on the heads of Sees Naga, on the horn of a cow, on the back of a tortoise, and on the tusks of a boar.

With reference to the Scandinavians, the Colonel remarks:

The evil being of the Goths is said to have had two children, Death, and an immense serpent. The universal father (says the Edda of the Goths) despatched certain of the gods to bring their children to him: when they were come, he threw the serpent down to the bottom of the ocean, but there the monster waxed so large, that *he wound himself round the whole globe of the earth*. Thor is represented as the first-born of the supreme God, and is styled in the Edda "the eldest of sons." He was esteemed in Scandinavia as a middle divinity, a *mediator* between God and man. He is moreover especially said to have bruized, or beat to pieces, the head of the great serpent Midgard with his battle-axe, to have felled him to the earth; but not until the deadly venom that flowed from the serpent's mouth had stifled the victorious monarch with its pestiferous exhalations, and he fell back nine paces (says the account) and expired.

If the reader will refer to the Edda, or even to the review of Colonel Francklin's work in our last number, he will find that the above paragraph is full of mistakes. Hela, or death, and the great serpent Midgard, sprung not from Surtur (the evil principle) but from Loke, who was descended from the giants of the frost. And it was *not* the Alfader, in other words the universal father, "who despatched certain of the gods to bring their children to him." It was Odin, the chief hero-god inhabiting Valhalla, who cast the monster into the sea. *Thor* was not the son of Alfader, but of Odin; and he was never accounted a mediator in any sense of the word. He is no where said to have "broken the serpent's head," nor to have expired from its "pestiferous venom." Both these circumstances are prospective, and have reference to the great consummation of all things—"the dreaded twilight of the gods." Nor does this serpent, as is elsewhere asserted, bear much affinity to the Typhon of the Egyptians; for, unlike the latter, it has no conceivable relation to the deluge. And still greater is the mistake committed by the Colonel in a subsequent passage, of confounding Thor with Woden, and of representing either as "the Great Father." How the principal personages and events of Scandinavian mythology could be so oddly misplaced, is really inexplicable.

Colonel Francklin labours with his usual zeal to discover some traces of the serpent worship, and of the Hindoo superstitions, in the Druidical system of our pagan forefathers. We are far from denying that Druidism possessed one or two tenets which it had derived either immediately from Asia, or through the intermediate country of Greece. Thus the everlasting transmigration of souls, and the *veneration* of fire, were undoubtedly of oriental origin; but the points in which the religious system of Britain and that of India differ are innumerable. Indeed serpent-*worship*, properly speaking, never existed in either country, nor in either Greece or Rome. On many occasions, Colonel F. confounds two things which are in themselves sufficiently distinct—the respect in which the serpent, as a sculptured symbol, was held, and the worship actually paid to that reptile.

Colonel Francklin not only appears to think that Druidism and Budhuism are one and the same religion, but he has proved, to his own satisfaction at least,

least, that the pagan temple at Stonehenge was actually dedicated to the Hindoo deity.

Before we conclude we shall, as we intimated an intention of doing, briefly advert to a few minor points in Colonel Francklin's work.

> It is singular that the fire *Beltine* or fire of Belus, and the first day of May, denominated *la Bel-tine*, or the fire of Belus's day, is still preserved in Ireland; that fire is lighted by the peasantry, and that men, women, and children pass though the fire—through the flames of burning straw. (*Note*, p. 17.)

It can scarcely be called singular that vestiges of oriental superstition should be found in Ireland. That island was probably colonized by Phœnicians, or by their Iberian descendants; and the subsequent introduction of Christianity would not entirely eradicate the prevailing idolatry. Even in England similar vestiges may be found at the present day. On the commencement of winter, the Druids ordered all fires throughout the country to be extinguished, and rendered it imperative on their deluded followers to apply to themselves for a supply of the sacred element. He, however, who could not pay for it was compelled to pass the cold and comfortless season without its cheering influence. Now, in the more secluded parts of the country, we have frequently witnessed a superstition which is unquestionably derived from the one we have mentioned. If through inadvertency, or any other accident, the peasant's fire should be extinguished on the last evening of the year, it would be considered a bad omen, and he would have some difficulty in procuring the necessary element from a neighbour.

A striking analogy, in some respects, between the statues of Egypt and those of Hindoostan, has often been noticed. This proves that something more than a casual intercourse must, at some period, have taken place between the two countries. Indeed we know from several ancient historians, that the Phœnicians held a constant communication by the Arabian Gulf with Ceylon, as well as with some parts of the neighbouring continent. Colonel Francklin enters at some length into the question whether Egypt derived her religious dogmas from India, or *vice versâ* (he might have said, a *few* of those dogmas, for in general there is very little resemblance between the superstitions of the two countries); and he seems inclined to award the palm of superior antiquity to the country of Memnon. In this he is undoubtedly right; but we do not see why the problem should be solved by such a consideration alone. At a period much more recent than is commonly supposed, the Egyptians, as well as the Phœnicians, traded with India; and there is nothing improbable in the supposition that the natives of that country derived something of their idolatry from one or the other—perhaps from both. Nor is it more improbable that Ethiopia contributed her share to the same effect. Many of the statues in Hindoostan appear to be woolly-headed, like those of Africa; a circumstance which strengthens the supposition.

About one-third of these "Researches" relates to the cavern and rock-temples of several Asiatic and African countries. Though this is a subject which we should suppose foreign to the author's design, it constitutes by far the most interesting portion of his book. Some of these treasures of antiquity, existing both in India and Persia, he has personally examined, and his descriptions are therefore the more valuable. Yet we forbear to accompany him in his visits to these justly celebrated monuments of past greatness: we have already transgressed the limits we had prescribed to ourselves; and we are sure that no adequate idea of those wonders could be formed without the aid of the pencil.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE ROUTE TO INDIA BY EGYPT AND THE RED SEA.*

The annual ravages of the plague at Alexandria, usually commencing about the 20th of February, and ceasing towards the latter end of June, evidently point out to the traveller proceeding to India *via* Egypt and Red Sea, the impropriety of his timing his arrival there between the periods above specified. It becomes, then, desirable for him to arrive either before its commencement or after its cessation, and in order to lead to a correct decision on this point, the following circumstances are necessary to be known. That the season of departure for native vessels proceeding from Mocha to India is only of two months' duration, commencing the middle of July and closing about the same time in September. That the northerly winds do not set in, in the southern latitudes of the Red Sea, before the middle or latter end of May, after which period until October, the space of one month is sufficient time, including ordinary delays, for proceeding from Suez to Mocha, in dows anchoring at night, as the wind is then fair the whole distance.

Upon these grounds it is evident, that a person arriving in Egypt in the end of June, the close of the plague season, will reach India nearly as soon as one who arrives previous to its commencement, four months earlier, and consequently that for those with whom expedition is the main consideration, the end of June or beginning of July is the proper season of arrival at Alexandria, and the month of January or beginning of February for such as are desirous of visiting, on the route, the antiquities of Upper Egypt. The time of the traveller's leaving England will depend upon whether he intends to proceed thence by sea direct to Egypt, or pass through any of the continental countries.

It is very true, as will be found in Horsburgh's Directions, that the south-west monsoon commences in the sea of Arabia in May, and hence it may naturally be inferred that vessels sail from Mocha to India shortly after that period; but from the setting in of the monsoon until the middle of July it blows with great violence; so much so, that it has long since become an established rule among the native traders of the Arabian Gulf to defer putting to sea until the middle of July; deviations from which are of exceedingly rare occurrence. The height of the monsoon being then esteemed over, vessels leave Mocha with the wind from the northward, which on clearing the straits of Babelmandel follow a direction towards the east (the reason of this will be afterwards noticed), until it meets with the regular south-west monsoon, near Socotra, which will be found, as this island is left behind, to hang pretty much from the westward. Thus ships leaving at this season, though steering three different courses during the voage, have the wind nearly aft the whole distance from Mocha to Bombay, and the voyage is then averaged at about a fortnight. Although the native vessels only sail out of the Red Sea during two months, to India, European vessels take their departure without regard to seasons; but these are opportunities seldom occurring, and consequently not at all to be depended on. There is only one other method by which a person arriving at Mocha before the month of July, can proceed to India; I mean by Muscat. This, however, is an undertaking few persons would attempt unless urged to it by pressing circumstances, or for the purpose of avoiding a long detention. The only vessels which navigate between Mocha and Muscat are buglas of from

* The note appended to the article in our last number (vol. xxiv. p. 717) is equally applicable to this.

from 60 to 100 tons burthen, better known to ourselves under the name of dows, and too generally understood to require any particular description. It will be sufficient merely to say, that their build is altogether clumsy, and very ill adapted for tempestuous weather, while the people who conduct them are acquainted with little more than the rudest elements of navigation. In such a vessel, and in the hands of such a crew, must the voyager embarking for Muscat hazard his existence, and prepare to encounter the risks of a boisterous sea. Between the months of September and May the wind blows directly contrary, and generally very strong, the entire distance from Muscat to Mocha, following the direction of the coast; from Cape Rasel Had to Aden the north-east monsoon sweeps along the Arabian shore; from Aden to the Straits of Babelmandel it blows nearly due east, and hence to the northward up the Red Sea, varying a little to the east and west; so that the southerly wind, which predominates during seven months in the southern latitudes of the Red Sea, is in fact a current of air originating in the north-east. The cause influencing the wind to pursue these different directions may thus be explained. The north-east wind, on entering that part of the sea of Arabia, or perhaps, more correctly speaking, the Arabian Gulf, between Cape Guardafui and the opposite coast of Arabia, becomes, as it advances, gradually more and more confined by the opposite mountainous coasts drawing nearer to each other until they form the Straits of Babelmandel; here the high mountains of Abyssinia to the west and south prevent its further progress in either of these directions, while those of Arabia on the other side equally obstruct any exit to the east; consequently the only channel left is to the northward. To a similar cause may be attributed the circumstance above noticed, of the northerly wind, which prevails at Mocha between May and October, taking an easterly inclination, after passing through the Straits of Babelmandel.

But to return; between September and May, the winds then for proceeding from Mocha to Muscat are most adverse; for while the north-east monsoon prevails in the sea of Arabia, the wind blows strong through the straits from the southward, up towards Mocha. It may be asked, therefore, how do the buglas effect a passage? During the prevalence of these southerly winds at Mocha, there are occasional breaks or lulls of two or three days' duration, hardly ever exceeding the third day, during which light winds, chiefly from the west and north, with moderate weather, prevail. These intervals are of rare occurrence during the first months of the southerly wind, but becomes somewhat more frequent towards its conclusion in May. It is on an occasion of this nature that the master of the bugla, or nakoda, weighs anchor, for one or more are generally ready to take advantage of the first change of weather. Before the contrary wind again sets in, they may pass the straits and get round to Aden, about fifty leagues from Mocha by sea; here, should adverse winds recommence, they must come to an anchor, and remain until the weather once more changes, or becomes sufficiently moderate to admit of their beating up along shore. In this manner they proceed by slow degrees, seeking the nearest place of shelter whenever the weather becomes adverse, or returning, should there be none at hand, to the last they quitted. Thus it is no uncommon circumstance for a bugla to leave Mocha, and a few days after to be seen returning, having been unable to attain as far as Aden. It not unfrequently happens, also, that the nakoda trades at the intermediate ports, which will of course add so much to the length of the voyage; when this, however, is not the case, it is usually performed in from six to eight weeks; it is not probable

that much detention will be met with at Muscat, for most of the vessels from Bussorah and Bushire touch there on their way to the Indian ports. This is so far fortunate, since there are no European residents at Muscat, and the climate of the place is known to be particularly hostile to Europeans. But the very possibility of detention at such a place as Muscat is alone a weighty objection to pursuing this route. Thus much having been said regarding the voyage from Mocha to Muscat between September and May, it remains to notice what may be expected during the latter part of May and June; it would be useless to pursue the subject beyond June, as in July ships will be found sailing direct from Mocha to India. It has been already observed, that the northerly winds do not extend to the southern latitudes of the Red Sea previous to the middle of May, or sometimes it is the end of the month before they commence; and also that the same wind, on passing the Straits of Babelmandel, blows towards the east, until it meets with the south-west monsoon near Socotra, consequently after this period the buglas proceed to Muscat with the wind aft the whole way from Mocha; but the same reason already mentioned, which deters larger native vessels from sailing to India before the middle of July, *viz.* the violence of the south-west monsoon for the first two months subsequent to its commencement in May, will also render the passage to Muscat in a bugla at this season, to say the least, far from agreeable. Here it may be remarked, that there is a wide difference in the eyes of the native seamen between sailing along the coast to Muscat during these months, and launching into the open sea to India. Notwithstanding the roughness of the passage, few losses are said to occur. Steering along the coast, which is pretty free from shoals, a bugla will now run from Mocha to Muscat in about ten days, with a following sea, and the wind aft, blowing occasionally in very strong gusts. The Arabs, indeed, describe the voyage as boisterous in the extreme; no cooking can be attempted; the hatches are battened down, and the vessel runs before the wind, with her deck continually wet.

Such are the outlines of the voyage from Mocha to Muscat, both when the wind is contrary, from September to the middle of May, and from the middle of May until July, when it is fair; and hence it may safely be inferred, that it should only be attempted under the most urgent circumstances. Nothing has been said concerning the navigation of the Red Sea; every thing relating to it having been explained under the head of "Observations on the Route to India," renders any repetition here unnecessary.

Such, then, are the principal features of the route to India by Egypt and the Red Sea, including the voyage from Mocha to Muscat; and hence it is evident that the time occupied "*en route*" must depend chiefly upon the knowledge of the seasons when vessels will be found sailing from Mocha to India. Ignorant of these facts, a person may consume ten months where he only calculated upon four or five being necessary. Disappointment may cloud, at the close of his travels, the sunshine and pleasure with which they commenced, and vexatious delay meet him at the very point at which he imagined all difficulty would cease.

R.

ANALYSIS OF THE CODE OF MENU.

(Continued from last vol., p. 728.)

The third chapter of the code is entitled "On Marriage; or on the Second Order."

The "twice-born" student, having passed his probation, and received from his father "the sacred gift of the *Véda*," may, with the consent of his preceptor, on his return home, espouse a wife, who must be of the same class with himself, on pain of degradation and future perdition.* His choice is still further limited: she must not be descended from his own ancestors within the sixth deegree, nor from the same primitive stock as his father; she must not be of a family which has omitted prescribed acts of religion, or has produced no male children, or in which the *Véda* has not been read, or which are subject to certain specified disorders, or have "thick hair on the body." The disqualifying properties of women are enumerated, in which are included reddish hair, inflamed eyes, immoderate talkativeness; she must not have the name of a constellation, or a tree, or a river, or a barbarous nation, or a mountain, or a winged creature, or a snake, or a slave, or any name raising an image of terror. The unexceptionable individual is described as "a girl whose form has no defect; who has an agreeable name; who walks like a phenicopteros, or like a young elephant; whose hair and teeth are moderate respectively in quantity and size (or, as some copies read, of delicate lips, hair, and teeth); whose body has exquisite softness." In second marriages among the twice-born classes, women out of the class of the husband may be selected in their order: a Súdrà only must be the wife of a Súdra. "A Bráhmen, if he take a Súdrà to his bed, sinks to the regions of torment:—for the crime of him who drinks the moisture of a Súdrà's lips, who is tainted by her breath, the law declares no expiation." With equal care the Jewish law restrained the marriage of the Levite, who was prohibited from taking other than "a virgin of his own people to wife."†

Then follows an account of the eight forms of the nuptial ceremony, with the good and bad properties of each. Of these eight forms, the four named Brahmá, Daiva, 'Arsha, and Prájápatya, only are blameless; the other four, namely, 'Asura, Gándharva, Rácshasa, and Paisácha, are base: the four first redeem ancestors and descendants from sin, and yield a virtuous progeny; the four last produce sons acting cruelly, speaking falsely, abhorring the *Véda* and its duties. The ceremony of joining hands takes place only when the parties are of the same class: a Cshatriyà marrying a Bráhmen, holds an arrow in her hand (an arrow-mark is a distinctive symbol used in all official documents amongst the Rajpút tribes); a Vaisyà who marries either a Bráhmen or a Cshatriya, holds a whip;‡ a Súdrà who marries either of the three superior tribes holds the skirt of a mantle. There appears some inconsistency (as Professor Haughton remarks §) in this allusion to a Súdrà marrying a Bráhmen, when the prohibition is elsewhere so strong against such a connexion. The text here is understood clearly to denote marriage with a Bráhmen by the expression "highest marriages."

The text adds the following solemn injunction respecting venal marriages: "Let

* The degradation of the higher classes by intermarriage with the lower is subject to practical modifications.

† Lev. xxi.

‡ Or, as some interpret the word *pratóda*, a goad used to compel oxen.

§ In his excellent edition of the *Mánava-Dherma Sástra*, vol. ii. p. 437.

" Let no father, who knows the law, receive a gratuity, however small, for giving his daughter in marriage; since the man who, through avarice, takes a gratuity for that purpose, is a seller of his offspring. Some say that the bull and the cow given in the nuptial ceremony of the RIshis (the form 'Arsha*) are a bribe to the father; but this is untrue: a bribe, whether large or small, is an actual sale of the daughter."

As the Hindus are reproached, justly in some respects, with a desire to depreciate the female sex, we insert some passages from this part of the present chapter, which have at least some redeeming merits:

" Married women must be honoured and adorned by their fathers and brethren, by their husbands, and by the brethren of their husbands, if they seek abundant prosperity. Where females are honoured, there the deities are pleased; but where they are dishonoured, there all religious acts become fruitless. Where female relations are made miserable, the family of him who makes them so very soon wholly perishes; but where they are not unhappy, the family always increases. On whatever houses the women of a family, not being duly honoured, pronounce an imprecation, those houses, with all that belong to them, utterly perish, as if destroyed by a sacrifice for the death of an enemy. In whatever family the husband is contented with his wife, and the wife with her husband, in that house will fortune be assuredly permanent."

Here ends that part of the chapter specifically referring to marriage; and there is a transition to the causes by which " great families are sunk to a low estate:" one is " irreverence towards a Bráhmen;" another, " attendance on a king."

The code, in the next place, treats of unintentional sin committed by the " housekeeper," in the unconscious slaughter of animals, for which expiations are appointed, like " the sin-offering of ignorance " amongst the Israelites.† A housekeeper, it is said by Brigu, has five places of slaughter, *i. e.* where small living creatures may be slain; his kitchen-hearth, his grindstone, his broom, his pestle and mortar, and his water-pot, by using which he incurs sin; to expiate it the five great sacraments were appointed: these are the sacrament of the *Véda*, or teaching and studying the Scripture; that of the manes, or offering cakes and water; that of the deities, or an oblation to fire; that of spirits, or giving food to living creatures; and that of men, or entertaining guests. " Whoever cherishes not five orders of beings, namely, the deities, those who demand hospitality, those whom he ought by law to maintain, his departed forefathers and himself; that man lives not, even though he breathe."

There follows a very curious demonstration of the superiority of the " housekeeper," *i. e.* the married Bráhmen: his oblation to the deities of clarified butter cast into the flame ascends to the sun; from the sun falls rain; from rain comes vegetable food; and from food animals: as all creatures subsist by receiving support from air, thus all orders of men exist by receiving support from housekeepers; and since men of the three other orders are each day nourished by them with divine learning and food, a housekeeper is therefore of the most eminent order. Mr. Haughton remarks, with reference to the concluding part of the colon in the beginning of this passage, that it conveys the exact germ of the doctrine which has been so ably handled of late by an eminent writer, namely, the dependence of population upon sustenance.

The

* " When the father gives his daughter away, after having received from the bridegroom one pair of kine, or two pairs, for uses prescribed by law, that marriage is called 'Arsha."

† Lev. iv.

The deities, male and female, to whom the oblation is daily to be performed are then enumerated. An oblation or gift is to be offered to "animated creatures," by throwing dressed rice near the door to the winds (or gods thereof); in water to the water gods, and on the pestle and mortar to the gods of large trees. "To all the gods assembled, let him throw up his oblation in the open air; by day, to the spirits who walk in light; and by night, to those who walk in darkness: in the building on his house-top let him cast his oblation for the welfare of all creatures; and what remains let him give to the Pitrís with his face towards the south. The share of dogs, of outcasts, of dog-feeders, of sinful men punished with elephantiasis or consumption, of crows and of reptiles, let him drop on the ground by little and little. A Bráhmen, who thus each day shall honour all beings, will go to the highest region in a straight path, in an irradiated form."

Then follow exalted eulogiums on the duty of hospitality towards a Bráhmen guest or mendicant, and denunciations against those who fail therein. The same degree of hospitality is not to be extended to other classes. A Cshatriya, Vaisya, or Súdra, is not a guest in the house of a Bráhmen, any more than the latter's kinsmen, friends or preceptor: a Cshatriya coming to the house in the form of a guest, may have food prepared for him after the Bráhmens have eaten. Vaisyas and even Súdras are to have food given them by the housekeeper, "shewing marks of benevolence at the same time with his domestics." Other persons, such as brides, damsels, the sick, and pregnant women, may have food even before the guests.* "The idiot, who first eats his own mess, without having presented food to the persons just enumerated, knows not, while he crams, that he will himself be food after death for bandogs and vultures."

The next directions, which are given at great length, relate to the performance of the important rite called the (monthly) *Sráddha*, regarded with such veneration by the Hindus. It is dedicated either to the gods or to the Pitrís (departed spirits of ancestors), and it is to be performed on the dark day of each moon. After the conclusion of the daily sacrament of the Pitrís (consisting of offerings of boiled rice, milk, roots, fruit, &c.), the fire being still blazing, this solemn rite is to be performed "with extreme care, and with flesh meat in the best condition." It is termed *pindánwáhárya*, that is, *anwáhárya*, "eaten after," *pinda*, "ball of rice." On these occasions Bráhmens are to be reverentially entertained in moderate numbers; a large company is forbidden: at the Sráddha of the gods, two Bráhmens; at that of the father, paternal grandfather, and great grandfather, three. This act of honour to departed ancestral spirits, it is said, rewards a man engaged in such obsequies with continual fruit. Very exact instructions follow as to the persons amongst whom the food at these holy rites is to be distributed. The partaker must be a most reverend Bráhmen, of eminent learning, perfectly conversant with the *Véda*, of good family, and neither friend (unless in unavoidable cases) nor foe of the entertainer. "As many mouthfuls as an unlearned man shall swallow at an oblation to the gods and to ancestors, so many iron balls (*red-hot*, says the comment) and spears must the giver of the Sráddha swallow in the next world." On the other hand, by entertaining one learned man at the oblation, the entertainer gains exalted fruit; the gift renders the giver and receiver partakers thereof in this world and the next, and the ancestors are satisfied even

* The copies of the code differ greatly in this passage: some include boys and girls, others all women residing in their father's house.

even to the sixth degree. Some subsidiary rules are subjoined for the guidance of persons in the performance of the Sráddha where no Bráhmen learned in the scripture can be procured. The individuals who are to be rigorously excluded in such cases are described with scrupulous and whimsical exactitude: the catalogue includes usurers, men with whitlows on the finger, or with black-yellow teeth, a phthisical man, a feeder of cattle, a younger brother married before the elder, an elder not married before the younger, a man who subsists by the wealth of many relations, a dancer, the husband of a Súdrà, a man who has lost one eye, a rude speaker, a forsaker without just cause of his mother, an eater of food offered by the son of an adulteress, a seller of the moon-plant (*Asclepias acida*), a navigator of the ocean, a poetical encomiast, an oilman, a seller of liquids, a maker of bows and arrows, a father instructed in the *Véda* by his own son, a common informer, a tamer of beasts, an astrologer, a builder of houses for gain, a club-footed man, a remover of dead bodies, a planter of trees, &c. &c. Some of the causes of interdiction from this oblation strongly resemble those which disqualified a priest amongst the Israelites from "approaching to offer food to his God."*

A long detail succeeds of the retribution prepared in the next life for those who give food at a Sráddha to inadmissible persons. Food given to a seller of the moon-plant becomes ordure in another world; to a physician purulent blood; to an image-worshipper (which is remarkable) it is thrown away; to an usurer it is infamous: in short, food given to base inadmissible men are pronounced to be "no more than animal oil, blood, flesh, skin, and bones."

A company assembled at a Sráddha may be purified, when defiled by inadmissible persons, by Bráhmens, the chief of their class, learned in all the *Védas* and all the *Angas;* by a student who has given a thousand cows for pious uses; or by any Bráhmen one hundred years old.

A Bráhmen invited to a Sráddha must be abstemious; he must never break his appointment if he has been duly invited, on pain of becoming a hog in his next birth. "Departed ancestors, no doubt, are attendant on such invited Bráhmens, hovering round them like pure spirits, and sitting by them when they are seated. The Pitrís, or great progenitors, are free from wrath, intent on purity, ever exempt from sensual passions, endued with exalted qualities: they are primeval divinities who have laid arms aside." It is further declared that an oblation by Bráhmens to their ancestors transcends an oblation to the deities, because (it is added) that to the deities is considered but as the opening and completion of that to ancestors. The Sráddha must begin and end with an offering to the gods; he who begins and ends the rite with an oblation to the Pitrís perishes quickly with his progeny.

The place of the Sráddha is to be carefully selected by the Bráhmen, and purified by being smeared with cow-dung: it should be in a sequestered spot, with a declivity towards the south. "The divine manes are always pleased with an oblation in empty glades, naturally clean, on the banks of rivers and in solitary spots." The Bráhmen guests, after ablutions, are to be placed on seats purified with cuss-grass; the party then collectively pour the oblation on the holy fire. If there be no consecrated fire, the ablution may be dropped into the hand of a Bráhmen, "since, what fire is, even such is a Bráhmen." After certain other specified rites, balls of rice are to be offered (the minister's face being turned to the south) to his ancestors; if his father be alive, the Sráddha is offered to the ancestors in three higher degrees. Various other details

* Lev. xxi.

details of this ceremony are added, in which great nicety is observed and enjoined: thus the minister must bring a vessel full of rice with both hands, and place it before the Bráhmen guests; if the rice when taken up be not supported with both hands, the malevolent Asuras quickly rend it in pieces. He must not drop a tear, or be angry, or say what is false, or touch the eatables with his foot, or even shake the dishes during the ceremony: "a tear sends the messes to restless ghosts; anger, to foes; falsehood, to dogs; contact with the foot, to demons; agitation, to sinners." Cleanliness, freedom from wrath, and want of precipitate haste, are the three things held pure at these obsequies. Great attention is required to be paid to the Bráhmen guests, who, on their part, are enjoined to the observance of sundry minutiæ, which exhibit a ridiculous fondness for these trifles: they must eat with the head uncovered, and not be seen eating by a Chandála (the offspring of a Súdra and a Bráhmení), a town-boar, a cock, a dog, a man with one eye, &c. "That fool who, having eaten of the Sráddha, gives the residue of it to a man of the servile class, falls headlong down to the hell named Cálasútra." The remains may be devoured by a cow, a priest, a kid, or the fire, or it may be cast into water.

After the Sráddha is ended, and the Bráhmens are dismissed, the performer of the rite, looking towards the south, is to ask blessings of the Pitrís as follows:—"May generous givers abound in our house! may the scriptures be studied and progeny increase in it! may faith never depart from us! and may we have much to bestow on the needy!"

The text then declares the sort of oblations which are capable of satisfying the manes of ancestors, and for how long a period the satisfaction arising from each continues. The potherb cálasáca, the fish mahásalca (shrimp or prawn), the flesh of a rhinoceros, or of an iron-coloured kid, honey, and such grains as are eaten by hermits, and also any pure food mixed with honey offered on the thirteenth day of the moon, in the season of rain, and under the lunar asterism Maghà, satisfies them for ever. The fortunate days for the sacred obsequies are the tenth, eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth of the dark half of the month. Obsequies must not be performed by night (since the night is infested by demons), nor while the sun is rising, nor when it has just risen.

These are but a very few of the multifarious rules (which continue to the end of this chapter) respecting this rite, which is so highly regarded by the Hindus, that it influences in no slight degree their habits, manners, and modes of thinking. Such importance is attached to the performance of it, that in this very chapter a person is interdicted from marrying a woman who has no brother, lest her father should adopt her first son to perform his obsequies; and this necessity is recognized, in a subsequent chapter, as one of the reasons which authorize adoption. The desire of avoiding acts which are supposed to entail a disqualification for the performance of the Sráddha operates in many ways, sometimes very beneficially, upon the mind of a Hindu. Moreover, according to the *Daya Bhaga*,* "the right of succession to property is founded on competence for offering oblations at obsequies."

A very remarkable analogy between the Hindu and the Chinese superstitions, in this respect, cannot but strike every reader, however slenderly acquainted with the latter. It is well known that rites of worship to ancestors constitute a very important feature in the system of religious policy of the Chinese. Heaven, earth, and ancestors are the three great objects of their pious

* II. 1. 40.

pious regard. In some of the details of their ancestral rites they evince a singular correspondence with the observances inculcated in the code of Menu: for example, those who perform the rites to the deceased look towards the south, as the Bráhmen who performs the Sráddha is directed to do. A Chinese author, in assigning a reason for the worship of ancestors, observes, that in sacrificing to the manes of the dead, it cannot be certainly known whether they be present at the rite, or partake of the offerings, or not; but whether the souls of the dead be present or absent, whether they partake or not of the sacrifice offered to them, still the sage legislators of old considered that the performance of the rite nourished a sense of reverence towards dead, and thereby cherished filial piety towards living parents.

(To be continued.)

TRADE WITH CHINA.

THE following particulars respecting the trade-regulations of Canton are furnished by a native Chinese, translated from the original language (with occasional addenda) by Dr. Morrison, and printed in the *Chinese Chronicle* of Malacca, May 22.

When an European ship casts anchor at Cabreta Point, off Macao, a boat should be sent on shore, and the person sent in it should go to the tavern and make inquiry for a pilot. The pilot being found, he should tell him from what country the ship comes; the name of the ship;* the name of the captain; what cargo she has brought to Canton to barter; and then direct him to apply immediately to the Kwăn-min-foo for a permit to pilot the ship to Whampoa. The next day, when the permit is issued, the pilot can take the ship to Whampoa.

If the ship comes in during a storm of wind and rain, she must run up to Chumpee, and anchor there to prevent accidents.

If any Chinese go along-side, they must either produce letters, or have people with them who are known to those on board, before they are allowed to come in the ship: this is a necessary precaution against pirates.

Exclusive of the English Company's woollens, no goods should be reported that are chargeable with a heavy duty: such as foreign ginseng, palampoes, or piece-goods.

If a ship has no cargo on board, but only specie, she must report that she has foreign liquors or wines; for the Chinese laws do not allow any ship without cargo to enter the port; but foreign wines, whether a small or a large quantity, is accounted cargo.

When the ship arrives at Whampoa, there is sent from the governor's office an attendant officer, and from the hoppo's a runner, who wait in boats on each side the ship to prevent smuggling, and all sorts of base proceedings. The linguist gives to them daily, for provisions, the sum of eight mace four candareens.

When the pilot reports the ship on her coming in, he has given him for his trouble sixty dollars; and when she goes out, he has given him for his trouble sixty dollars.

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* The Chinese custom-house never takes the name of the ship, but calls it by the name of the captain.

The pilots' names are registered at the Kwăn-min-foo's office, where they pay, for a license to act, the sum of 600 dollars.*

Every ship at Whampoa, that employs a comprador, is expected to reward their toils by a gift of 200 dollars. If there be bought by the ship, from the comprador, things which amount only to three or four hundred dollars, then the reward for their toils is expected to be 400 dollars; but if the amount of things bought exceed 1,000 dollars, then no additional reward is expected. The reason of the above-named rewards being required is, that the custom-houses extort from each comprador upwards of 600 dollars.

When persons belonging to any foreign ship come to Canton, and lodge at the tavern instead of taking a factory of their own, the rule is, that they shall give 100 dollars to the linguist to pay the custom-house fees required for the house comprador. If the parties take a factory they must employ a comprador, and assist him with a gift of 100 dollars, for the custom-house people extort, as fees, upwards of 140 dollars.

Every ship that comes to Canton must select a security merchant, and settle with him the business to be transacted. Besides such commercial transactions, people deal as they please with the outside shopmen (but such dealings, except to a very small amount, are illegal.)

"Smuggling prohibited commodities, even when the commodities are innocent, cannot be defended; if the commodities are not only innocent, but useful, human laws do not much affect the consciences of men; however, if the commodity introduced be pernicious to the morals of the country that forbids the commodity, it is not easy to see what excuse any moralist, either pagan or Christian, can set up for such a traffic.

"But, without pleading for an indefensible cause, such as Christians smuggling opium into pagan China, it may be questioned whether the rights of the port, which usage has established, should be carelessly abandoned. If the Chinese plead usage for the maintenance of old grievances, should the Europeans not plead usage for the maintenance of old rights? People who will not give the benefit of national law, cannot justly claim a right to the same practice as those who throw their courts, and their laws, and their lawyers, open to be employed by any or every body. When China shall give what European nations give to each other, then may she exact what they exact of each other."

Every ship that comes to Canton is required to select a linguist, or government interpreter, who procures the permits to deliver and to take in cargo; and who transacts all the custom-house business, and keeps an account of the amount of duties.

Every ship, before she is allowed to deliver cargo, is required to give a written declaration or bond in duplicate, solemnly affirming that she has brought no opium. One copy of the bond is delivered to the governor, and one to the hoppo, and a wealthy hong merchant is required to add his bond as a surety for the foreigner. (The penalty is confiscation of half the property of the ship and expulsion from the port; and the form prescribed by the Chinese requires the foreigners to say, beforehand, that they heartily acquiesce in this law and penalty.) It was originated in the eleventh month of 1821.

The English Company alone are not required to have the bond and suretiship of a wealthy merchant. (Nor do they give any bond or written obligation;

* The real person who takes out license sometimes knows nothing about ships or the river: he employs fishermen to do the duty.

tion; for they could not acquiesce in the justice of the penalty in the anticipated case of a slight violation of the law by persons on board unauthorized by them.) The governor Yuen, who framed the law, at first insisted on the English giving the bonds; but after a protracted non-compliance he withdrew his demand.

When any ship intends to deliver goods it is required to inform the linguist that he may obtain a permit; and the next day, a permit being issued, the lighters, or chop-boats, can proceed to Whampoa. On the third day the said boat arrives at Whampoa, and the ship delivers her cargo; on the fourth day the boat arrives at Canton, and the linguist requests that the goods be examined. The hoppo deputes one servant, one writer, and a police-runner. The hong merchant sends a court-going man (a man who attends at government offices on behalf of his master: this man commonly wears a gilt knob on the top of his cap). The linguist sends a man to look after the accounts, and a man to interpret. The hoppo sends also a man to remain in the lighter-boat from Whampoa to Canton.

Any ship desirous of sending down cargo must tell the linguist what goods are to go from such a hong, or such a shop, and he will procure a permit. The next day, when a permit is issued, the hoppo sends a domestic, a writer, and a police-runner; the hong sends a court-going man, and the linguist an accountant and an interpreter to attend at the examination of the goods. Besides which the hoppo sends a man to go in the lighter and watch the goods till they reach the ship.

Whatever commodities are imported, exclusively of those received by the security merchant, the rest may be delivered to any hong or shop,* and the price received accordingly. The security merchant cannot grasp and twist the affair as he pleases; but the amount of goods must be stated clearly to the linguist. Some duties are required from the buyer and some from the seller; but the accounts of all import duties from the Chinese are to be given in, for the current year, on the twenty-fifth day of the ninth moon, when the custom-house accounts close: the business of the twenty-sixth day goes into the accounts of the next year. The monies due for the preceding year commence being paid in the first moon, and must all be paid during the fifth moon.

If a shopman receives import cargo, he tells the linguist, and intimates which hong merchant is to pay the duties to government; a list is preserved, and the seller still actually pays the duties. This is done in consequence of its being illegal for any person to pay the duties but hong merchants.

The export must be paid into the custom-house whenever a third and an eighth day occurs, *viz.* on the 3d, 8th, 13th, 18th, 23d, and 28th, being an interval of five days between each.

Exclusive of the business transacted with the security merchant of any particular ship, the supercargoes or captains may deal with any other hong or shop, and the parties agree, when they fix the price, who is to pay the duty; but the right to ship off the shopmen's export goods is annually granted at the custom-house to that hong merchant who will give the highest fee for this privilege. If any other hong merchant be detected shipping off goods for shopmen, under colour of their being his own, he is fined a hundred-fold more than the amount of the duties on the goods in question. The accounts of the export and import duties of any ship are kept and collected by the linguist of the ship, and if there be a deficit he must make it up himself.

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* The shop is not legal; but usage winks at it.

The hong merchants are required to consider the duties to be paid to government as the most important part of their affairs. If any merchant cannot pay at the proper period, his hong and house, and all his property, are seized by government and sold to pay the duties: should all that he possesses be inadequate to pay the amount, he is sent from prison into banishment at Ele, in Western Tartary, and the body of hong merchants commanded to pay in his stead.

The next most important concern to a hong merchant is debts to foreigners. An application to government by a foreigner for sums due by a hong merchant causes an immediate stoppage of the hong, the imprisonment of the hong merchant, the seizure of all his property by government to pay the debt, and if his property be inadequate to do so he is transported to Ele, and the hong merchants commanded to pay for him by annual instalments.

This transportation to Tartary the Chinese in Canton call going to the "cold country," which they do not usually consider a pleasant trip. The period of transportation is generally limited to a few years.

The Chinese government has repeatedly declared that the co-hong shall not be answerable, in case of any bankrupt merchant, for more than 100,000 taels, although failures sometimes occur to the amount of 1,000,000.

When a foreign ship is about to sail, a petition must be delivered to the linguist that he may procure a port clearance, commonly called the grand chop, and the security merchant must pay the fee called measurement before the port clearance is granted. This was a new regulation of the custom-house in the second year of the present reign, made in consequence of the poor hong merchants letting these fees run up to a large amount without paying them, and not being considered in the light of duties, the custom-house had no means of enforcing payment.

Large ships, which have taken on board about six thousand peculs of cargo, and wish, on account of the water not being deep enough at Whampoa, to remove down to the second bar, must apply to the linguist some days before for a permit and a pilot.

Each month, on the third and eighth days, foreigners are allowed to apply for a merchant's boat and linguist's permit to go to the Ta-te gardens and to Honan for exercise. This limitation was introduced a few years ago by the late senior hong merchant: formerly people went to these places on any day without any permit. The Honan permit is not insisted on.

A foreign merchant who wishes to petition government may give his petition to the security merchant, or the linguist, to present it for him: the next method is to go himself to the city gate to present it. Those petitions which concern the hoppo may be presented at the governor's; those concerning local officers may be presented at the city gate called Yaou-lang. Persons are generally required to wait at the gate several hours before they can get their petition received.

When a ship is to be measured, the hoppo gives orders to the linguists to make the necessary preparations, if he go himself, which he does once a year, and goes on board one of the Company's ships: when the hoppo does not go himself, an officer is sent to represent him. To each ship is given a bullock, a hundred catties of flour, and two jars of spirits. These were at first given in the name of the emperor; subsequently the local government would not give them, but directed the linguists and compradors to give them.

The hoppo's salary is 2,000 taels a year, with an additional allowance of 800; but he has, for every share that a hong merchant gets of the English Company's

Company's business, a clandestine fee of 10,000 taels; and what he gets in clandestine fees on exports and imports is beyond calculation.

The hoppo and people about his custom-house receive from a new hong merchant in clandestine fees, *i. e.* fees disowned by the supreme government, the sum of 100,000 dollars; and when a hong merchant dies, and is succeeded by his son, he has to pay, in clandestine fees, 30,000 dollars or more, and must have all the other hong merchants become his securities before he gets leave to act.

When a hong merchant's son is rich, and does not wish to be a hong merchant, he must employ bribes, and get the governor of the province and the hoppo to write to court, and make some pretence that the person is not, and there are no grandchilden or other kindred to succeed. When the emperor and the courts at Peking give their consent, the person in question may retire from business: money is also on these occasions employed at court. In a late instance a large bribe was given by a hong merchant, and he was allowed to retire for a few years; but on a representation being made by a subsequent local governor he was ordered to return to the duties of merchant, and censured for having formerly retired under fraudulent pretexts.

At the licensing of a new linguist the hoppo and other officers obtain, in clandestine fees, the sum of 10,000 dollars, and all the hong merchants must become sureties for him. If the father dies, and his son succeeds to be a linguist, the clandestine fees amount to 30,000 dollars. If a linguist becomes rich and wants to retire, he must use the same sort of means as have been described in a similar case concerning a hong merchant.

The head clerk or secretary at the hoppo's office is called king-ching; the writers are called tan-shoo: of these there are upwards of 200. Every year, during the seventh moon, they draw lots who shall be deputed to the several custom-houses throughout the province, of which there are more than seventy. Those who remain act as tide-waiters, and examine the goods daily brought up to or sent down from Canton.

The head clerk, or king-ching, is removed every five years, and another selected from one of the cleverest of the clerks. The hoppo often refuses to see the hong merchants, and does all his business through the medium of the king-ching. The poorer hong merchants are insulted by him when they are slow in satisfying demands for fees, &c.

To get the appointment of writer at the hoppo's, he requires a fee of upwards of 1,000 dollars; and when the father dies, if his son succeed, he must pay a fee of 300 or 400. There are three men in the accountant's office, and five persons in the office of records, each of whom has to pay a fee of 200 or 300 dollars.

There is attached to the hoppo's a sort of custom-house police, consisting of seven head-runners, who keep watch night and day. It requires 7,000 or 8,000 dollars to get this appointment; and if a son succeed his father, a fee of about 2,000 must be paid.

Under each head-runner there are about thirty assistants; and annually these 200 draw lots to ascertain who shall be sent to the outer custom-houses, who shall go to watch alongside the ships, and be what is at Whampoa called hoppo-men, and who shall attend daily at the shipping of or receiving goods at the hongs. If a son succeed a father here he has to pay a fee of thirty dollars.

The number of servants and attendants at the hoppo's is uncertain; it varies according to the number of persons recommended by the various official men in Canton who have dependents to be provided for. The most responsible

ble servants are called tang-sheong, there are four of these to receive the duties: next come personal confidants, of whom there are four, called tsin-sun; these go round and inspect the several custom-houses. The rest of the servants are merely personal and domestic, and are changed when their master leaves. The other persons described as attached to the office serve from generation to generation.

All the people belonging to the hoppo's office depend for a subsistence on clandestine fees levied on the trade. There is also a military officer, of the sixth degree of rank, appointed by the Tartar general to reside at the principal custom-house, who also derives his support from clandestine fees. There is likewise an inferior officer stationed at the hoppo's treasury.

For every English Company's ship that a linguist gets he has to give to the custom-houses seventy taels, which is paid by the ship. Every English Company's captain gives to his linguist 100 or 200 dollars to reward his toils. The English country ships give the linguist, for the purpose of distributing the required fees amongst the custom-house people, and also for their own services, 173½ dollars. The American ships give the linguist they employ 216 dollars for the same purpose. Every foreign ship that employs one native boat a day pays the linguist 23 dollars; if from two to six boats be employed, 16 dollars each is paid. This money is to be defrayed, the permit fee, the custom-house people who examine cargo, the coolies, &c.

In 1818 the chief of the English factory, on account of the severe labour of the coolies, made the allowance for each boat to be sixteen taels five mace. Boats that go down to the second bar get fifty taels each: the country ships that use only one boat a day pay twenty-one and a half dollars. If they employ from two to six boats they pay for each fifteen dollars, one mace, eight candareens.

The expenses attending export goods are defrayed by the seller, not by the buyer.

When the ships bring treasure up to Canton and employ their own boats, three dollars for each boat is given to the linguist to defray expenses. If chop-boats are used, they are paid the same as cargo boats.

When it is desired to export treasure, the hong merchant and linguist must make an estimate of the value of the import and export cargoes, and then government allows the difference to be shipped off.

Measurement of Ships by the Custom-House.—First class of ships, whose measurement makes 156 square cubits, pays for each cubit seven taels, four mace, eight candareens, and eight cash.

Second class, whose measurement makes 122 cubits five duntos, pays for each cubit six taels, eight mace, and four candareens.

Third class, includes all vessels below the second class; these pay for each cubit of their measurement four taels.

The present given by a ship on entering the port is 1,950 taels: the same sum is required from all the different sized ships. This heavy charge was originally a voluntary offering or bribe given by European ships, French, English, and others that frequented Canton; but it has long become a constant demand.

Of import cargo, each chop-boat should, according to rule, contain, of woollens and long ells, 140 bales; tin, 500 bars; lead, 600 pigs; Bombay cotton, 55 bales; Bengal cotton, 80 bales; of betel-nut, pepper, &c. the amount to be taken in a chop-boat is 300 peculs.

Of

Of export goods a chop-boat should take of tea 600 chests; of other sorts of goods 500 peculs. If more than this, the hong merchant gives to the chop-boat, for each additional pecul, six dollars and a half.

In calculating the duties on export goods, 90 catties are considered 100. The import woollens, long-ells, and camlets, are measured without any deduction; single articles are numbered.

Each ship is allowed to export of silk eighty-eight peculs; the duty on each pecul is ten dollars and a half. Those ships that want more, avail themselves of the names of ships which have exported none; and the custom-house connives at this on receiving, as duty, fourteen dollars and a half.

If after entering the port any persons tranship goods, it is considered that the one ship sold them to the other, and in that casepay the same duty as if the goods were brought up to Canton. Provisions are not included in this regulation.

Ships' boats are not allowed to carry up or down any thing chargeable with duty.

Gold, silver, copper, and iron, are prohibited to be exported; a few culinary utensils are the only exception.

The whole amount of tutenague that is allowed to be exported by foreign ships, including the Portuguese at Macao, is 100,000 catties.

If more cargo be sent to a ship than she can take on board, and she wishes it to be shipped on board another, it must be done within three days after announcing the goods at the custom-house, and a hong merchant must state it to government, and if granted, a hong merchant and linguist are ordered to go to Whampoa and take an account of such goods, which, with the expense of boats, runners, &c. at Whampoa, costs forty or fifty dollars.

The hong merchants have a hall, which they call a *kung-so* (known to Europeans by the name *consoo*). On import and export goods they levy a tax which they call hong-yun. The original intention of this fund was to meet the exigencies of paying for bankrupt merchants, duties, and forcing debts, and for their public contributions to the army, which is called kăwn-suy; contributions for the repair of the Yellow River's banks, called ho-kung; and for tribute annually sent to the emperor, called kung-kwei.

It is impossible to contemplate such a system as this, so corrupt and vexatious in its details and ramifications, without a strong conviction of the impracticability, during its continuance, of carrying on a private trade between this country and China. The heavy imposts herein described, and the tiresome routine of regulations which are provided by the Chinese functionaries as expedients to justify their exorbitant demands, are fetters upon commerce which would not be endured by private traders; and as all intercourse with the principal officer, or viceroy, is expressly forbidden since the irruption of the merchants into Canton, beyond the boundary gate, all representations of abuses (unless the memorial proceed from the Company's establishment, which enjoys a considerable degree of influence at Canton,) must be entrusted to those who are guilty of or interested in the continuance of the abuses complained of.

Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland.

December 1, 1827.—A general meeting was held this day at 2 o'clock; Sir Alexander Johnston, V.P., in the chair.

Donations were presented from :—

Dr. J. J. Schmidt of St. Petersburgh, his *Wirdigung u Abfertigung der Klaprothschen sogenannten Beleuchtung and Widerligung seiner Volker Mittel Asiens.*

M. J. Klaproth, *Meprises singulières de quelques Sinologues.*

The Medico-Botanical Society of London, copy of an Oration delivered before that Society by the Director, J. Frost, Esq.

Major J. Smith, three small images of Buddha, from the great temple at Rangoon; these images are made of hammered, flat, silver leaf, and very rudely executed.

W. Watts Wilson, Esq. (through Thos. Cockburn, Esq.), a Burmese religious MS. on palm leaves.

Lieut. Col. W. Farquhar, three shields, used by the Dayaks in the interior of the island of Borneo; one of them is round, the other two are oblong; one of these latter is carved in various figures; all three are curiously painted: they are made of remarkably light wood. Also two swords; these swords are much broader at the point than at the hilt; the handles are neatly carved, and ornamented with tufts of hair. A wooden battle-axe or hatchet and a club, much resembling those in use among the South Sea islanders. Five spears, one of which is brass-mounted; and four Malay spears mounted in gold.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Society: the Rev. Barnard Hanbury; the Rev. Thomas Musgrave, A.M., Lord Almoner's Reader of Arabic at Cambridge; and Major Sir Harry Verney, Bart., A.D.C. to his Excellency the Governor General of India.

Mr. E. Upham then concluded his remarks upon the Burmese curiosities, and thanks were returned to him for the same.

Two proclamations, translated from the *Peking Gazette* by Mr. J. F. Davis, of Canton, were next read: one of these documents contains a memorial from the viceroy of Fŭh-këen and Chĕ-keang provinces, praying for a temporary suspension of the restrictive regulations on the coasting trade, in order that the deficiency of grain, arising from the failure of the rice-harvest in Fŭh-këen province, may be supplied by importation from the province of Chĕ-keang by sea. Upon this representation of the viceroy, the emperor directed that the restrictions be relaxed accordingly, and the merchants be furnished with permits by the treasurer of Chĕ-keang province, for the purpose of exporting grain to Fŭh-këen, coastwise, in order that the subsistence of the people be immediately provided for; and the viceroy is charged with the due execution of the decree.

The second of these papers contains an address from the inspector-general of Keang-nan province, pointing out the ill effects of the present mode of conducting inquests in cases of homicide, and urging the necessity of a speedy reform. The details of the dilatory manner in which the magistrates prosecute their inquiries in these cases are curious, and furnish a sample of the defective state of the Chinese law in one of its most important branches. It seems that instead of the magistrates instituting an investigation at once, which in such cases is of great importance, on account of the appearance of the wounds, when recent, furnishing a clue to the disposition or intention of the person who inflicted them, they appear to be always desirous of suppressing the inquiries; and if, in spite of their endeavours to induce the relations of

of the deceased to accept a pecuniary compromise, or to frighten them into silence, the relations persist in demanding an inquest, the magistrates then proceed to hold one, but at such a distance of time, that the appearance of the body is frequently entirely changed, and no inference can be drawn from it. All these evils might have been prevented by the holding of an early inquest; and the object of the inspector-general's address is stated to be, to entreat the emperor to direct that this be done in all cases of homicide, and that all magistrates who cause delays, or suppress the facts in these cases, be dismissed as warnings to others.

December 15, 1827.—A general meeting was held this day at the usual hour; Col. Mark Wilks, V.P., in the chair.

The following donations were presented: from Baron S. de Sacy, a copy of the third volume of his *Chrestomathie Arabe*.

From M. Julés Klaproth, a copy of Goulianof's *Essai sur les Hiéroglyphes d'Horapollon*.

From W. Marsden, Esq., a copy of his *History of Sumatra*, *Travels of Marco Polo*, and *Malayan Grammar* and *Dictionary*, together with some East-India official papers.

From G. G. Downes, Esq., a MS. collection of Tamul poems, written on palm leaves.

From J. Frost, Esq., copy of his *Essay on Croton Tiglium*.

From P. P. Thoms, Esq., four small Chinese images in stone; and a curious Chinese Buddhic work, on one sheet, arranged in the form of a temple.

From Lieut. Col. J. Tod, a map of India, from native authority, printed on cloth. This map comprehends the country from the glaciers of the Ganges and Cashmere to Lanka (both of which are represented), and from the Indus to Calcutta. A Hindu ring dial. Two *chāps*, or stamps, to mark the foreheads of the pilgrims at Dwarica; one of these stamps bears the combined triangles used for the followers of Siva; and the other the lotus, for the votaries of Crishna. A pair of *chooris*, or bracelets, made of elephants' teeth, as worn by the women of Rajwarra, covering the arm from the elbow joint to the wrist.

Andrew Trevor, Esq. was elected a resident member, and Captain Anthony Troyer a non-resident member of the Society.

A memoir of Malacca, by Lieut. Col. Wm. Farquhar, late governor of that settlement, was then read.

This memoir was prepared before the cession of the settlement to the Dutch in 1818. Its object is to point out the great advantages to be derived from its retention, and its decided superiority over every other station in the vicinity for the purpose of commanding the navigation of the Straits. Independently of this consideration, however, Malacca possesses many local advantages which recommended it as a very desirable spot for a colony. Its climate is most agreeable and salubrious; the soil is luxuriant, and watered with numerous rivers, and the face of the country is beautifully diversified. The thermometer ranges from 72° to 85° throughout the year; and the barometer shews only an annual variation of ¼ of an inch; the maximum being 30·3, the minimum 29·83. The supplies afforded to shipping are very abundant, and procurable at very reasonable rates. Some idea may be formed of the extent to which provisions can be obtained at Malacca from the fact, that during the rendezvous there of the expedition to Java, in 1811, not less than 30,000 men, Europeans and natives, including followers, were supplied daily with fresh provisions. The average of deaths in the garrison, from diseases contracted at Malacca, for

for seven years, was rather less than two in the hundred: affording a pretty fair proof of the salubrity of the climate.

The memoir includes various notices of the commerce, mines, natural productions, and different classes of the population of Malacca.

The thanks of the Society were returned to Col. Farquhar for his communication.

A geographical notice of the frontiers of the Burmese and Chinese empires, accompanied by a copy of a Chinese map, by J. F. Davis, Esq., was then read.

The high degree of interest which has been excited respecting the Burmese empire, and the increased importance of a more accurate knowledge of its geography, tend to give a peculiar value to whatever is likely to increase that knowledge; and although the present memoir is more particularly devoted to a description of the Chinese side of the frontier, still its details possess great value, and it is, besides, enriched with several notes relating to the province of Yun-nan, by Père L'Amiot, who has resided upwards of thirty years at Peking.

The latest geographical information of which we are in possession, relative to the Burmese empire, is contained in a map recently published at Calcutta, under the sanction of the Bengal Government; and as it is likely that the portion of it which relates to the Chinese frontier has been partly obtained from Burmese authority, it is not to be wondered at if strict correctness is not attained in writing down the names of places in China, which were procured by one set of strangers (the English) through the medium of another (the Burmese). Fortunately there is in the East-India Company's Chinese library at Canton a MS. map, chiefly compiled by the labours of the missionaries, upon which greater reliance may be placed than upon Chinese maps in general, as its extreme accuracy, with respect to those parts of the country through which Lord Amherst's embassy passed, can be vouched for. A comparison of this map, therefore, with the one published at Calcutta, seemed to be desirable, and the result has shewn that a considerable degree of correspondence exists between them. It is to be observed, however, that the Chinese map does not in any part extend beyond their own frontier. The copy of a part of it which has been sent with this memoir extends from 97° 42′ to 101° 42′ E. lon. from London, or from 15° to 19° west of Peking; and from the parallel of 21 to 27½ N. lat.

The country of Yun-nan (the frontier province, which is the subject of this paper) is wild, mountainous, and thinly peopled, and is considered by the Chinese to be unhealthy.

Père l'Amiot states that the resistance opposed to the Chinese invaders by the native inhabitants of Yun-nan province, together with the insalubrious climate, and the difficulty of penetrating into the fastnesses of their mountains, produced a long and bloody contest before their subjugation could be effected, and that even now they by no means render an unqualified submission to the Chinese rule. The rivers of Yun-nan afford amber, coral, and pearls; and mention is made of a people of this province, situated about twenty or thirty days S.W. of Yun-nan-foo, in whose territory there is a gold mine: this tribe pays an annual tribute to the emperor, but is governed by a chieftain of its own choice. It is known that Yun-nan is very rich in mines, of which the government have a large share.

The thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned to Mr. Davis, for his translations from the *Peking Gazette* and geographical memoir.

The Society then adjourned to Saturday, January 5th, 1828.

East-India College at Hailebury.

GENERAL EXAMINATION, December 6, 1827.

ON Tuesday, the 6th December, a Deputation of the Court of Directors visited the College, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Examination of the Students at the close of the term.

The Deputation, upon their arrival at the College, were received by the Principal, Professors, Assistant Professors, and the Oriental Visitor.

Soon afterwards they proceeded to the Hall, accompanied by several visitors, where, the students being previously assembled, the following proceedings took place:—

A list of the Students who had obtained prizes and other honourable distinctions was read.

Mr. John Septimus Law delivered an English essay, on "*The Comparative Effects upon the Natives of Europe of the Discovery of America, and of the Passage to India by the Cape of Good Hope.*"

The Students read and translated in the several Oriental languages.

Prizes were then delivered by the Chairman according to the following report:

Report of Students who have obtained Medals, Prizes, and other honourable Distinctions, at the Public Examination, Dec. 1827.

Medals, Prizes, and other honourable Distinctions obtained by Students leaving College.

Fourth Term.

Neil Benjamin Edmonstone, medal in Persian, prize in Hindustani, prize in Arabic.

John Muir, medal in law, prize in Bengali, and highly distinguished in other departments.

John Thornton, medal in classics.

James Burnett Fraser, medal in Sanscrit, and with great credit in other departments.

Binny James Colvin, medal in political economy, and with great credit in other departments.

Strachan Irving Popham, prize in Tamul, in drawing, and highly distinguished in other departments.

John Gordon, great credit.

Third Term.

George Sparkes, medal in mathematics, medal in Sanscrit, prize in Persian, prize in Arabic, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Charles H. Hallett, highly distinguished.

Second Term.

Thomas Louis, prize in mathematics, prize in Persian, prize in Arabic, and with great credit in other departments.

Henry Liddell, highly distinguished.

Richard Henley Pelley Clarke, highly distinguished.

Cornwallis La Touche, great credit.

William Heneage Dyke, great credit.

First Term.

Andrew Ross Bell, highly distinguished.

Prizes, and other honourable Distinctions, of Students remaining in College.

Third Term.

Wm. Francis Thompson, prize in classics, prize in political economy, prize in law, and highly distinguished in other departments.

John Septimus Law, prize for the best English essay, prize in Hindustani, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Donald Friell McLeod, prize in mathematics, prize in drawing, and highly distinguished in other departments.

William Onslow, prize in Bengali.

Robert K. Dick, highly distinguished.

Henry Unwin, great credit.

Fulwar Skipwith, great credit.

Second Term.

John M. G. Robertson, prize in classics, prize in history, prize in Deva-Nagri writing, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Robert Deane Parker, prize in law, prize in Sanscrit, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Mosley Smith, prize in Bengali, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Charles Walter Kinloch, prize in Hindustani.

Highly Distinguished.

Hunter,
Dent,
Newberry,
Daniel White.

Great Credit.

G. Malcolm,
Maltby,
Shakespeare,
Tottenham,
Woodcock.

First Term.

Archibald Sconce, prize in Persian, prize in Hindustani, prize in Arabic, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Charles

Charles Dumergue, prize in classics, prize in Sanscrit, prize in drawing.

David Robertson, prize in mathematics, and with great credit in other departments.

Matthew Malcolm, prize in Bengali, and with great credit in other departments.

Alexander Shank, highly distinguished.

Great Credit.

Batten,
Lawrence,
Lowth,
Scott,
Morland.

Wm. P. Masson, prize in English composition.

Wm. Thos. Trotter, prize in Bengali writing.

Rank of Students leaving College, as settled by the College Council:

BENGAL.

1st Class.

1. Edmonstone,
2. Muir,
3. Colvin,
4. Thornton.

2d Class.

5. Louis,
6. Ewart,
7. Wilmot,
8. Clarke,
9. Bell.

3d Class.

10. Trench,
11. La Touche.

MADRAS.

1st Class.

1. Sparkes,
2. Fraser,
3. Popham.

2d Class.

4. Hallett.

BOMBAY.

(No 1st Class.)

2d Class.

1. Gordon,
2. Liddell.

3d Class.

3. Webb,
4. Dyke.

It was then announced to the Students that the certificates of the College Council were granted, not only with reference to industry and proficiency, but also to *conduct;* and that this latter consideration had always a decided effect in determining the order of rank.

It was also announced, "that such rank would only take effect in the event of the Students proceeding to India within *three months* after they are so ranked; and should any Student delay so to proceed, he should only take rank among the Students classed at the last examination previous to his departure for India, whether that examination should be held by the College Council or by the London Board of Examiners, and should be placed at the end of that class in which rank was originally assigned to him."

Notice was then given that the next Term would commence on Saturday the 19th January, and that the Students were required to return to the College within the first four days of it (allowing the intervening Sunday), unless a statutable reason, satisfactory to the College Council, could be assigned for the delay; otherwise, the Term would be forfeited.

The Chairman (the Hon. H. Lindsay) then addressed the Students, expressing his gratification at the favourable result of the Examination; and the business of the day concluded.

Wednesday the 9th, and Wednesday the 16th January, are the days appointed for receiving Petitions at the India House, for candidates for admission into the College, for the Term which will commence on Saturday, the 19th of January.

VARIETIES.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

A meeting of this Society was held on the 4th July, at their apartments; the Hon. W. B. Bayley, Esq., vice-president, in the chair.

A letter was read from the president, the Hon. J. H. Harington, Esq., resigning his situation as president in consequence of his departure for Europe. It was resolved accordingly to return the thanks of the Society to the president for his long and valuable services. Mr. Harington, it may be observed, was one of the original members of the Asiatic Society, in the time of Sir William Jones, and a few weeks after its foundation was made secretary, which office he filled for twelve years, until public duty removed him from Calcutta. Shortly after his return to the presidency, in 1797, he was nominated vice-president, in which capacity he continued attached to the Society till he visited England in 1820; after his return from Europe he was elected president. In early life, Mr. Harington was one of the few assiduous cultivators at that period of Persian literature, on which he conferred an obligation of the highest kind by a valuable edition of Sadi. He was also an industrious contributor to Gladwin's *Asiatic Miscellany*, one of the best collections of its class. Latterly his attention was confined to his public duties, in connexion with which his Analysis of the Regulations was prepared and published, and a valuable essay on the authorities of Mohammedan Law, printed in the *Asiatic Researches*, in which there are other contributions from his pen, especially in the early volumes.

On this occasion Dr. Royle was elected a member of the Society. Amongst the donations to the library were several numbers of the *Journal Asiatique*; the second part of the tenth volume of the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh; the Hindu Theatre of Mr. Wilson; and a work on the Letters and Numerical Signs of all Nations, by Mons. De Paravey, in which he refers their origin to the types of the cycle of hours and days in use amongst the Chinese, and which he regards as antediluvian. To the museum were presented various stone images found in a tank at Jagannath, and forwarded by Mr. Mansbach, through Mr. Harington; also, through the same gentleman, a stuffed musk-deer, and specimen of the musk bags, from Nepal. Specimens of iron ores, from Burdwan, with analyses of their contents, by Mr. Piddington, were presented by Mr. Calder. From the analyses it appears that the metallic contents of the ores vary from 37 to 60 per cent. of iron. They are mostly varieties of the red or ochry iron ore, or the leterite of Buchanan; the iron is mostly in the state of peroxide and most of the specimens contain oxide of manganese, in some instances in very large proportion, to the extent of ten and even sixteen per cent.

Two sets of meteorological registers for 1819 and 1820, kept at Kotgerh and Subathoo, and in the vicinity, were presented by Captain Gerard; to these are attached tables of the state of the weather, winds, temperature of springs, rivers, and torrents, and a list of the places where the observations were taken, with their latitudes and longitudes and barometrical elevations.

A communication was read from Capt. Cautley, in continuation of his former account of a coal deposit in Nahn, expressing doubts whether the mineral should not be regarded as belonging to the lignite rather than the coal formation, as it corresponds with the former in every respect except the presence of organic remains, none of which have been detected. Notwithstanding this, however, Captain C. thinks it may be referred either to lignite, or to some of the intermediate grades of the approach to coal. Similar deposits, no doubt, exist throughout the whole of the lower range. Captain C. gives also a description of two of these found in the Kalowala Pass, east of the Jumna river. The deposit in the first of these is in horizontal layers, frequently contorted, varying from minute threads to the thickness of one or two inches, and interrupted by transverse sections of carbonized trees, flattened by great pressure. It lies between strata of conglomerate of clay and calcareous sandstone, beneath which is the blue clay, and bears decidedly the character of submerged deposite of vegetable remains. The second deposit is of a precisely similar character, but the sandstone in which it is imbedded is of a bright yellow colour. Captain C. is of opinion that the sandstone, which prevails in the lower ranges of mountain to the skirt of the Dehra and Kardah vallies, approximates to the new red sandstone of English geologists. The peculiarly peaked summits of these hills, which resemble the outlines of a primitive formation, he ascribes to the presence of clay and carbonate of lime, by which the sandstone is protected from rapid decomposition.

A paper was also read from Dr. Butter, of Ghazeepore, upon the origin of aerolites,

lites, which he maintains to be atmospheric, in opposition to those theories which refer them to lunar volcanoes, or a common source with the asteroids, the explosion of some planetary body, or to the still more unlikely projection of volcanoes on the earth's surface. After pointing out the difficulties in the way of all these suppositions, Dr. B. shews that solids are subject to evaporation as well as fluids, and refers to the fact established by experiment, that earths and metals, in assuming the gaseous form, become lighter than any other gases under similar pressure and temperature; consequently it is probable, that the highest regions of the atmosphere are occupied by gaseous metals and earths, or their inflammable bases, and in this state the operation of magnetic influence may cause their precipitation, when the pressure of the atmosphere, and the effects of the motion through it, would produce their combination in the forms in which they occur and their final explosion. The interference of this agent is rendered probable, by the circumstance of meteoric stones comprising, amongst other ingredients, the only four simple bodies which are known to be amenable to the laws of magnetism, or iron, nickel, cobalt, and chrome. Dr. B. concludes his remarks with a short notice of the meteoric stone which fell in the vicinity of Ghazeepore on the 27th February last, the largest fragment of which weighed 3¼ lbs., and was about 5·5 inches in extreme length, and four in thickness.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

A meeting of this Society was held on the 2d June; Mr. Wilson, the vice-president, in the chair. Specimens of extracts of taraxacum, colocynth, and hyoscyamus, from plants reared in the medical garden at Saharunpore, or in the hills, were presented by the superintendant, Mr. Royle. A specimen of poppy oil was presented by Captain Jeremie; as were the skins of some birds, from the Nilgherri hills, by Mr. Young.

A letter from Mr. MacIsaac was read, giving an account of a root highly prized as a medicament in Asam. It is known to the natives as the *Mismee teeta*, or Mismee bitter, from its locality apparently and its sensible properties. It is used in the form of a decoction, with the addition of a quantity of spirit, a sort of arrack prepared in the country. It is a pleasant bitter, resembling the taste of quassia, and is considered superior to the cherayta as a tonic. The plant is found in the vallies or glens near Suddeya.

Another medicinal plant, a species of curcuma, was submitted to the meeting by Mr. Wardlaw. It grows abundantly about Sylhet, and is used in medicine by the natives. Its chief employment is as an ingredient of the *abir*, or red powder, thrown about at the Holi.

An extract from Professor Chapman's work on Therapeutics, relating to the medical virtues of the web of the spider, communicated by Capt. Buckley, was read. Professor Chapman's chief authority for the virtues of this article is Dr. Jackson, in his work on fever, who pronounces of it that it prevents the recurrence of febrile paroxysms more effectually than bark or arsenic, or any other remedy employed for that purpose. It is administered in pills of five grains every fourth or fifth hour, the patient being previously prepared by the usual evacuants. It is said to be useful also in spasmodic affections of various kinds, asthma, periodical head-aches, and general irritability; also as an application to ulcerated and irritable surfaces. The web should be that of the black spider, found in cellars and dark and damp places. Several cases of great professional interest were communicated to the meeting, and the proceedings closed with the perusal of a case of successful application of the stomach syringe, by which a person who had swallowed two ounces of laudanum was saved from its effects, a sufficient portion of the medicine being extracted from the stomach in time. Mr. Brett, by whom the case was communicated, states that suicide is very common amongst the people of the Rajamahal hills. The deleterious substance they employ is a vegetable, with which they prepare the points of their arrows for the chase. It is commonly known by the term *juhar* or *zuhar*, which however is the name for poison in general.—[*Id.*

A meeting of this Society was held on the 7th July, Mr. Wilson, the vice-president, in the chair.

Amongst the communications laid before the meeting were an extract from a letter from Dr. Royle, giving an account of the progress made in the cultivation of medicinal plants in the hills. An account of experiments with a vegetable poison used by the Nagas, by Dr. Breton. Remarks on the preparation of lettuce opium, by Dr. Graham. A new mode of treating cholera; by Dr. Tytler, and an account of the use of the bel by the natives of Bengal, by Baboo Ram Komol Shen.

In the garden at the Musooree Tepeh the rhubarb has been found to succeed completely, and the cultivation will accordingly be commenced on a larger scale. The henbane and stramonium have also succeeded. Besides these there have

have been successfully reared in the garden other useful plants, as a species of cichorium, which may be regarded as a valuable substitute for lucerne; a new species of wheat from Kunawer; the species of barley from the same, known by the name of ooa; English oats, saffron, cloves, and others. The site of the garden has been removed a short distance, to a spot more sheltered than that originally selected.

The poison used by the Nagas is a vegetable gum, obtained by making incisions into the bark of a large tree, which the people of the country are reluctant to indicate. The specimen was sent by Capt. Grant to Mr. Swinton, and by him communicated to Dr. Breton. The Nagas to the E. N. E. and S. E. of the valley of Manipur, mix it with tobacco water into a sort of paste, with which they smear the points of their arrows. In Dr. Breton's experiments, it was found that a small quantity of a solution of it, introduced upon the point of a lancet into the thighs of pigeons and rabbits, produced death with convulsions, in the former in about forty minutes, and in the latter in less than half an hour.

The preparation of a narcotic from the lettuce has been attempted at home with but indifferent success; but in this country, from the greater abundance of the milky juice of the plants, it promises to be more easily effected. The drug possesses, it is said, the virtues of opium, without any of its injurious consequences, and is a valuable substitute for it in cases where that drug cannot be employed for the alleviation of pain. The Cos lettuce, from which the greatest quantity of juice is procured, grows abundantly at Mehidpore, whence Dr. Graham writes, and any quantity might be reared. The difficulty at home has been the collection of the juice in sufficient quantity; but Dr. G. proposes to collect it by dividing the stem, about an inch and a half from the top, in an oblique direction, at the season just before flowering. The juice which exudes from both extremities is to be collected carefully in a cup, and similar sections are to be made through the whole length of the stem, at short distances; care is to be taken to include as little of the substance of the stalk as possible. The cup should contain a little water, which assists the collection of the sap. The juice, after standing some time, loses its adhesiveness, and assumes the appearance of a granulated mass, of a brown colour, like that of opium; no further preparation is necessary. The quality of this extract, or lactucarium, depends much upon that of the plants from which it is derived, and when taken from sprouts thrown out by old stems, contains a large proportion of caoutchouc, which has been found by analysis to be its principal solid constituent. Dr. G. specifies several cases in which the lactucarium was used with much advantage, and we understand some trials of a quantity sent down by him have been attended with favourable results. Further information on this subject is likely to be obtained.

The peculiarity in the treatment of cholera suggested by Dr. J. Tytler is mercurial friction, the beneficial effects of which he has illustrated by several cases in which recovery is ascribed by him to this practice. He is not, however, opposed to the practice usually adopted, although he thinks no time should be lost in inducing mercurial action by its introduction through the skin.

The bel is well known to most residents in India as a fruit, and is variously estimated by different tastes. By the Hindus it is considered as a specific in bowel complaints. The fruit itself is considered to be beneficial, but the chief medicinal form is a decoction of the unripe fruit cut in slices, previously dried.—*Id.*

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Society was held on the 10th July; W. Leycester, Esq. in the chair. Dr. Wallich having returned to the presidency, resumed his functions as secretary.

On this occasion the Society resolved to offer a prize of a gold medal for the best essay on each of the following subjects:—

1. The analysis of Indian soils, and the peculiarities that appear to render some especially adapted to one sort of cultivation more than another. The term one year from the announcement of the resolution.

2. The best and most conclusive experiments on manures, their adaptation to peculiar soils, and peculiar objects of cultivation. Term, two years.

3. The acclimation of plants, whether with respect to their ornamental or useful products. Term, three years.

4. The cultivation and manufacture of indigo. Term, one year.

5. The cultivation of sugar-cane and manufacture of sugar. Term, one year.

6. The cultivation of coffee in Bengal.

The Society have carried into effect their arrangements respecting their garden, and have rented that of J. Palmer, Esq., at Allypore, where their experimental operations have commenced under the direction of a committee, in whom the management has been vested.—*Id.*

ROYAL ACADEMY OF PARIS.

The Royal Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres held its annual public meeting on the 27th of July, under the presidency of M. Abel-Remusat. The Academy had proposed as the subject for a prize, an "Inquiry into the political state of the Greek cities of Europe, and the islands of Asia Minor, from the commencement of the second century before our era till the establishment of the empire of Constantinople." The competitors were to collect from historians and monuments of every description all facts calculated to throw light either on the internal administration of these cities, or the connection between them and the empire. None of the works sent in having been judged worthy of the prize, the same subject was again proposed for 1829.

The Academy repeated the announcement made last year on the subject of the prize for 1828. It consists in "presenting a view of the commercial relations of France and the other parts of southern Europe with Syria and Egypt, from the decay of the powers of the Franks in Palestine till the middle of the sixth century; to determine the extent of these relations; to fix the date of the establishment of consuls in Syria and Egypt; to point out the effect produced on the commerce of France and of southern Europe with the Levant by the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope, and the establishment of the Portuguese in India." The prize is a gold medal of 1,500 francs.

LAPIS LAZULI IN RUSSIA.

Lapis lazuli, azure-stone, or ultramarine, is brought into Russia commonly from Little Bucharia, Tibet, and China. In the reign of the Empress Catherine, the discovery of this stone was reported in the vicinity of Lake Baikal: it was discovered by chance in the sand. A miner named Jakovlef, who was sent in 1809 to look after some mines of gold said to exist in the provinces of Irkutsk and Nishny-Oudinsk, reported that the river Sliudianka contained pebbles of ultramarine. Further examination was consequently made in 1811; and a miner named Semplikavich, found in several places on the banks of the before-mentioned river some specimens of azure stone. Further examination proved that veins of a mineral resembling in colour the azure stone were contained in the granite mountains and calcareous rocks. A close investigation of this substance, however, showed that it was entirely different from azure. It was analyzed by Fischer, who denominated it *glaucolith*, and found to consist of the following substances:—

Silex	51
Alumine	32
Lime	4
Oxide of iron	1
Loss	12
	100

The true lapis lazuli contains, according to Gmelin,

Silex	49
Alumine	11
Lime	16
Decayed and dust	8
Acid earth	2
Oxide of iron	4
Sulphuric acid	2
Loss	8
	100

A comparison of the two proves that there is not the least analogy between them.

Mineralogists have conjectured that this fossil should be classed with cordierite, and an exact analysis of it by Strohmeyer, in 1823, confirmed the opinion.

The lapis lazuli doubtless exists in Russia, and although its situation is not known with certainty, there is every reason to believe that it may be found in the vicinity of the Sliudianka river, which falls into Lake Baikal on the west.—*Gornoi Journ. Bull. Univ. Oct.* 1827.

THE EFFICACY OF DREAMS.

"It was a witty and true speech of that obscure Heraclitus," says Bishop Hall, "that all men awaking are in one common world; but when we sleep, each man goes into a several world by himself, which though it be but a world of fancies, yet is the true image of that little world which is in every man's heart. For the imaginations of our sleep shew us what our disposition is waking. And as many in their dreams reveal those their secrets to others, which they would never have done awake, so all may and do disclose to themselves in their sleep those secret inclinations, which after much searching, they could not have found out waking. I doubt not, therefore, but as God heretofore hath taught future things in dreams (which kind of revelation is now ceased) so still he teacheth the present estate of the heart this way. Some dreams are from ourselves, vain and idle, like ourselves; others are divine, which teach us good, or move us to good; and others devilish, which solicit us to evil. I will not lightly pass over my dreams; they shall teach me somewhat, so that neither night nor day shall be spent unprofitably: the night shall teach me what I am, the day what I should be."—*Cant. iii.* 20.

LIBRARY OF THE SERAGLIO, AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

The library of the Seraglio is built in the form of a Greek cross; one of the arms of which serves as the antichamber, and the other three with the centre of the building contain the books. On the entrance-gate is an inscription, in Arabic: *Enter in peace.* The middle of the cross is covered by a cupola supported on four marble columns. The three arms have six windows, three above and three below. The doors of the book-cases are of brass wire, with brass bolts. The books are piled one upon the other, with their edges outside, on which the title is inscribed. There are 1,291 manuscripts, most of them Arabic; also a few good Persian and Turkish authors, but scarcely a Greek, Latin, or Hebrew work that may be said to be known, or of the least importance. Of the Koran there are seventeen copies, and of commentaries on it 143. The collection of traditions relative to Mahomet forms 182 volumes, and there are 324 works on Mahometan jurisprudence. Among the Arabic manuscripts is preserved the famous work of *Dcheffer Kitubi*, in which the wise men of the east believe are inscribed the name and the destiny of all the sovereigns of Turkey and of Egypt to the end of the world.—*Bib. Ital.*

TIGER EXCURSION AT DOONGUL.

Several tigers having made their appearance in the district and near the village of Doongul, about eighteen miles in a northerly direction from the city of Hydrabad, belonging to the chief minister of the Nizam's government, a young gentleman in his service was desired to assist in their extirpation. He accordingly proceeded with a small party of horse and foot, amounting to fifteen horse, which dwindled into one at the end of the excursion, and six Arabs and ten shikaries or huntsmen, who are employed something like chasseurs. He proceeded towards the end of February, and terminated his excursion about the middle of April last, with some satisfaction to his employer and to himself, though not attended with such beneficial consequences to him as the nature and danger of the service might have led him to expect. His attention was first directed to secure all the points where the tigers generally appeared, by placing men on trees, by excavating little caves to hold three or four men covered, and the top raised a little above the surface of the earth, with loop-holes for the guns in all directions excepting the rear, where the entrance was made, and secured with thorns and bushes, forming a kind of masked batteries, in which he and the men placed themselves in moonlight nights, which is the usual time of the tigers' roaming; and another mode was to enter the woods and rouse the tigers out, which did not well succeed, though it afforded much sport on one or two occasions. The country from the road in appearance is only covered with heath, and would not lead one to suppose that tigers would harbour there; but as you enter the thin scattered bushes, one is gradually led into a low, thick, and almost impenetrable wood, through which it was with the utmost difficulty that man, horse, or elephant could penetrate, and at every step exposed to be seized by the tigers, which during the excursions very often passed within thirty or forty yards of the party without being seen, and were observed by the feet tracks imprinted on the ground. Another mode was by associating one or two other young men of his acquaintance, and collecting parties from every village, to enter the jungles at different points, to meet at one, making the greatest possible noise with tom-toms to rouse the tigers, with the probability of driving them to a central point, where they might be enclosed and attacked on all sides; this was one of the least successful modes, as the tigers seemed to be shy of the noise and tumult, and, though frequently roused, always contrived to skulk off through the thickness of the jungle and the high grass with which the ground is covered, and one or two of my companions had some narrow escapes on those occasions, as they were often obliged to go on horseback, and to dismount whenever an alarm was given, to prevent their being carried off by the terror of their horses or of their own; and although they went to the attack with alacrity, the result was very doubtful between the feeble efforts of a man and the ferocious strength of a tiger. One of the high roads was entirely impassable and deserted from the ravages of the tigers, and the others so infested that people could not travel, or the villagers move out of their villages with safety, as the tigers often lurked about the skirts of the villages and carried off the poor inhabitants; and some of the accidents that happened are so melancholy and affecting, that they will be related in the course of this narrative. After various unsuccessful attempts, the first tiger was killed by one of the parties; the tiger having killed a bullock, he was scared away by the people, and the carcase was left on the spot to allure the tiger, and some of the party secured themselves on trees, whence he was shot by one of them, when he returned at night to his prey; he received two balls but afforded no sport. The second tiger was killed when returned from a morning's hunt, when he suddenly started upon one of the shikaries,

shikaries, whom he threw down by the mere agitation of the air caused by his blow, and the shikaree merely received a scratch from one of his claws. Mr. A. B., who was on an elephant, immediately fired both the charges of a double-barrelled gun at the tiger, and laid him sprawling on the ground, when one of the party ran a spear through his neck, and he received a charge of slugs in his mouth. The Arabs kept firing at him at random without a shot hitting, but to the great risk of those about him. The third tiger was shot almost in the same manner as the first. The fourth tiger afforded the most sport, and the sight was truly grand from the efforts and attacks he made from the scene of the sport, which was a small range of low rocks, among which he secured himself, and repeated his attacks, bounding from rock to rock, and producing a striking effect on our minds. Three tigers made their appearance at first, one of which was fired at and wounded, when the wounded one and another disappeared, and the other was followed to the rocks, where he lodged himself, and at first threatened the whole front of the party; then he sprang at an Arab who was on a small rock. The Arab fortunately, in attempting to escape, fell below the rock, upon which the whole force of the tiger's blow fell, and the stroke was so violent that he lost all the claws of one of his fore paws, and he then received two shots and was wounded. He then retreated, and made an attack against Mr. A. B.'s elephant; the elephant standing his ground, he retreated again, bounding upon the rocks, and crouched himself on one which overlooked the elephant, and caused apprehensions of his springing upon it from above, when Mr. A. B. gave him a shot from a rifle, which penetrated his head, entered his chest, and the ball was shattered against the rock, and his last convulsive effort was so great, and he struck his hind legs against a rock with such force, that they lost the whole of their claws, and he had only one entire paw remaining. The fifth tiger was one of three above-mentioned that was wounded, and he was found dead four days afterwards. These were the five tigers killed by the party, besides a bear killed and one wounded; a wolf, a hyæna, a panther, a leopard, with hogs killed every other day, innumerable hares, partridges, floricans, &c. and some peacocks, wild goats, spotted deer, and porcupines, and immense cock and cobra capella snakes. The sport would have been much greater, but for the danger attending every step that was made without due caution and preparation, as the country abounds with wild beasts and animals of almost every description.

Among the occurrences during the excursion at Doongul some are of a peculiar and pathetic nature. The first was a poor bunnia or dealer of the village of Doongul, who had been to the city of Hydrabad to collect some of his money, and was returning after having collected a small sum, and on the way a little beyond the cantonment of Secunderabad, he saw an armed peon seated, and apparently a traveller on the same way. After mutual inquiries, the peon told the bunnia he was going to the same place, and as the bunnia was glad to have somebody to accompany him, he gave him a part of the victuals he had about him to eat, and on their way, as they mutually related their histories, the bunnia innocently mentioned the object of his visit to the city, and of his returning with the money he had collected; this immediately raised the avarice of the peon, who decided in his mind to kill the poor bunnia, at a proper place, and strip him of his money. They were proceeding together with this design in his mind, until they came to a place where the ravages of the tigers were notorious, and prepared to kill the bunnia, and while he was struggling with him, and was drawing his sword to slay him, a tiger sprang upon the peon and carried him off, leaving his shield and sword, which the bunnia carried to Doongul, as trophies of retributive justice in his favour. If such instances of retribution were frequent and regular, it would the better deter us from those evils which are often committed in defiance of every real or fictitious terror with which our minds are inculcated.

The next was a brinjarrah and his wife, who were lying together under a tree, when a tiger sprang up and seized the woman by the head; the husband, from mere impulse to save his wife, held her by the legs, and a struggle ensued between the tiger pulling her by the head and the man by the legs, until the issue, which could not be doubted, when the tiger carried off the woman. The man, who seemed to be, contrary to the usual character of good husbands, rather partial to his wife, immediately devoted himself to revenge her death, forsook his cattle and property, and resigned them to his brother, and offered his services to be of the tiger-killing party, and strayed about the jungles until he was heard of no more.

A young handsome woman, who had dressed and ornamented herself for some particular occasion, happening to go a little beyond the precincts of the village, was seized by a tiger; but, being rather stout, and too heavy to be clearly carried off, her limbs were torn off from the waist, and the upper part of her body was carried by the tiger about a mile from the place through a thick part of the jungle,

gle, where it was seen by the party fresh, with the viscera devoured, the sight causing many painful emotions.

A camel driver who had been just married was bringing home his bride, when a tiger followed, and had them in view a great part of the road for an opportunity to seize one of them; the bride having occasion to alight on the road, was immediately seized and carried off by the tiger.

A shepherd was taken by a young tiger, and was followed by the mother, a large tigress, and devoured at the distance of two miles; and a bunnia or dealer from Bolarum was taken returning from a fair.

A woman, with an infant about a year old, was taken by a tiger, and the infant was found by a puttail, or head of the village, who brought it to his house.

Some of the Company's elephants that were going for forage were chased by a tiger, which was kept off by a spearman, and a comical chase of them was made up to Doongul, the elephants running before the tiger until they entered the village.

Among the artifices practised by the tigers to get at their prey may be mentioned one. While the party was at Doongul, where two brinjarras were foraging their cattle about a mile from the village, a tiger got near the herd unperceived by the men who were the object of the tiger's prey, as it is generally said that a tiger, when once he has tasted human flesh, prefers it to all other. The tiger screened himself behind the cattle, and whenever he was exposed by their moving, crouched himself, until at length he was espied by the men, who immediately fled with all the speed their terror could communicate to the village, where the drove returned in the evening spontaneously to their place. The brinjarras were so struck with fear that they had not the power of informing the party of the circumstance until the next morning. The brinjarras are great sufferers from the tigers, as their mode of life obliges them to pass through jungle, and places where they and their cattle are continually exposed to the ravages of the tigers, and cause a great obstruction to the industry of an useful kind of people, in a country where the impediments to the industry and activity of trade are sufficiently great without such dangers. These are what occurred during the stay of the party at Doongul, besides many others that were daily reported, and do not require describing, from the uniformity of the occurrences. It is said the lives lost by these tigers amounted to about 300 persons in one year within the range of seven villages; and the destruction of cattle, sheep, and goats, was said to be immense. This is a great loss to the country, where the scantiness of the population and the poverty and distress of the inhabitants, independent of the oppressions they still suffer from the highest to the meanest agents who rule them, require that they should be protected, and their industry promoted, as the basis of national means and prosperity, if indeed native rulers and governments can be made to understand what constitutes national wealth, or what is conducive to the general interests of the country and people.

A panther was killed on the return of the party near the residency, where he attacked a brinjarra and lacerated his right arm dreadfully, and kept bounding towards the passengers, until he was bounded by Mr. A. B. into a rice field, and shot.

A lion, it is said, made his appearance some years ago at a further distance in the same direction, and was killed; this is mentioned as a very unusual and rare thing. A large ferocious tiger has lodged himself in a thick and large field of sugarcane near Beeder, which cannot be cut, and has been standing upwards of a year from his ravages; a gentleman with a party of horse surrounded the field, and in attempting to dislodge him lost a few men and horses, and the attempt was found so difficult and hazardous that it was given up. The road to Madras near Nelgoonda, and that of Masulipatam, is now infested with tigers, and some of the party that was sent to destroy them returned seriously wounded, and they have not succeeded in killing any. Some of the tigers have made their appearance within so short a distance as eight miles from Hydrabad, near Hyatnugger, where a tiger three days ago tore off the right arm of a sepoy in the minister's service.

The shikarees are the only people employed by the government for the destruction of wild beasts; but much cannot be expected from men who are not provided with means equal to their task, and who are paid so ill, that instead of being stimulated to exertion by being properly paid and rewarded, are depressed with the idea of being daily exposed to destruction for a few rupees a month, which they are sure never to get without extreme difficulty. It has probably not occurred to the rulers of the country to appoint commissioners for the extirpation of tigers and all destructive beasts, which, besides the benefit of relieving the people from their ravages, would open a source of patronage for troublesome friends and expectants, from the chances of their being carried off on such a service, and it would be a tolerably unpleasant way of providing for their importunities.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*, *May* 24.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF MAURITIUS.

Sir Lowry Cole, the governor of the Mauritius, has established a professorship of botany in the Royal College of that colony. A *Flora* is in preparation there, which will be edited by young creoles, aided by the professor of botany, M. W. Bojer, a naturalist of reputation from Europe, who has devoted much time to the study of the vegetable kingdom in Madagascar as well as at the Isle of France. He has been assisted by the pupils he has himself formed; and when the *Flora Mauritii* makes its appearance in Europe, it will be found that the greatest portion of it is the work of natives of the island.

TURKISH CANNON.

It is singular that in our conflicts with barbarians or with half-disciplined troops, we generally sustain a heavier loss than in our battles with veteran and well-organized armies. Whether this arises from our contempt of the enemy inducing us to attack them at greater odds, or at closer quarters, or that such foes are stimulated by the fiercer passions of untamed nature, we cannot determine, but the fact is well worthy of consideration. In our battles with the Americans last war, our loss was always heavy in the extreme. Our attack on Algiers was attended with a loss of life nearly equal to any thing we had ever sustained on board of a fleet; and, if we include the numbers killed on board the Russian ships at Navarino, we shall find the total number of killed and wounded to be nearly as great as in any of our battles last war. With respect to the Turks this may arise from the extremely heavy cannon which they generally use. In our ships, and, we believe, in our batteries, we seldom use a heavier gun than a 32-pounder. No man-of-war carries any cannon of a larger calibre, but the Turks make use of even 800-pounders. When Sir J. Duckworth repassed the Dardanelles from his attack on Constantinople, in 1807, his fleet was dreadfully shattered by these immense shot. The *Royal George* (of 110 guns) was nearly sunk by only one shot, which carried away her cut-water; another cut the main-mast of the *Windsor Castle* nearly in two; a shot knocked two ports of the *Thunderer* into one; the *Repulse* (74) had her wheel shot away, and twenty-four men killed and wounded, by a single shot, nor was the ship saved but by the most wonderful exertions. One of these guns was cast in brass in the reign of Amurat; it was composed of two parts, joined by a screw at the chamber, its breech resting against a massy stone work; the difficulty of charging it would not allow its being fired more than once; but, as a Pacha once said, that single discharge would destroy almost a whole fleet of an enemy. The Baron de Tott, to the great terror of the Turks, resolved to fire this gun. The shot weighed 1,100 lbs., and he loaded it with 330 lbs. of powder. He says, "I felt a shock like an earthquake, at the distance of 800 fathoms. I saw the ball divide into three pieces, and these fragments of a rock crossed the strait, and rebounded on the mountain." The heaviest shot which struck our ships was of granite, and weighed 800 lbs., and was two feet two inches in diameter. One of these huge shot, to the astonishment of our tars, stove in the whole larboard-bow of the *Active*; and having thus crushed this immense mass of solid timber, the shot rolled ponderously aft, and brought up abreast the main hatchway, the crew standing aghast at the singular spectacle. A few years ago, a party of English midshipmen crawled into one of these guns on their hands and knees, to the no small amusement of the Turks.—*London Paper.*

JEWS IN BOKHARA.

Of all the cities of Central Asia, Bokhara contains the greatest number of Jews; it may be regarded as their chief place in this part of the east. Meshed has 300 Jewish houses, Cherisibz thirty, Samarcand and Herat ten each, and Khiva only four. Badakshan, Khokand, and Cashgar have no Jewish inhabitants. There are 800 houses of Jews in Bokhara; they say they came from Samarcand about 700 years back, after having quitted Bagdad. They are permitted to reside only in three streets at Bokhara. There are but two rich capitalists amongst them; the rest are, generally speaking, in easy circumstances; they are mostly manufacturers, dyers, dealers in silk raw and manufactured. These Jews pretend that they are better treated here than in any other town of Asia; yet they are despised and harassed. The government levies taxes upon them pretty severe in their amount. For example, a Jewish householder must pay a monthly contribution of four tongas (upwards of 2s. 6d.); when a Jew reaches the age of sixteen, if his property is moderate, he pays two tongas per month; a poor Jew pays half. This source of revenue produces the Khan between £3,000 and £4,000 sterling per annum. These Jews are prohibited from riding on horseback in the city, and from wearing silk dresses; their cap must have a border of black sheep's skin only two inches wide; they are not allowed to build a new synagogue, being only suffered to repair the old one.

The Jews of Bokhara have a fine head, a face somewhat long, a complexion remarkably fair, eyes large, lively, and full of

of expression. Their rabbi, who is a native of Algiers, and who understands a little Spanish, stated that when he arrived at Bokhara he found his brethren sunk in the most profound ignorance; a very small number knew how to read; they possessed only two copies of the Holy Scriptures, and their manuscript contained merely the three first books of the Pentateuch, about two hundred years old, which differed in no respect from the printed copies. This Algerine Jew has neglected no means of instructing them; he has founded a school, and has procured books from Russia, Bagdad, and Constantinople. At present all the Jews at Bokhara can read and write; they also study the Talmud, from some of the rules prescribed in which they, however, occasionally depart.

During our stay at Bokhara, a Jew who had sold some brandy to one of our cossacks was put into prison by order of the reis, who made his family pay him 150 tellas (about £100), besides inflicting upon the individual sixty blows with a cudgel. This punishment was extremely severe, for the cudgels are very large, and the blows are applied to the stomach and back. Seventy-five blows are held equivalent to death. Another punishment still more cruel consists in shutting up the culprit, with his arms and legs confined, in a chamber filled with a species of flies the sting of which is most painful. At the end of three days a man dies.—[*Meyendorff's Voyage à Boukhara.*

CHINESE BEGGARS.

In the streets of Canton there are a great many beggars, old and young, blind and lame. They do not remain in the street, but enter the shops, and make a noise by ringing and striking cymbals or gongs, or other clamorous accompaniments to the time of their tune, till they receive an alms, when they take themselves off. Usage will not allow of their being violently turned out, and they generally persevere till they receive the small copper coin of the Chinese called by Europeans a cash. A new class of spouters has arisen: they commit to memory novels of Walter Scott's descriptive kind; and, entering a shop, instead of a song, rehearse in a loud voice, with gesticulations and slapping the counter, till an alms is given. For slapping the counter audibly they carry in their hand a piece of flat wood, and beat with it like an auctioneer knocking down a bargain to the highest bidder. The flat wood, coming on the table or counter, gives a smart noise, which excites attention much better than the European orator's thumping a cushion—*Malacca Observer.*

ORIGIN OF THE RUSSIAN "ROUBLE."

Some Russian periodical works have been occupied with a question respecting the origin of the name of *rouble* given to a coin of that country. A writer named Senkosky (*Saiverni Arkhif*) says that the words rouble and copeck are borrowed from the Tartars. The rouble, he asserts, is in fact the *rubi*, an Arabic denomination of a certain coin which the Mongols of Kipchak and Jagatai found in the provinces of Kharesm. The word *rubi* signifies "quarter." He states that the first mention of the rouble in Russian history is at the period of the Tartar dominion, and it was then worth a quarter of a *grivna*, or pound of silver. The Russian *rouble*, the Hindu *rupee*,* and the Turkish *rubia*, originated, he says, from the same source.

Another Russian writer (*Otietshestvennia Zapisski*) controverts this opinion. He says the Tartar invasion took place, according to all the Russian chronicles, about the year 1223; and Backmeister expressly states that the rouble was known by the Novgorodians before the twelfth century. He might have said, the writer observes, that the rouble is mentioned in the Russian annals in the eleventh century: in the chronicle of Voskressensky, under the year 1071, it is said: "And he (the sorcerer) ordered them to put a rouble into their mouth, and step into the boat." The rouble was consequently known by the Russians before the invasion of the Tartars. The ancient rouble, from the time of Vladimir Sviatoslavitch to Czar Alexis Michaelovitch, are merely rude fragments of metal.

CHINESE LITERARY CURIOSITY.

Among the school-books of the Chinese there is one which contains exactly one thousand characters. It is a metrical composition, with eight characters or words to each stanza. But the most remarkable circumstance is, that the same character is not repeated from the beginning to the end of the book; so that the learner who understands these few pages well, knows one thousand distinct words, which is one-fourth part of what is necessary for ordinary purposes. *Qu.* In what other language shall we find 125 stanzas without a single repetition of the same word?—*Chinese Chron.*

* This is a mistake: the Hindu *rupee* is from the Sanscrit *rupiya*, "silver." Hence the absurdity of the term *gold rupee*.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

NEW APPOINTMENT.

Fort William, May 18th, 1827.—The Vice-President in Council is pleased, at the recommendation of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, to sanction the appointment of a deputy judge advocate general, to be attached to the force under Major-General Sir A. Campbell.

DESERTION OF LIEUT. SCOTT.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, May 24, 1827.—The following extract of a letter from Lieut. Gen. Sir Herbert Taylor to the Right Hon. Lord Combermere, dated Horse Guards, 28th Nov. 1826, is published to the army for general information:—

"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of April 20th, and its enclosures, on the subject of Mr. Scott, late lieutenant in the 47th regiment.

"I am directed to express the concern and indignation with which his Royal Highness the Commander-in-chief has learnt, that any individual bearing his Majesty's commission, and that individual a British subject, could have been guilty of the infamous crime of desertion to the enemy. His Royal Highness approves of the anxiety shewn by your Lordship to bring to trial so worthless a wretch as Mr. Scott, and sincerely regrets that any clause should have been introduced in the treaty with the Burmese, which could throw doubt upon the legality of the punishment due to his crime. As the question now stands, and in the face of the opinion given by the Advocate General and the Judge Advocate General in India, his Royal Highness has no other alternative but that of submitting to his Majesty, that Mr. Scott's resignation should be accepted; but he cannot so far lose sight of what he owes to the character of the British army and to the interests of the service, as to recommend that Mr. Scott should experience further indulgence, and be allowed to receive the value of his commission, and his Royal Highness cannot but express his surprise that an officer commanding a corps should, under the circumstances of this case, have suggested and recommended the extension of such a favour to an officer of his regiment, who had claimed protection under the treaty granting an amnesty to culprits, and had thus acknowledged himself guilty of the infamous crime with which he was charged.

"His Royal Highness desires that these his sentiments may be communicated to the army in India."

OFFICIATING ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

Fort William, July 6, 1827.—Under instructions from the Hon. the Court of Directors, the services of the officiating assistant surgeons on this establishment will be dispensed with; and his Lordship in Council, in order to enable such of the gentlemen in question as are at stations distant from the presidency to make arrangements connected with their future disposal, is pleased to fix the 1st of October next as the date of their discharge from the service.

His Exc. the Commander-in-chief will be pleased to issue the necessary subsidiary orders for relieving, in due time, the officiating assistant surgeons from the several duties on which they are at present respectively employed.

NEW ORANIZATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE ARTILLERY.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, June 28, 1827.—The following alterations in the existing organization and distribution of the artillery under the presidency of Fort William, having been sanctioned by government, are published to the army.

2. The present number of field batteries to be reduced to twelve, to be all drawn by horses, and kept complete and entire at the positions where they are stationed, so as to be promptly available for any service.

3. All other field ordnance, which is now furnished by detachments from field batteries, is to be considered as independent post-guns, manned by suitable detachments of golundaus, who are to be relieved occasionally.

4. Dum-Dum and Cawnpore are to be considered as the head-quarters of all the companies of golundaus, or native artillery, except such as are allotted to field batteries; all detachments required for post guns are to be furnished from those two stations.

5. The following distribution of the horse artillery is determined upon with reference to the probable demand on their service:—

	Eur. Troops.	Nat. Troops.
Dum-Dum	1	0
Cawnpore	2	0
Meerut (including rocket troop)	3	0
Agra	1	0

Loodhiana

	Eur. Troops.	Nat. Troops.
Loodhiana	0	1
Nusseerabad	1	0
Neemuch	0	1
Saugor	1	0
Total each:	Eur. trs. 9;	nat. trs. 3
Total		12

6. The twelve field batteries are to be distributed as follows:—at Dum-Dum, 2; Dinapore, 1; Benares, 1; Cawnpore, 1; Agra, 1; Dehli, 1; Kurnaul, 1; Nusseerabad, 1; Neemuch, 1; Keitah, 1; Saugor, 1.

One of the batteries at Dum-Dum, and those stationed at Kettah, Dehli, and Neemuch, are to be manned from the 6th (or native) battalion of artillery and the rest by Europeans.

7. The remaining twelve companies of Europeans are to be placed in reserve for general purposes of relief, and for the service of siege ordnance at the following stations:—at Dum-Dum, 5 companies; Cawnpore, 2 do.; Agra, 2 do.; Kurnaul, 1 do.; Nusseerabad, 1 do.; Saugor, 1 do.; total 12.

8. The reserve companies of native artillery for purposes of relief and for the service of siege ordnance will in like manner be stationed as follows:—at Dum-Dum, 5 companies; Cawnpore, 7 do.; total 12.

9. The companies of native artillery at Dum-Dum are to supply detachments for the following post guns:—Dacca, 2 guns; Chittagong, 2; Arracan, 4; Sylhet, 2; Assam, 4; Cuttack, 2; Berhampore, 2; Titalya, 2; Mullye, 2; Goruckpore, 2—total 24 guns.

10. The companies of native artillery at Cawnpore are to supply detachments for the following post guns: Sultanpore (Oude), 2; Pertaubgurh, 2; Lucknow, 4; Seetapore, 2; Secrora, 2; Futtehgbur, 2; Bareilly, 4; Almorah, 4; Moradabad, 2; Gurruwara, 2; Baitool, 2; Bhopalpore, 2; Jubbulpore, 2—Total 32. All post-guns not included in this detail are to be withdrawn and sent into the nearest magazine.

11. Artillery officers are to be detached as far as practicable to command these post guns; and where this is impracticable the posts are to be visited periodically by artillery officers, sent to inspect and report upon the discipline and efficiency of the detachment.

12. Orders will be issued hereafter for the relief of the detachments now at these outposts, and for the march of the troops and companies which will be required to move in consequence of this new arrangement.

The following table exhibits the distribution of the horse and foot artillery after the arrangements have been carried into effect:—

Distribution of the Horse and Foot Artillery under the presidency of Fort William.

Stations and Posts.	Troops of Horse Artillery.	Entire Field Batteries.	Europ. Comp. Field Bat.	Native Comp. Field Bat.	Reserve Europ. Comp.	Reserve Native Comp.	Post Guns.
Dum-Dum	1 E.	2	1	1	5	5	0
Dacca	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Chittagong	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Sandoway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Akyab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sylhet	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Cuttack	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Berhampore	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Dinapore	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Titalya	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Mullye	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Benares	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Goruckpore	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Sultanpore (Oude)	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Pertaubgurh	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Lucknow	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Seetapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Secrora	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Cawnpore	0	1	1	0	2	7	0
Futtehghur	2 E.	0	0	0	0	0	2
Bareilly	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Almorah	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Moradabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Meerut	3 E. 1 N.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kurnaul	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Loadhiana	1 N.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dehlee	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Muttra	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Agra	1 E.	1	1	0	2	0	0
Nusseerabad	1 E.	1	1	0	1	0	0
Neemuch	1 E.	1	0	1	0	0	0
Saugor	1 E.	1	1	0	1	0	0
Gurruwara	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Baitool	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bhopalpore	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Jubbulpore	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Kytah in Bundlecund	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
	12	12	8	4	12	12	56

COURT-MARTIAL.

CAPT. F. S. WIGGINS.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, June 18, 1827.—At an European General Court-Martial assembled at Neemuch, on the 12th April 1827, of which Lieut. Col. Com. W. Burgh, 1st Extra Regt. N.I., is president, Capt. Francis Smith Wiggins, of the 31st Regt. N.I., was arraigned on the following charges, *viz.*

1st, For having, whilst on the sick list, on or about the 16th of Dec. 1826, abused and insulted Mr. Assist. Surg. George Smith, the medical officer in charge of the regiment, then in attendance on Captain Wiggins in his professional capacity, by telling him that he, Mr. Assist. Surg. Geo. Smith, was "a disgrace to his profession," or words to that effect.

2d. When called upon by me, his commanding officer, through the adjutant of the regiment, for an explanation of such unaccountable

unaccountable conduct, he, Capt. F. S. Wiggins, did return a most insolent and insubordinate letter, dated the 17th Dec. 1826, accusing me, his immediate commanding officer, of jealousy and other misconduct, the whole being false and malicious; and also, in the same letter, introducing the name of Capt. Pickersgill, his superior officer, in a very insubordinate and disrespectful manner.

3d. When called upon by me, in a letter addressed to him, Capt. F. S. Wiggins, dated 18th Dec. 1826, giving him an option of withdrawing the letter of the 17th Dec., by making an apology to Capt. Pickersgill and myself, he did forward another letter late in the evening of the 18th instant, but such letter bearing date 17th Dec. (apparently dated by mistake, instead of 18th Dec., it being in reply to a letter of the 18th Dec. 1826,) falsely and maliciously accusing me, his immediate commanding officer, Capt. Pickersgill, his superior officer, and Mr. Assist. Surg. Smith, by asserting, that we endeavoured to force him, Capt. Wiggins, to the Invalid Establishment, or words to that intent and meaning; and falsely and maliciously charging Capt. Pickersgill, Mr. Assist. Surg. Smith, and myself, as being bent on his (Capt. Wiggins') ruin, declaring his determination not to apologise or withdraw what he had to say "to persons so determinedly bent on the ruin of his, Capt. Wiggins', public character," or words to that intent and meaning.

(Signed) J. Garner, Major,
Com. 31st Regt. N.I.

5th April 1827.

Upon which charges the court came to the following decision.

Finding.—The court having duly considered the evidence before them; and what the prisoner has urged in his defence, are of opinion on the first charge, that he Capt. S. Wiggins, is guilty, with the exception of the word "abused," of which they acquit him.

Upon the 2d charge the court find him, Capt. F. S. Wiggins, guilty of writing "an insubordinate letter when called on by his commanding officer through the adjutant, and also of introducing the name of Capt. Pickersgill in a disrespectful manner," but acquit him of the rest of the charge.

On the third charge, guilty, with the exception of the word "maliciously," of which the court acquit him.

Sentence.—The court, having found the prisoner guilty of the whole of the charges, with the exceptions above specified, do sentence him, Capt. F. S. Wiggins, to be suspended from rank and pay for four calendar months.

Approved and confirmed,
(Signed) Combermere, General,
Commander-in-chief.

Remarks by the Right Hon. the Commander-in-chief.

The Commander-in-chief cannot comply with the recommendation of the court in favour of Capt. Wiggins. He has been found guilty of making an official letter the channel of offensive personal remarks upon his commanding and some of his brother officers, a proceeding which his Lordship is called upon to mark with his strong disapprobation.

The suspension of Capt. Wiggins, as awarded by the court, is to commence from the date on which this order may be published at Neemuch.

By order of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief.

W. L. Watson,
Adj. Gen. of the Army.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Political Department.

June 22. Capt. W. Murray, political agent at Ambaleh.

Capt. J. P. Kennedy, principal assistant to resident at Delhi, stationed at Subathoo.

Judicial Department.

June 28. Mr. C. M. Caldecott, an assistant to magistrate and to collector of Allahabad.

July 12. Mr. R. H. Rattray, senior judge of Provincial Courts of Appeal and Circuit for division of Calcutta.

Mr. A. Mackenzie, 2d judge of ditto ditto for division of Bareilly.

Mr. W. F. Dick, 3d judge of ditto ditto for division of ditto.

Mr. R. F. Grindall, 4th judge of ditto ditto for division of ditto.

Commercial Department.

July 5. Mr. J. G. Lawrell, 2d assistant to export warehouse keeper.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort-William, June 13, 1827.—Cadets T. Ramsay, J. R. Lumley, W. H. Fleming, T. C. Walker, J. Turton, and D. Robinson, admitted to infantry, and prom. to ensigns.—Mr. Jos. Wilian admitted as an assist. surg.

June 15.—31*st N.I.* Lieut. J. H. Hepstinstall to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. W. P. Milner to be lieut., from 8th June 1827, in suc. to Cooke transf. to Pension estab.

Cadets G. E. Herbert and T. D. Bainbridge admitted to cav., and prom. to cornets.—Cadets T. Young, P. Mainwaring, and Wm. Hare admitted to infantry and prom. to ensigns.—Mr. Jas. Nisbet admitted as an assist. surg.—Mr. Jas. Kerr admitted as a veterinary surg.

Assist. Surg. Jas. Taylor to perform medical duties of civil station of Dacca Jelalpore; v. Stewart, whose app. to that situation is cancelled.

Assist. Surg. D. Stewart placed at disposal of com.-in-chief.

Lieut. G. M. Sherer, 37th N.I., to officiate as superintendent for cadets during absence of Lieut Kerr proceeding on river for benefit of his health.

Head-Quarters, June 8.—*Removals of Lieut. Colonels.* Wm. Dickson from 10th to 7th L.C.; H. Thomson from 7th to 3d do.; Geo. Becher from 3d to 10th do.

June 11.—*Surgeons posted.* Angus Hall to 1st N.I.; B. Macleod to 5th bat. artillery; T. Stoddart to 8th N.I.

Assist. Surgs. posted. O. Wray to 4th N.I.; A. Stanhouse

Stenhouse to 6th do.; D. Ramsay to 7th do.; — Bousfield to 36th do.; Alex. Beattie to 3d do.

June 13.—Ens. Napier transferred, at his own request, from 2d to 8th N.I.

Ens. W. R. Dunmore removed, at his own request, from 35th, and posted to 38th N.I.

Lieut. Robe, adj. of Hill Rangers, and Lieut. Oldham, adj. of Bundelkund Prov. Bat., allowed to exchange appointments.

June 14.—*5th L.C.* Lieut. A. Wheatley to be adj., v. Alexander resigned.

56th N.I. Lieut. D. Bamfield to be interp. and qu. mast., v. Bellew resigned.

62d N.I. Lieut. W. M. Ramsay to be interp. and qu. mast., v. Nash resigned.

Sirmoor Bat. Lieut. J. Fisher, 23d N.I., to be 2d in com., v. Leadbeatter resigned; Lieut. E. N. Townsend, 31st N.I., to be adj., v. Fisher.

Fort William, June 19.—Cadets G. B. Tremenheere and W. H. Graham admitted to engineers, and prom. to 2d-lieuts.—Cadets W. F. Alexander, J. H. Beek, Thos. Riddle, and F. Maitland, admitted to infantry, and prom. to ensigns.—Messrs. K. Mackinnon and Alex. Bryce admitted as assist. surgs.

June 22.—Cadets W. H. Humfrey and Edw. Christie admitted to engineers.—Cadets C. J. H. Perreau, E. M'I. Nugent, and A. Mackintosh admitted to infantry, and prom. to ensigns.

Surg. John Tytler to be a presidency surg., v. Savage app. to medical duties of civil station of Moorshedabad.

Surg. John Crawfurd permitted to retire from H.C.'s service on pension of his rank.

Cadets W. H. Ellis, F. R. Ellis, J. W. Conran, and Wm. Smith admitted to infantry, and prom. to ensigns.

Head-Quarters, June 15.—Assist. Surg. T. C. Elliot to do duty with H.M.'s 59th regt.

June 16.—Assist. Surg. D. Stewart appointed to 66th N.I.

June 18.—Assist. Surg. C. J. Macdonald posted to 24th N.I., v. Child app. to Hissar division of army.

June 19.—*Cornets and Ensigns (recently prom.) posted to Regts.* [Inserted in our last number, p. 791.]

Fort William, June 23.—*51th N.I.* Ens. Cecil Arding to be lieut., from 8th June 1827, v. Turner dec.

Lieut. the Hon. H. Gordon, 23d N.I., to be deputy paymaster of Meerut Division, v. Gwatkin, app. superintendent of Hauper branch of stud estab.

Lieut. the Hon. H. B. Dalzell, regt. of artil., to be an aide-de-camp on personal staff of com.-in-chief, v. the Hon. H. Gordon.

Mr. J. T. Wilcox admitted to infantry, and prom. to ensign.

Head-Quarters, June 22.—Offic. Assist. Surg. G. M. Scott to have medical charg of a detachment of 68th N.L., proceeding to Arracan.

June 23.—*Removals.* Ens. A. Mackintosh from 6th Extra regt. to 52d N.I. at Chittagong; Ens. T. Ramsay, at his own request, from 24th, and posted to 52d N.I.

Fort William, June 29.—Capt. Spicer, 19th Madras N.I., to be deputy judge adv. gen. with division of troops under command of Maj. Gen. Sir A. Campbell at Moulmein.

July 6.—*7th L.C.* Lieut. Wm. Veysie to be capt. of a troop, and Corn. H. P. Cotton to be lieut., from 13th June 1827, in suc. to Grant dec.

Surg. W. T. Webb to be garrison surg. at Chunar, v. J. Tytler app. a presidency surgeon.

Cadet E. K. Money, of cavalry, promoted to cornet.

Head-Quarters, June 27.—Ens. W. H. Ellis removed, at his own request, from 2d, and posted to 27th N.I.

June 29.—Veterinary Surg. Kerr appointed to 1st L.C.

June 30.—Ens. C. J. Pernean, at his own request, removed from 36th regt. and posted to 38th N.I.

Officiat. Assist. Surg. McRae attached to depôt at Chinsurah until further orders.

Assist. Surg. Gordon, doing duty at Cox's bungalow, to rejoin 2d bat. artillery at Dum Dum.

July 2.—Ens. J. T. Wilcox (recently admitted) to do duty with 29th N.I.

Brigadier G. Carpenter, to command at Delhi.

July 3.—Ens. W. F. Alexander to do duty with 50th N.I. at Allahabad instead of 57th N.I. as formerly notified.

Assist. Surg. Drever posted to 53d N.I.

Fort William, July 13.—*Artillery Regt.* 2d-Lieut. F. Dashwood to be 1st-lieut., v. Ackers resigned, with rank from 20th Sept. 1826, v. Wakefield dec.

2d L.C. Lieut. H. Hay to be capt. of a troop, from 15th Sept. 1825, v. Lamble retired; Cornet J. G. Lawson to be lieut. from 25th May 1826, v. Hay prom.

Assist. Surg. G. Angus to be surg., v. Primrose resigned, with rank from 23d June 1826, v. Rind invalided.

Assist. Surg. J. Menzies to perform medical duties of salt agency at Hidgellee, v. Angus prom.

Engineers. 1st-Lieut. W. N. Forbes to be capt., and 2d-Lieut. A.H.E. Boileau to be 1st-lieut., from 7th Feb. 1827, in suc. to Paton dec.

Cadet of cavalry, H. H. Christian, promoted to rank of cornet.

Head-Quarters, July 7.—Lieut. Col. Ward removed from 21st N.I. to 1st Europ. regt., and Lieut. Col. Auriol from latter to former.

Surg. D. Woodburn posted to 7th N.I., v. Webb app. garrison surg. at Chunar.

July 9.—*Removals and Postings in Regt. of Artillery.* Majors J. P. Boileau from 3d to 2d brigade horse artillery; W. S. Whish from 2d to 1st do.; J. Rodber from 1st to 3d do.—*Captains* E. Huthwaite from 2d comp 3d bat. to 8th comp. 6th bat.; C. P. Kennedy from 3d comp. 6th bat. to 2d comp. 3d bat.; T. Blair from 2d comp. 2d bat. to 3d comp. 6th bat.; W. Oliphant from 13th comp. 6th bat. to 2d comp. 2d bat.; G. H. Woodrooffe from 3d comp. 1st bat. to 3d comp. 4th bat.; R. C. Dickson from 3d comp. 4th bat. to 4th comp. 3d bat.; T. Timbrell from 4th comp. 2d bat. to 3d comp. 1st bat.; J. E. Debrett from 4th comp. 5th bat. to 12th comp. 6th bat.; E. P. Gowan from 5th comp. 6th bat. to 4th comp. 5th bat.; S. Coulthard from 3d comp. 3d bat. to 4th comp. 2d bat.; P. L. Pew from 4th comp. 3d bat. to 3d comp. 3d bat.—*1st-Lieuts.* C. H. Wiggens from 4th troop 1st brigade to 1st troop 2d brigade horse artillery; T. P. Bingley from 1st troop 2d brigade to 4th troop 3d brigade horse artillery; A. Campbell from 2d comp. 2d bat. to 2d comp. 5th bat.; J. Turton from 3d comp. 5th bat. to 3d comp. 2d bat.; G. Twemlow from 3d comp. 2d bat. to 6th comp. 6th bat.; J. L. Mowat from 6t comp. 6th bat. to 1st comp. 2d bat.; E. F. Day from 1st comp. 2d bat. to 1st comp. 5th bat.; R. G. Bedingfeld from 1st comp. 5th bat. to 2d comp. 2d bat.; H. Humfrey from 1st comp. 6th bat. to 1st comp. 2d bat.; T. P. Ackers from 1st comp. 2d bat. to 1st comp. 5th bat.; O. Baker from 2d comp. 6th bat. to 7th comp. 6th bat.; S. W. Bennett from 8th comp. 6th bat. to 1st comp. 1st bat.; W. J. Symons from 1st comp. 1st bat. to 5th comp. 6th bat.; L. Burroughs from 14th comp. 6th bat. to 2d comp. 6th bat.—*2d-Lieuts.* J. Trower from 4th troop 3d brigade to 1st troop 2d brigade; W. E. J. Hodgson from 1st troop 2d brigade to 4th troop 2d brigade; A. P. Begbie from 4th comp. 5th bat. to 2d comp. 2d bat.; J. G. Campbell from 2d comp. 2d bat. to 3d comp. 4th bat.; G. Larkins from 9th comp. 6th bat. to 4th comp. 1st bat.; G. F. C. Fitzgerald from 2d comp. 2d bat. to 4th comp. 5th bat.; F. Galtskell from 2d comp. 4th bat. to 4th comp. 3d bat.; H. De W. Cockburn from 4th comp. 3d bat. to 2d comp. 4th bat.; J. Whitefoord from 12th comp. 6th bat. to 8th comp. 6th bat.; C. S. Reid from 1st comp. 5th bat. to 3d comp. 6th bat.; A. Fitzgerald from 3d comp. 4th bat. to 7th comp. 6th bat.; G. H. McGregor from 10th comp. 6th bat. to 1st comp. 5th bat.; G. R. Birch from 4th comp. 4th bat. to 2d comp. 2d bat.; H. F. Cornar (new arrival) to 4th comp. 4th bat.

Maj.

Maj. R. M. O. Cramshaw to command artillery in Shahid frontier division.

Major Whish to command artillery in Saugor division.

Capt. Pew to remain in command of artillery in Almorah.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—June 15. Capt. Wm. Martin, 57th N.I., for health.—2d-Lieut. F. R. Basely, artil., for health.—22. Capt. G. Burges, 5th L.C., for health (to proceed from Bombay).—27. 1st-Lieut. J. Cullen, artil., for health.—29. Lieut. R. Delamain, 66th N.I., for health.

To Straits of Malacca.—June 15. Lieut. T. F. Tait, 28th N.I., for six months, for health.

To China.—July 4. Lieut. H. T. C. Kerr, 39th N.I., superintendent of cadets, for six months, for health (eventually to Europe).

HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

To Europe.—May 30. Surg. Jobb, Light Drags., for health.—Assist. Surg. Tenant, 41st F., for health.—June 25. Lieut. Macready, 30th F., for health.—July 7. Lieut. Collins, 13th L. Dr., for health.—Lieut. Guinness, 41st F., for health.—Lieut. Smith, 45th F., for purpose of retiring on half-pay.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.

Registration of the Stamp Regulation.—The arguments concerning the registry of the stamp regulation commenced on the 3d of July, and did not terminate till the 6th. On the 16th the judges delivered their judgments *seriatim*; they were in writing. They were unanimous in favour of the registry, though upon some points Sir Edward Ryan differed in opinion from the Chief Justice and the other puisne judge (Sir John Franks), namely, on the right of persons petitioning against the registration of a regulation to be heard by counsel; and on the power of the court to judge, not merely whether a regulation was repugnant to British law, but of its expediency. On every material point all the judges were agreed; and the regulation was accordingly registered. The court was excessively crowded.

The importance of the several questions which have arisen upon this measure, and the interest which they have excited, induce us to insert the proceedings upon this occasion nearly in full, notwithstanding their extreme length. We extract the report from a Calcutta paper; it is apparently taken by a barrister of the court.

First Day, July 3.

Mr. *Winter* (who with Mr. Clarke and Mr. Dickens was counsel for the petitioners against the regulation) prefaced his argument with some observations upon the intense interest which the question had excited amongst the community, native as well as British, of Calcutta. He adverted to the doubts suggested as to the right to be heard against a regulation being registered in this court; he claimed this right, however, on the ground that there was no instance, throughout the dominions governed by British law, in which there is an appellate jurisdiction, where the right of being heard before the tribunal appealed from does not exist: it would be a strange anomaly, he observed, if there was a right of appeal against registry, without a right to call upon the court below to hear reasons which might render the appeal unnecessary. He referred, likewise, to a supposed apprehension that the bar might employ the court on this occasion as an arena for political declamation; and in allusion to an admonition given by the Chief Justice (with the concurrence of the other judges), he asked in what respect the conduct of the members of the bar, either in or out of court, justified such an unfavourable opinion of them. Whatever might have been the foundation of that opinion, he could but think it would have been as well if the expression of it had been omitted. He then went on as follows:—

I now proceed to the discussion of the subject relative to the proposed registry of the stamp regulation; and in order to place my arguments in the clearest point of view, I will first mention the grounds on which I mean to found my opposition to the registry: they are three. 1st. That there is no authority by law to justify the imposition of a stamp duty in the town of Calcutta. 2dly. If your lordships should think that there is such authority by law, then I shall contend that your lordships have no authority to register, for that the law is perfect in itself without registry; and lastly, I shall submit that if your lordships have authority to register such a regulation, the regulation now presented cannot be registered for reasons afforded by the regulation itself, in the defects apparent on the face of it. In entering on the consideration of my first ground of opposition to the registry of the regulation, I beg to remind your lordships of the words of the 98th and 99th sections of the 53d Geo. III. c. 155, and the 25th section of that statute, for these are the passages from which we must collect what is the law on the subject. The words employed in the 25th section (for I think it of great importance to see clearly what this section requires) are, "and be it further enacted, that no new or additional imposition of any duty or tax upon the export, import, or transit of any goods, wares, or merchandize whatever, &c. shall be valid, &c. until, &c." The 98th section states: "Whereas it is expedient that the government of the said Company, &c. should have authority to impose duties and taxes to be levied within the several towns of Calcutta, &c., and also duties and taxes to be paid by persons subject to the jurisdictions of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, &c. Be it therefore enacted, that it shall and may be lawful to and for the

Governor-General in Council of Fort William in Bengal, &c. to impose all such duties of customs and other taxes to be levied, raised, and paid within the said towns of Calcutta, &c., in as full, large, and ample manner as such Governor-General in Council, &c. may now lawfully impose any duties or taxes, &c." I beg your lordships will bear in mind these words, "duties of customs and other taxes." The word *taxes*, used in the section quoted, refers to the 25th section of the same act; the words are "hereinbefore prescribed respecting duties and *taxes* of export, import, and transit, &c.;" your lordships will see the importance of the word *taxes* as it is here employed; it is applicable to the 25th section, which only gives power to levy duties of export, import, and transit; beyond all question it gives no other power. I am anxious to draw your lordships' attention to this, because I do mean to contend broadly and distinctly, that the use of the words "other taxes" is not such as will sanction the unheard-of power of unlimited taxation; and that having reference to the 25th section, where the description of taxes contemplated is described, it can only give the power of levying duties of customs and transit, and no other. It will be said, perhaps, that it not only gave this power, but that the words "in as full, ample," &c. do extend that power to any and every kind of tax; but I maintain that this government never had any power to levy any taxes without the authority of parliament, and I contend that the words "in as full, large, and ample," &c. do not enlarge the power of taxation, but merely enable the government to levy, on those within your lordships' jurisdiction, the like taxes previously imposed on others, under the powers of the 25th section; and that the only object of the 53d of the late king, where it relates to taxation, was to put beyond question that those within the jurisdiction should be made liable, who otherwise could not have been made so. I beseech your lordships to mark the use of the words "all *such*," employed in the outset of the 98th section, referring to the "duties or taxes upon export, import, or transit," mentioned in the 25th section.

Chief Justice.—You mean to maintain, then, that previous to the 25th section there was no power of taxation vested in the Company's government? Unless you shew this, you have done nothing; this must be a preliminary step in support of your position.

Mr. *Winter.*—No doubt, my lord; but I do not stop here, for I hope I shall be able, before I have exhausted all I have to say, to show that the enactment of the 98th section could have been for no other object but to convey the power of like taxation as to those within your lordships' jurisdiction, which was not previously possessed, and that no other taxes were contemplated than duties of customs and "other taxes" *ejusdem generis*. I would ask to what the words "all such" can refer but to the 25th section? There is no other reference; and the taxes so referred to are defined in the end of that section to be duties and taxes of export and transit, and the word "tax" is merely used synonimously, to include what is alike, though not the same; and that is the sole object of the use of the word tax.—I shall now endeavour to establish that there never was any right or power by law, in the directors or the government, to impose taxes, since the time it was taken out of their hands and placed in those of the Board of Commissioners; and shall shew on evidence that cannot be controverted (if fact, it is matter of history), that such power was never supposed to exist; was never acted upon except in the case of duties of export, import and transit; and that if there were ever any other levied within these dominions, they cannot be said to have been authorized by law of parliament; that all the taxes included under the name of "duties of customs and transit" were levied under an assumed authority, for there was no legal authority to impose any tax whatsoever. I will soon call to your attention, that up to the period of the permanent settlement by which it was ——

Sir *Edward Ryan.*—You mean, then, to state that there never was a power vested in the Company to impose taxes here, until they received it from an act of parliament?

Mr. *Winter.*—My lord, I mean to say, that since the settlement of the land revenue there never has been any such power; nay, even further back, nothing to induce a belief that the taxes levied were authorized by law.

Chief Justice.—Do you mean to say, that not only the East-India Company never had the power, but that with the sanction and approval of the Board of Control even they had not such power?

Mr. *Winter.*—Yes, before the 53d Geo. III.; and that all specific and local taxes have been defined.

Chief Justice.—You don't mean to deny that the power has existed somewhere? Then I should feel obliged if you could tell me where.

Mr. *Winter.*—In the British parliament, my lord.

Chief Justice.—Then you mean to deny the prerogative of the crown with respect to conquered countries?

Mr. *Winter.*—I submit, with deference, that such a prerogative of the crown does not apply to this country. I mean to contend, that from the time of the settlement no such power existed. At an earlier period,

period, the 7th Geo. III. first recognised the rights of the Company, after their acquisitions, and in the year 1767, first directly interfered with the territory of the Company; and you will there find it recognized and permitted to remain with them.

Sir Edward Ryan.—Then your position is, in fact, that no power of taxation existed at all till the 53d Geo. III.?

Mr. Winter.—I would state that proposition with some little qualification, as it refers to the period prior to 1784, when the Board of Commissioners was constituted by the 24th Geo. III.; with reference to the subsequent period I advance it in the most unqualified manner. In 'Hall *v.* Campbell,' Cowp. 208, Lord Mansfield lays it down thus: "A country conquered by the British arms becomes a dominion of the king in right of his crown, and therefore necessarily subject to the legislature of the parliament of Great Britain." Our constitution does not allow the king to have a possession independent of the control of parliament, and that wherever a country has been allowed to remain under ——(Here the Chief Justice made an observation, and asked for the case in Douglas, which Mr. Winter handed up to him.)

Chief Justice.—Lord Mansfield says, in the sixth proposition, that "if the king (and when I say the king, I always mean the king without the concurrence of parliament) has a power to alter the old and to introduce new laws in a conquered country, this legislation being subordinate to his own authority in parliament, he cannot make any new changes contrary to fundamental principles." He does not say that the king cannot act without the parliament. (His lordship having read the passage, made some observations which were not heard, apparently complaining that Mr. Winter, in quoting Lord Mansfield, had omitted or suppressed a passage which would have qualified what he actually commented upon.)

Mr. *Winter.*—I did not employ the authority, my lord, either to abuse or misuse it; and if your lordship had not interrupted me, I should have come in the proper course of my argument to the passage your lordship has read. I will comment on the very passage, shewing that the king, though he may introduce new laws, does so subject to parliament; and it strengthens my argument beyond any thing I have advanced, for I maintain that the power of parliament must extend to every country that comes under British dominion. When the king takes possession of a country, no doubt he may leave to the conquered so much of their laws as may be considered politic, and introduce new laws for future government; but the country once settled, he cannot do any thing subsequently without the concurrence of parliament, which has been established in the cases of Grenada, Jamaica, and other cases; and I do maintain that the king cannot subsequently interfere. In the sixth proposition before alluded to, Lord Mansfield puts it hypothetically: "if the king has a power to alter the old and to introduce new laws in a conquered country, this legislation being subordinate to his own authority in parliament, he cannot make any new change contrary to fundamental principles." At present I would confine myself to that which I consider to have been settled on the establishment of the Board of Commissioners. I will now proceed to call your attention to the proceedings in 1788, and to the language employed by Mr. Pitt, on proposing that act, as I find it in a report of the debates of the time.

"In explanation of this bill, and in answer to the remarks of opposition, Mr. Pitt desired to remind the house that he had provoked the discussion of the bill, and had earnestly solicited them to bring it to the test of the most severe and scrupulous investigation. He found that it would be disputed, whether by the act of 1784 the Board of Control had any right of superintendence over the revenue. Would it be contended that parliament meant to leave the finances in the hands of the Company, who had been declared unfit to be trusted with them? Was it likely, that when they provided for the better management of the political and military concerns, they had paid no attention to the circumstance upon which these concerns inseparably depended? The Board of Control had already proceeded to reduce the enormous establishments in India; their right of interference in that respect had never been questioned; and what indeed would be the consequence of denying this right? The Court of Directors, if they had it in their power, as the expiration of their charter drew near, and it was doubtful whether their monopoly would be renewed, would certainly make it their first object to swell the amount of their imposts, and would neglect the care of the territorial and political state of India. The duty of administration was to look, first, to the prosperity and happiness of the natives; secondly, to the security of the territorial possessions; thirdly, to the discharge of the debts due to the persons who had advanced their money, and enabled the Company to struggle with their late difficulties; and, in the last place, to the commercial benefit of the proprietors. Was it probable that the Court of Directors would act upon that scale? Could it have been intended to confide in their discretion"?—

An argument I would use, my lord, at the present day, if it suited my purpose, *viz.* that they would towards the close of their charter swell their imposts and neglect their territories.

Chief Justice.—I never heard such a doctrine: but this is certain, that the Company cannot take a step without the approval of the Board of Control.

Mr. *Winter.*—I shall endeavour to shew that the revenue, over which the Board of Commissioners had control, was merely that revenue which was fixed and certain, not arising out of taxation and mutable sources, but independent of all such sources; a revenue derived, in short, from the land; and I would here again call attention to the language of the debate in 1788.

The

The *Chief Justice* here made a remark not heard.

Mr. *Winter* proceeded.—No, my lord, it could not; the power was placed wisely in the hands of those who were limited and restrained; the power, in short, was as strictly limited and defined as a power could be. A further clause was added, which directed that an account of the revenues and disbursements should be laid before parliament at certain assigned periods in every year. Your lordships will find that in all cases where government have come in contact with the Company, they have always avoided all interference with any but fixed revenue, taking care not to meddle with the resources which produced the dividend, and providing means, without authorizing any increase of revenue, for the security of the dividend of the proprietors. But if the revenue were considered to be uncertain and unlimited, why not have authorized and recognized subsidiary aids from taxes? which I shall shew never was done; and that, in all cases of the Company's difficulties, the public claims were foregone for a time to secure the payment of the dividends, which need never have been done if the revenue could have been swelled to any amount by taxation and resources of that nature. In support of this, I refer to the various acts of parliament in relief of the distress of the Company, authorising loans, increase of capital, stock, &c. I infer and maintain, therefore, that the revenue contemplated was one of a fixed and permanent character, according to engagements subsisting with the representatives of parties who had made them.

Chief Justice.—Do you mean to contend that there was no power where there was no permanent tax?

Mr. *Winter.*—I don't exactly know, but I conceive there could not be, because, though not precisely a permanent settlement existed in those places, the whole territorial revenue of the Company was regulated by the principle of a landed settlement, whether in that portion of the Company's dominions which was subject to the permanent settlement, or in those which followed a similar mode. But it is of no moment unless it can be shewn that a system of unrestricted taxation prevailed: for whatever arrangements may have been made, they all had reference to the principle of the permanent settlement. I now, my lords, desire your attention to the state of things in an earlier time than the period to which I have been adverting; to the very important evidence before the committee on the occasion of an interference with what was considered the jurisdiction of the Mofussil courts. When petitions were sent home against the conduct of the supreme court, a committee was appointed to examine evidence and report. A committee more desirous of information, more laborious, or more talented, than that which sat on this enquiry, never was assembled. On that occasion Mr. Baber, who had resided in Bengal upwards of seventeen years, who had been the resident at Midnapore, and afterwards chief at Muxadabad, in the course of his evidence, being asked "whether farmers of lands under the Company are considered in Bengal as mere collectors of revenue would be considered in England," answered, that, "in order to afford the committee a satisfactory answer to this question, it will be necessary to give more than a bare negative, and to add an explanation of the tenures in Bengal: for a parallel can scarcely be drawn between a mere collector of a revenue *which arises from taxes on various articles*, and a proprietor or farmer of land, where the revenue is paid from the produce of that land." (Mr. Winter then read further passages of Mr. Baber's evidence, to shew that the settlement of the government with the zemindar was annual for fixed monthly payments of the revenue; that the sum so fixed was the revenue of government, and all above belonged to the zemindar. Mr. Winter then adverted to the evidence of Mr. Lushington before the same committee, and reading from the report, stated, that "the witness being asked whether the payments of the zemindar to the Company are stipulated rent on contract, or *tax and imposition*, according to our ideas of taxes in Europe; he said he considered it as a contract between the Company and the zemindars.")

Now, my lord, if this evidence had been put together for my purpose, it could not have more fully supported my argument, nor could I have found or desired any thing so strong or so important; there is no recognition of a system of taxes, or of any other revenue than what was derived from the land. You will find, in short, that throughout the whole system of the Mogul government, to prevent those exactions which uncertain and unlimited taxation is liable to impose on the subject, the revenue was decreed to come wholly from the land. It is true, indeed, vexatious demands were occasionally made by the zemindars, upon pretext of marriages, pilgrimages, &c., by those who were entrusted with the collection of the revenue; but those were not authorized or sanctioned by the superior government, which looked to the fixed revenue from the land alone. (Mr. Winter then read some parts of the evidence of Mr. Lushington and Major Rennell, in support of his position.)

Chief Justice.—If you will refer to the Fifth Report, you will find much more to this purpose; but it is entirely an unsettled point to this day, whether the rights of the zemindar or the ryot were consulted by the permanent settlement.

Mr.

Mr. Winter.—I shall refer to that, though not for the purpose of raising the question to which your lordship refers; but in order to shew that, throughout, a landed revenue is recognized, and no taxation, which was all abolished at the permanent settlement, excepting license of spirits.

Chief Justice.—If you mean to say that taxes were abolished altogether, you must shew in what manner. (His Lordship said something more which was not heard.)

Mr. Winter.—What I meant to say is, that as soon as parliament took the country under its control, every inherent right of British subjects followed of course; but though there may be a provisional power as to the necessities of the state, I maintain that there could be no infringement of a great constitutional principle, such as that of taking away the property of the subject, but by the authority of parliament alone.

I now turn to what was said by Lord North, in introducing the bill of 1781, as to the means of the Company, and their known sources of revenue; out of that question arose Lord North's claim for £600,000 reduced to £400,000. (Mr. Winter here read part of Lord North's speech). But there is another passage also relative to the renewal of the charter. "With respect to the renewal of the charter, he recollected one part of the offer made to government, which involved no inconsiderable ambiguity; it was this: the Company demanded a full enjoyment of all their chartered rights. He did not know what might be meant by charter-rights; in his opinion it meant no more than this, an exclusive trade for the period of their charter; but if it was understood by the words charter-rights (and he believed the Company wished so to understand them) an enjoyment of the exclusive right of superintending the whole of Indian affairs without any control during the continuation of the charter, then he would give it as his opinion that parliament ought not even for a day to part with this superintending power. The reason was obvious: the interests of this country were intimately connected with India, and any mismanagement there might be to the last degree dangerous to Great Britain. It was consequently the duty of parliament never to renounce a controlling superintending power over India." This is authority of no small weight, for it is that of one who had communicated with the directors themselves, and had made himself well acquainted with the resources of the Company.

Chief Justice.—There is a superintending power (remainder of his Lordship's observation not heard.)

Mr. Winter.—The proposition is not so here, my lord; but whether it is or not, this country I maintain does not stand any longer in the position of a conquered country. There are many different circumstances, from all of which it may be collected, that nothing can be done beyond the express terms of the power delegated, and it is now too late to say that that is undefined power. All authorities derived from the crown are subject to the control of parliament: for the parliament itself cannot delegate a power it does not possess, it can only do what the laws of the country authorize: and the government here, without the authority of parliament, cannot sanction a tax to the smallest amount except for the land revenue. It is a misnomer indeed to apply the term *tax* to the land revenue; it is in fact a rent and not a tax. I will now, my lord, refer to the fifth report on Bengal.

Chief Justice.—With the appendix?

Mr. Winter.—No, my lord, I have not the appendix here. (Mr. Winter then read the following passages from the report; the reading of them was occasionally interrupted by observations from the bench.)

Your Committee have brought the foregoing summary of the different systems of internal arrangement adopted for the East-India Company's territorial possessions in Bengal, down to that period when the state of their affairs was before parliament, and when by an act of the legislature, (24 Geo. III. cap. 25) the Company were commanded to institute an inquiry into the complaints which had prevailed, "that divers rajahs, semin-"dars, and other landholders within the British "territories in India, had been unjustly deprived "of, or compelled to relinquish or abandon, their "respective lands, or that the rents, tributes, or "services required of them had become oppres-"sive." These grievances, if founded on truth, were "to be effectually redressed, and permanent "rules established on principles of moderation "and justice, by which their rents and tributes "should be demanded and collected in future."

The information drawn from the reports of the supervisors appointed in 1769, and of the Court of Circuit in 1772, developed the errors of a false and injurious policy which had prevailed under the native government, as well as practices of pernicious tendency which had crept into the administration of it subsequently to the subversion of the Mogul dominion. The principal of these, as they affected the department of the revenue, appear to have been noticed and abolished, in the regulations passed upon the formation of the five years' settlement. By the rules then established, all nuzzers or salamies (free gifts) which had been usually presented on the first interview, as marks of subjection and respect, were required to be totally discontinued, not only to the superior servants of the Company and the collectors, but to the zemindars and other officers; new taxes, under any pretence whatever, were prohibited; the revenue officers were forbidden to hold farms, under pain of dismissal; zemindary barriers, erected for the collection of road duties, were abolished, and such only continued, as belonged to the collection of the established revenue.

"But though much good had been effected, much yet remained to be done before the institutions of the government and the collection of the people could be raised near enough to that standard, which might satisfy the enlarged views of such as had formed their opinions on the principles and practice of European states; and accordingly, in the session of 1784, the parliament passed the Act of the 24th of his present Majesty, "for the bet-"ter regulation and management of the affairs of "the East-India Company" by the 39th section of which the East-India Company was commanded "to inquire into the alleged grievances of the "landholders, and if founded in truth to afford "them redress, and to establish permanent rules "for

" for the settlement and collection of the revenue, " and for the administration of justice, founded " on the ancient laws and local usages of the " country."

" But the leading members of the Supreme Government appear to have been, at an early period of the transactions now commencing, impressed with a strong persuasion of the proprietary right in the soil possessed by the semindar; or if the right could not be made out, consistently with the institution of the former government, that reason and humanity irresistibly urged the introduction of it. In the decision of this question was contemplated the introduction of a new order of things, which should have for its foundation the security of individual property and the administration of justice, criminal and civil, by rules which were to disregard all conditions of persons, and in their operations be free of influence or control from the government itself. The whole might be reconciled to a strict observance of the orders from home, which appeared to disclaim all views of an increasing land revenue, requiring only that the amount, at whatever it might now be fixed, should not be liable to fluctuation or defalcation, as it before had been, and that the rules for the collection of it should be permanent.

" As the conclusion of the decennial settlement has led to one of the most important measures ever adopted by the East-India Company, both in reference to themselves, by fixing the amount of their land revenue in perpetuity, and to the landholders, in establishing and conveying to them rights, hitherto unknown and unenjoyed in that country; your committee think the house may expect from them a particular account of the nature of this settlement.

" The next consideration was the amount of the assessment to be fixed on the lands. This, as it was subsequently to become the limit of the resource which the government could ever in future derive from the land, it was necessary should be fixed with the utmost accuracy.

" The whole amount of the land revenue, by these means and by this agency obtained from the provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, ultimately proved for the year 1197, corresponding with 1790, to be Sicca Rupees 2,68,00,989, or £3,108,915, and from the province of Benares Sicca Rupees 34,53,574, or £400,615.

" On a point so singularly interesting to the East-India Company as the amount of the land revenue, which was now in Bengal to be fixed for ever, the Directors, after lamenting the want of better data than the experience of a series of past years, joined to the recent inquiries, had afforded, expressed themselves satisfied in its appearing likely to prove equal to what they had, after consideration of the exigencies of government, and of a reserve proper for extraordinary services, already had it in view to obtain, and they did not wish to expose their subjects to the hazard of oppressive practices by requiring more; yet on consideration of the extent of land which lay waste throughout the provinces, and adverting to what had formerly been the practice of the native government, in participating in the resources derivable from its progressive cultivation, they would be induced to acquiesce in any arrangement which might be devised, with a view to secure to the East-India Company a similar participation in the wealth derivable from such a source, provided it could be effected without counteracting the principal object of encouraging industry, and be reconciled with the principles of the system which was about to be introduced; and they concluded their letter with observing, that " the demand from the land, the great and now almost the only source of revenue, is fixed, with the exception of any addition which may be made from resumption or what may arise from uncultivated lands (if that resource should be available); it is fixed for ever; a most serious argument for strict economy in the expenditure of what is so limited; for the utmost care on our part, that our known resources being on the one hand restrained from increase, they may on the other be preserved from diminution." On the authority of the orders conveyed in this letter, Lord Cornwallis proceeded without loss of time to notify by proclamation, bearing date 22d March 1793, to the landholders, the permanency of the settlements which had just been formed, as well as of those which were yet in progress, whenever they should be completed.

" During the time that the settlement of the land revenue was in progress, and until an answer to the reference for rendering the decennial settlement perpetual could be obtained from England, the government was occupied in devising remedies for the imperfection and abuses which prevailed in other departments of the internal administration. The next in importance to the land revenue, as presenting an object for reform, was the sayer or inland customs, duties, and taxes, or generally whatever was collected on the part of government and not included in the mehaul or land revenue. This department, comprehending whatever was calculated to bear an impost in towns or marketing places of fixed or of occasional resort, or on the roads, being less susceptible of reduction to fixed rules, was more open to imposition and abuses, and consequently the scrutiny introduced on the present occasion, presented an object of peculiar interest for the government to reform. The more effectually to accomplish this purpose it was, by advertisement on the 11th June 1790, notified that (with an exception of the tax on tenements, which appeared derivable from the land thus occupied,) the management and collection of the sayer revenue would in future be separated from the semindarry charges, and placed under the authority of officers, to be appointed directly on the part of government; but in proceeding to act upon this resolution the good conduct of the natives, who were now to be placed in this charge, under the immediate control of the officers of government, appeared as little to be depended on, as when they acted under the control of the semindars. The advantage therefore to the public interest was doubtful, while the additional expense to be incurred in salaries was certain and unavoidable; and, therefore, as the shortest way of getting rid of the embarrassment which the resolution for the resumption of the sayer had occasioned, the government determined that it would be advisable to abolish this class of collections altogether, and to allow the semindars a compensation for the loss which it should be made to appear they respectively had suffered thereby.

" The functions of the collector are to assess the tax imposed on spirituous and fermented liquors and intoxicating drugs, to superintend the division (by sale or by decrees of the judicial courts) of landed property paying revenue to government; to apportion the public revenue on land ordered to be sold for the discharge of arrears of revenue; to procure land for the native invalid soldiers; and he is required to dispose of the amount of his collections, as may be directed by the accountant-general; to keep and transmit his periodical accounts, in the forms prescribed to the board of revenue; and generally to perform whatever duties may be required of him by a public regulation, or by special orders from the Board of Revenue."

Chief Justice.—Do you mean to say that Lord Cornwallis swept away all taxes by the permanent settlement? if so, by what power were they renewed prior to the 53d Geo. III.?

Mr. *Winter.*—I do mean to say that the taxes were all abolished at the time of the permanent settlement, and that whatever renewal of them has taken place, has been acquiesced in by parties paying duties naturally arising out of commerce, such as duties of customs and transit, though I deny that any such duties have been authorized by parliament. It has been convenient to levy them, and they have not been objected to.

Sir E. Ryan.—That is a qualification of your general proposition; you ought to shew the power.

Mr. *Winter.*—Certainly, my lord, and what I mean to shew is, that all taxes levied subsequently were so levied without any legal authority of parliament. In order to aid the course of commerce, certain duties were no doubt necessary, and were

were acquiesced in; but there is a great difference between acquiescence in that which might not have the authority of law for its support, and the substitution of measures without authority.

Chief Justice.—There certainly were many duties in existence more objectionable and oppressive by far, it appears to me, than this stamp tax: there were duties on marriage, &c.

Mr. *Winter.*—Certainly, my lord, but all of a nature essentially different from unlimited and certain taxation; all fixed and known duties, having reference to one principle, which I have maintained to have been in force, that of a fixed revenue.

Chief Justice.—What you have now admitted is contrary to what you have before contended.

Mr. *Winter.*—I was alluding to what you were speaking of.

Chief Justice.—But the duties I mentioned were certainly not of a fixed nature, or referring to the settlement of the land.

Mr. *Winter.*—Certainly, my lord, they were fluctuating in some respects; that is to say, they were not arbitrary as to time or as to amount; but I wish to be understood as contending that the revenue was fixed as to its sources, as shewn in the Hindoo laws, and not left to the aids of uncertain and unlimited taxation.

Chief Justice.—So far back as the Emperor Baber, there was a tax which was called *tengha* (tunka?); and so far indeed from the system under the old government having been that of a fixed territorial revenue, there was a variety of fluctuating imposts of all kinds and descriptions; and you admit yourself that, after the whole system of taxation was, as you contend, swept away by the permanent settlement, there were sayer duties imposed; and I wish to know, therefore, since you deny the existence of any power of taxation at that period, by what authority these were levied?

Mr. *Winter.*—My argument as to this distinction between fixed and permanent revenues, and those of a fluctuating and uncertain nature, refers to the early period before the abolition of the sayer duties; but afterwards licenses for sale of liquors were the only subjects which formed matter of taxation, not coming under the head of duties of customs or transit: no other tax remained but what arose out of the permanent land-tax; and I do draw a great distinction between the permanency of the land-tax, and fluctuating imposts the abolition of which is recognized. If any were continued they were acquiesced in, and, under such acquiescence, may be perhaps legal; but the imposition of new burthens must be done under known sanctions of law, and I maintain that there never has been other power of taxation claimed or recognised, or acted upon under that very section (the 98th), but such duties of customs or transit as had before been acquiesced in.

Chief Justice.—In a great many preceding sections it says no duties. (Here the Chief Justice was indistinctly heard, but was understood to say something as to the vesting power in the Board of Control on the opening of the trade; and that restraining the power of levying duties beyond was for protection of the private trader.)

Mr. *Winter.*—It is not likely, then, that, with this object in view, Parliament should have left the private trader unprotected in all other respects, and liable to that most unheard-of power of unlimited taxation; but I submit that the object of the statute was that no duties or taxes of an unknown kind should be levied without the sanctions appointed; and I ask what other known duties existed, but that of the land-tax and those of export, import, and transit? I should like to know this; I should be glad to be instructed on the point, and to hear, if I am wrong, what may lead me from the devious path of error into the broad and straight line of truth; I say there was none but a stamp-tax in the Mofussil, notoriously illegal; and that, in short, no duty prior to the 53d of the king was valid. If it were otherwise, and all duties are included by the 53d, why pass the 54th? But the preamble of this last act clearly shews it, for it states, "whereas doubts have arisen as to certain duties heretofore imposed by the several governments." Now these doubts could not be of a very light or trifling kind, which produced the interference of the legislature to set them at rest by a specific act, and that act unquestionably refers only to duties of customs, respecting the levying of which such doubts had arisen, and the words "other taxes" imply taxes only *ejusdem generis*. If not, what are they, and where are they to be found? The act only recognised the then subsisting taxes; and, to place it beyond all doubt, it goes on to provide that they shall only be levied with such and such sanction. I feel confirmed in the argument as I proceed, and will now turn to the Fifth Report to which your lordship has kindly called my attention, adverting to the letter of the directors of 29th September 1792. The committee say, after noticing the state of "things as to amount of land revenue: they did not wish to expose their subjects to the hazard of oppressive practices by requiring more;" and they conclude their letter with observing, that the demand from the land, the great and now almost the only source of revenue, is fixed, &c. "It is fixed for ever." This is contained in a letter of the Court of Directors of 29th September 1792, and I ask where it is possible to get at better evidence as to the sources of their revenue, of which they must

must be supposed to know more than any one else? There was, in fact, no other source of revenue contemplated but the land revenue.

Chief Justice.—You do not find that in the letter.

Mr. *Winter* read again the passage he had above cited, and requested attention to the further passage in the letter: "a "most serious argument for strict econo- "my in the expenditure of what is so li- "mited; for the utmost care on our part, "that our known resources on the one "hand being restrained from increase, "they may on the other be preserved from "diminution." I collect from this, my lord, that they knew not of any other resources; and I ask whether they could possibly have used such language if they had contemplated unlimited power of taxation? I say boldly, that there was no other source of revenue; and if they had attempted to increase that revenue to any unlimited amount, as they might have done by taxation, if they had the power to resort to it, they would have raised a clamour against themselves that would have been fatal to their charter; but they never have attempted to resort to this mode of increasing their revenue; and on that ground also I argue, that they never had the power. Then again we find,—(Mr. W. here again read the ninth paragraph of his quotation from the fifth report). I say, after that was done, no revenue was known but what was derived from the land; that there was no power whatever to raise a tax of any kind; every item of taxation, even duties of customs after that period, became abolished, and was illegally levied up to the 54th Geo. III., which legalized duties of customs previously levied.

Chief Justice.—Lord Cornwallis, then, was very unfortunate as to the results of the measure for which he has been so much praised.

Mr. *Winter.*—Your lordship will forgive me if I do not quite assent to your lordship's opinions; I may not state my own so clearly as I could wish, amidst repeated interruptions from the bench to which I am subjected: and I do wish your lordship would allow me to go on with my argument without them.

Chief Justice.—I do not interrupt you, Mr. Winter, except when you advance a proposition I do not clearly understand; and when you denounce the acts of Lord Cornwallis as illegal, and those who followed him by implication, as extortioners, I feel it my duty to inquire into the grounds of such an extraordinary position.

Mr. *Winter.*—With submission, that is not my position, nor a fair statement of my argument. I do not mean to say that the taxes collected had not the sanction of the usages of the land; but that the land-tax alone was certain, known, and recognized, and that all others were vague and indefinite. There can be no doubt that the Company, on inquiry, found it so bad a system of raising a revenue, that they were induced to abolish the whole of the sayer duties.

Chief Justice.—The sayer duties still exist.

Mr. *Winter.*—I know of none that are collected but a transit duty.

Chief Justice.—Be it so; but you have just urged that there was but one revenue; that all other exactions were swept away by the permanent settlement; and that there was no authority which could impose new duties. So I understand your argument; and hence it follows that all duties subsequently levied were illegally exacted.

Mr. *Winter.*—My observations are directed to establish that, with the exception of a transit duty, no tax was imposed or could be said to be legally imposed here after the repeal of the sayer duties by the permanent settlement.

Chief Justice.—On what foundation, then, do you pronounce, that, prior to the 53d Geo. III, there was no power to impose any tax?

Mr. *Winter.*—I believe *Sayer* to be a general term; it is *nomen collectivum*; but after the abolition of these duties, I maintain that there was no legal power to renew or impose new taxes.

Chief Justice.—You have now come back to that point from which you appeared to me to have been deviating.

Mr. *Winter.*—What I meant to declare was, that there might have been, no doubt were, certain taxes, which, though found reasonable, and therefore acquiesced in, had not any sanction of law, or that it is at least very questionable; but for an advocate to take upon himself to establish, to moral certainty, every position he may advance by way of illustration or argument, is really more than I think can be reconciled to reason or usage.

Chief Justice.—We only want to know what it is you contend for. I understand you to contend now, that whatever duties have been levied subsequent to the abolition of sayer duties, were unsanctioned by law?

Sir *E. Ryan.*—That, I believe, involves your general proposition?

Mr. *Winter.*—I do not lay it down exactly as a restricted position.

Sir *E. Ryan.*—I do not ask you to lay it down as a position, but merely how far you go?

Mr. *Winter.*—In laying it down, as a general position, that power to tax British subjects cannot exist without the authority of Parliament, I shall endeavour to shew that Parliament has not conferred any such power of taxation here; of such taxation no instance has existed, independent of duties of customs and transit, except that of

of the stamp duty in the Mofussil, which I consider was illegal.

Sir *E. Ryan* here made an observation which we did not fully collect, as to the necessity of 53d Geo. III. to legalize duties of customs.

Chief Justice.—The necessity was the opening of the trade; for the security of private traders it became necessary that the duties should not be fluctuating. There is no word in the 53d on which you (addressing Mr. W.) can ground an argument that parliament considered previous taxes illegal.

Mr. Winter.—I cannot say that, my Lord, when I read in the 53d that it is expedient the Company should have the power to impose duties and taxes; and again, in the preamble of the 54th: "whereas doubts have arisen as to certain duties and taxes heretofore imposed," &c. &c. I think it is clear from such language, that the legality of such previous impositions was questioned; and where I find duties levied which were acquiesced in as matter of necessity, I think I am justified in considering them at least as exceptions which do not affect my general proposition.

Sir *E. Ryan.*—The way in which you state the general proposition is, that prior to the 53d there was no power of taxation, and that all duties previously imposed were illegal: it is important for you then to shew, whether the taxes imposed since in the Mofussil are illegal.

Mr. Winter.—I should rather leave that as doubtful, as the legislature has thought fit to leave it. But with regard to those very duties of customs which have been acquiesced in from time to time, and as I say not legalized by parliament before the 53d Geo. III, I shall refer to the act itself to shew that it conveys no authority to levy such taxes, except with the sanction of the Board of Control and the Court of Directors.

Chief Justice.—Yes, with respect to new taxes; but it does not question the legality of the old. The imposition of taxes on British subjects—(something more spoken, but not heard).

Sir *E. Ryan.*—What taxes could the government lawfully impose prior to the 53d, in which they are empowered to impose taxes on all goods, wares, and merchandize, in as full, large, and ample manner as they could then lawfully do?

Mr. Winter.—That is a question I cannot positively affirm one way or the other. I certainly do consider that it is very doubtful whether they had the power, after the abolition of the sayer duties, to renew them without the authority of parliament. I think not; but if their power to levy duties of export, import, and transit, was not disputed, and may be said to have been recognized, no other taxes were recognized, and it makes for my argument; for if they had not the power lawfully then, they have it not now. It would be inconsistent, indeed, to maintain, if they might lawfully levy such taxes, that they may not do so now "in as ample a manner;" but if this can be supported, as to duties of customs and transit, I maintain it cannot be as to other exactions; and if the duties of customs and transit can alone be considered as legal, in consequence of acquiescence and recognition, it strengthens my argument, because then the words "other taxes" can only refer to such other taxes as so previously existed, and not to prospective and new taxation.

Sir *E. Ryan* made an observation which was not heard distinctly.

Mr. Winter.—My argument goes to shew that the words "other taxes" do not confer a power of unlimited taxation; and that these words must be taken, with their context, to mean taxes of the same kind as duties of customs and transit; and that the words of the 98th section "in as full and ample manner," &c. have reference only to such taxes as, at the time of passing the act, were *lawfully* imposed.

Chief Justice.—You admit, then, almost all taxes that can be devised. In England, where there are more taxes than in any part of the habitable globe, there is scarcely a tax which is not included in what you now admit, except assessed taxes or income tax. You include customs, stamps, post-office, and excise taxes, for transit duties belong to the excise; you cannot say transit duties are duties of custom.

Mr. Winter.—The meaning of the word *tax*, under all the various modes in which the ingenuity of tax-inventors has applied it, does not go far beyond duties of transit. But these cannot be considered as duties of excise: when levied as a *toll*, the term which most assimilates with a transit-duty, they beyond all question belong to the class of customs; and if one description of tax approach nearer than another to duties of customs, it is that of transit-duties; as, for example in the transit from ship to the shore, in the nature of port duties, or out of one part of a country to another, or along a country; but the passage on which I rely, to exclude any doubt as to my meaning on that subject, is the words "other taxes," which cannot be extended to any other taxes than duties of customs, which under the 25th section 53d Geo. III. may *now* be lawfully imposed, as there directed, unless it be to all taxes whatsoever. These words "other taxes," either will justify this, or nothing beyond duties of the nature of customs; and I submit with great confidence, that there is in the 53d Geo. III. no power legalizing any other taxes imposed prior to that act, and that it cannot be said to give a power of general and unlimited taxation. After the abolition of sayer duties, although the

partial renewal of them in the shape of duties of customs and transit may have been acquiesed in and recognized, yet, in order to levy such duties lawfully, the power to renew must have had the authority or the sanction of an act of parliament. Perhaps it is too doubtful a point to say that no tax ever was recognised prior to the statute 53d Geo. III.; but I know of none that was legalized but the tax on spirits, which was in fact a mere license, and the assessed tax in Calcutta, authorized by the 33d Geo. III. I shall now only refer on this head of the argument to 33d Geo. III., c. 52. This was a renewal of the Company's privileges, with a thorough knowledge of all their resources; and yet no tax is mentioned in it, but the substitution of three per cent., &c. for the duties granted by the statute of William III. and the assessed tax and licenses for selling spirituous liquors.

Chief Justice.—(not heard).

Mr. *Winter.*—I certainly consider their revenue derived from land.

Chief Justice.—Although at that time there were sayer duties?

Mr. *Winter.*—Yes, my lord, for the very reason which I have already given, that I know of no authority which legalized the renewal of those sayer duties.

Advocate General (Turton).—The house-tax then existed in the Mofussil.

Mr. *Winter.*—I know nothing about that house-tax, except that it was very cautiously imposed, if it can be said ever to have existed as a source of revenue. It was the cause of much opposition, and in many places of tumult, and has ceased to be collected. But what I mean to contend is, that there never was any other source of revenue which can be said to have been lawfully collected than the land-rent, which revenue was fixed for ever by the permanent settlement. If they could have derived revenue from other sources, they would have been beyond control; they might have raised in that manner an enormous revenue, perhaps with ease, and perhaps producing tumult and rebellion; but it is quite certain, from all experience and reason, that if they had possessed an unlimited power of taxation, they would have raised as large a revenue as they could have squeezed from the pockets of the people. By the charter of the 53d Geo. III. no other duty is recognized but the duty of three per cent. in lieu of the duty granted by statute of William III., and the assessed tax and licenses for sale of spirits. (Mr. W. here read section 33d Geo. III.) This act recognizes the receipts that will take place: they were then enabled to contemplate the advantages that would be derived from fixed profits and fixed receipts. By the 121st. section, on representation from the directors of inconvenience, the Treasury may postpone payment of the sum due from the Company; and by the 122d, if by war the proceeds shall fall short of paying £500,000 per annum to the public, the deficiency shall not be made good so as to impede the accumulation of the guarantee fund. Here there is no understanding that there is to be any increase of revenue, but only security for the dividend; and in all times of difficulty the public claims were foregone, and there was a remission of time to enable the Company to accomplish the objects for which they had contracted, which never would have been done if they could at any time have swelled their revenue to any amount by taxation. Then, my lord, deriving that argument in aid of my general proposition, I will next call your notice to the 33d Geo. III. section 158, which gives the power of assessment:

"Whereas it is essentially necessary for the health, as well as for the security, comfort, and convenience of the inhabitants of the towns and factories of Calcutta, &c., that the streets therein should be regularly and effectually cleansed, watched, and repaired, authorizes an assessment on the owners or occupiers of houses, &c., according to the true annual value, so that the whole assessment shall not exceed in any one year the proportion of one-twentieth of the gross annual value, unless any higher rate shall in the judgment of the Governor-General become necessary, in which case the Governor-General on any such urgent occasion may by Order in Council authorise a further assessment, not exceeding in any one year the half-part of the amount of the ordinary annual assessment."

The next section in this statute authorizes the licenses for selling spirituous liquors. These are the only taxes which the British parliament has authorized the Company to levy, prior to the 53d Geo. III., and I consider all other taxes to have been levied without the authority of parliament.

Chief Justice.—Every one of those taxes, which you consider to have been illegal, you will find by the acts were annually laid before parliament, distinguished under their different heads, both before and after the 33d up to the 53d.

Mr. *Winter.*—I shall endeavour to shew that that circumstance comes in aid of my argument, when I find that no other tax is allowed to be levied but what constituted territorial revenue.

Chief Justice.—Yes, if you can find that; but you see that they are directed to be distinguished under different heads.

Mr. *Winter.*—That I believe rather refers to the different presidencies.

Chief Justice.—Whether they are territorial or not, they are distinguished under different heads.

Mr. *Winter.*—The enactments of section 126 of the 33d Geo. III. were extended and made more particular by the 64th and 67th sections of the 53d Geo. III: these duties of customs which are mentioned in the 67th section are directed to be placed under the territorial head of revenue, and considered as territorial revenue.

Chief

Chief Justice.—The word mentioned there is only used as synonymous with commercial, and as distinguished from the political or governing character; but in all duties derived from —— (His lordship said something which was not heard). The language used in the 33d is such as renders it impossible to suppose that any ignorance prevailed of the various duties imposed, of the sayer duties, or even of the stamp-tax of 1797, and therefore the legislature certainly passed the 53d with its eyes open, and was fully aware of the taxation it was confirming and authorizing.

Mr. *Winter.*—With great submission, I should deduce an argument to the contrary from the 66th section, for it would otherwise leave a great deal of revenue unaccounted for. Surely if they had contemplated any further revenue from any other system of taxing, they would have stated, that the produce of such taxing should be placed under the territorial head also; and how comes it not said that any such other taxes should be so placed, or that no place should be assigned to any such supposed source of revenue in any of the accounts of the Company?

Chief Justice.—Because the distinction between the commercial and governing character became first essential on the opening of the trade, and it became necessary to place the duties levied in their governing character to the political account: the monies they paid to the commercial account.

Mr. *Winter.*—With submission, my lord, I beg to differ: the section directs that certain duties shall be placed to the territorial account; then, if "other taxes" were contemplated, why is no mention made of any account to which they were to be placed? If a distinct head was assigned as to one description of tax, under which it was required that it should be placed, there can be no reason why there should not be a like requisition as to another description: it is, therefore, clear to me, that the act contemplated no other duties but "duties of customs," and taxes *ejusdem generis*. I have, I admit, on one point, felt considerable difficulty, and am not yet able to make up my mind to say that there never has been any recognition of a power to levy taxes prior to the 53d Geo. III: there certainly were taxes which were acquiesced in; but how far they were legalized by that circumstance is a point I cannot positively determine; but this I do maintain, that unless it can be shewn that the legislature intended to give the Company a power of unlimited taxation, the mere existence of unauthorized imposts cannot much affect my position. And now, my lord, I proceed with a portion of my argument in which I find much less difficulty: I mean that which goes to shew that the words "other taxes" cannot be applied to any other taxes than those duties of customs previously mentioned. I maintain that this is evident from the context, and from reference to other parts of the statute which enumerate the duties; and I do affirm that, either as a lawyer or a critic, I cannot extend the sense of words used in the place of a minor term, so as to comprehend terms greater than the major term, with which that minor is associated. In the construction of acts of parliament this is never done, unless the intention of the statute will aid the extension of the remedy: the authorities I would refer to in order to support this position——

Chief Justice.—You will find that in a remedial statute your argument does not go so far as you would carry it; for in the penal statute which made it a capital offence to steal sheep, there are the words "other cattle;"—"sheep and other cattle;"—and the words were construed as not possessing any meaning in law, being too general; but it certainly never was pretended that the words "other cattle" had reference merely to sheep and lambs, or cattle of that *genus*; and the legislature passed an act to specify many other cattle which could never by naturalists be referred to the *genus* sheep.

Mr. *Winter.*—I know not exactly on what grounds the legislature acted in regard to that statute; but this is certain, even from that very case, that when the language is indefinite it must be rejected.

Chief Justice.—Yes, in a penal but not in a remedial statute.

Mr. *Winter.*—And I maintain that this is, in the strict sense, a penal statute. Your lordship laughs, but any act that imposes penalties is, *quoad* those penalties, a penal statute.

Chief Justice.—But the penalties are not imposed by act, but merely by one particular clause of the act here.

Mr. *Winter.*—I am not to be carped at in that way; when I use the word *act*, I mean with reference to the clause which imposes the penalties.

Chief Justice.—You cannot say that, because there is one clause that gives penalties, the whole act is penal.

Mr. *Winter.*—Indeed, my lord, I do maintain that, *quoad* the part which contains the clause, such statute is penal.

Sir *E. Ryan.*—(Some observations as to penal statutes were made but not heard.)

Mr. *Winter.*—No my lord, the provisions are so penal that they require the most cautious construction; and if so great a latitude were allowed under an undefined term, it would be highly grievous to the subject in its consequences. I maintain that the heavy penalties which might be imposed under the regulations authoriaed by the statute, give to it all the force of a penal enactment and that it must be construed

strued as strictly as to that section; if one section be penal, as if it were so in the whole act, as well the words empowering the imposition of the tax as those authorizing the regulations for the levying of fines for their non-payment. (Here Mr. Winter cited from 10 Co. the case of 'the Chancellor of Oxford;' and from 2 Co. the case of 'the Archbishop of Canterbury.')

Chief Justice.—You ought to shew, then, that a stamp-tax is of a higher or more grievous order than the act contemplates.

Mr. *Winter.*—No, my Lord, I am not yet driven to that; it is enough if I shew that there may be other matter, within the duties of export and import, not strictly capable of being called duties of customs, but yet admissible under that and transit class, as being of a like kind. (Mr. W. quoted from Comyn's Digest, Title 'Parliament,' lett. R. 10 B—R. 14 and 26.) In all matters of ambiguity, this intent of the legislature must be consistent; that I believe to be fair construction. In all acts of parliament, we must look to the intention whenever a doubt arises; and again I ask if it be likely that, supposing the legislature to have intended to convey a power of unlimited taxation, it would have effected it by words so indefinite, leaving the inhabitants of Calcutta completely at the mercy of a delegated power? I ask if any thing so unconstitutional is to be found in our history, as delegation by parliament of so high a trust, in terms not clearly and precisely defined? If there be a justifiable ground for exercising a power of taxation by delegation from parliament, it must be capable of being plainly stated, and not left to surmise, and conveyed in words so indefinite and unintelligible.

Chief Justice.—In what does the difficulty consist, in supposing that the right of taxation, or changing the laws of all conquered countries, possessed by the king, was after their charters in the hands of the Company, and that parliament might have left it there where they found it?

Mr. *Winter.*—I never heard of a general undefined power of taxation so delegated, nor do I think that parliament could delegate it at all.

Chief Justice.—No delegation at all? you just now read Lord Mansfield; and when I called your attention to the sixth proposition, you distinctly admitted the right of the king to tax all conquered countries.

Mr. *Winter.*—Not after settlement; but really, my lord, it is extremely difficult to go on with these repeated interruptions, and I shall do so much quicker if allowed to proceed without them.

Chief Justice.—We have only endeavoured to understand what it is you really do contend for.

Mr. *Winter.*—I consider that after a conquered country is once settled, that no alteration in the laws can afterwards be made by the king alone, but only by the king in parliament; there is no other recognized power in the state to alter such laws. The king alone cannot hold territories. (Mr. W. here quoted from Lord Mansfield's judgment in Cowp. Rep., 'Hall *v.* Campbell'). "If the king, &c." Here Lord Mansfield puts it hypothetically.

The *Chief Justice* denied this. (Some discussion, not material, arose about the use of the subjunctive mood.)

Mr. *Winter.*—At any rate, this cannot alter the general principle, that after the first settlement the country is amenable to parliament. (Lord Mansfield read again); and after the laws were once settled, the king was precluded from legislative power.

Chief Justice.—How was such legislative power precluded? I say that, to make it parallel case, you must shew that India was a conquest of the crown, and was left to be governed by its own institutions.

Mr. *Winter.*—I say, that acts of parliament respecting this country have been too frequent to admit of a doubt that the king had precluded himself from all interference.

Chief Justice.—Nobody has said so. What I stated was, that if the power existed in the king at the time of the conquest, that after the first Bengal charter there was no great difficulty in supposing that it vested in the Company, and that the parliament left it where they found it.

Mr. *Winter.*—There is another case mentioned in Lord Mansfield's judgment (reads from the report). Now what I contend is, that when the king has once given laws to a conquered country, and made it amenable by a charter, or directed by what mode it shall be governed, that he has then precluded himself from interference; that he is *functus officio* as to his power of legislating independently of the parliament, and that nothing can be done to change the laws but by the interference of parliament; and that where a country is still held by power of arms, even then he cannot have power to legislate partially, nor to do any thing contrary to the general system; or, in the words of the sixth proposition of Lord Mansfield, "he cannot make any new change contrary to fundamental principles." The proposition I set out with is not deviated from nor shaken at all by the case I have cited; and I therefore submit that the principles suggested as to the prerogative is not applicable here. The king has parted with that power, if he ever had it, by giving a constitution to India; he has pointed out how that country was to be governed, and he cannot, neither can his representative, the Governor-general, do any thing in the way of legislation. It is by act of parliament that the powers of the Company have

have been conferred, and those of the Governor-General marked out. Let us only look to what extent it might be carried, if this principle were admitted, supposing that the "necessities of the country" required larger revenue. An income-tax might be levied, oppressive in its amount and inquisitorial in its operation. Had parliament delegated a power so enormous, can it for a moment be contended that that intention would have been left to be collected from the general object of an act, and the uncertain construction of vague and indefinite words? Can it be supposed that, if the legislature had intended to convey to the Governor-general and council a power of taxation, limited only (as was stated by high authority here) by their own moderation,—if such were the intention, I ask if it is probable that an act would have been passed with words slipped into it as if by accident, and that under such loose and indefinite words a power so enormous, so liable to be abused, and so unheard-of, should have been created? Let us look into the reasonableness, the probability, of such an assumption of undefined power, and not be driven away by difficulties about taxes that have been levied under acquiescence. If your lordship decides that such taxes were legal, I will quit that ground and maintain the other, namely, that the words "other taxes" relate only to duties of customs. If the power be undefined as to one tax, it is equally so as to another; there is no more reason why, if under these words a stamp-tax is sanctioned, an income-tax, or any other is not equally so; but if the intention had been to convey the power of unlimited taxation, the preamble would have been of a very different nature; it would not only have stated the necessity or defined the power, but would have conferred it in unqualified terms. The preamble of the 33d, for example, has for its object the imposition of assessed taxes having a local object and natural limit. (Reads preamble.)

Chief Justice.—What distinction do you draw between the words "making provision for the good order and civil government of," &c. and the words of the title of the 53d?

Mr. Winter.—There is not much, indeed, to be deduced from the words of the title of an act of parliament.

Chief Justice.—But what inference do you draw from the distinction you seem to seek to establish?

Mr. Winter.—I certainly think there is a distinction (reads from section of 33d Geo. III.): "appointment of scavengers for cleaning the streets," &c. Here there is obviously a local object. Then only observe, when they come to speak of the tax, how cautiously they define and limit the power of the Governor-general in Council, authorizing him "to make assessments on houses, &c. according to the true and real annual values thereof, so that the whole assessment in any one year shall not exceed the proportion of 1-20th part of the annual value." And further, it is then limited, if an increase should be necessary on urgent occasion, it is not to exceed in any one year the half part of the amount of the ordinary annual assessment. Why such care taken, when a power was given for levying a tax for the good order of the town, contributing to the comfort and convenience of all the inhabitants, and, as in this case, there was no object of assimilating those within the jurisdiction of this court to those who were without? It might have been under the 13th Geo. III. considered the government had in their power to impose such tax for good order and civil government, without express authority from parliament for the purpose. I submit that the object of the 98th section was only to give power to levy the duties of customs that previously prevailed without the jurisdiction, and were legalized by section 25, in persons within the jurisdiction, and that there is no reason to believe that there was any intention to extend the power of taxation beyond the defined objects, "duties of export, import and transit." As to the words "in as full, large and ample manner," there may be a difficulty in deciding how far they extend; but the words "other taxes" have not constructively the import of general taxation consistent with the context; and if it be contended that these words confer a power to impose any tax to any amount at any time, I say it is a power which cannot have been delegated to the Court of Directors and Board of Commissioners. It never could have been so intended.

Sir *E. Ryan*.—It strikes me in this way: by the 25th section of the 53d Geo. III. the Governor-general may impose taxes, and then by section 98, we have the words "as he may *now* lawfully do;" putting the two sections together, he would of course have the power of taxation over other persons.

Mr. Winter.—I feel all along considerable difficulty in that point as to the power of taxation in the Mofussil after the abolition of the sayer duties. After the strong observations of your lordships, and the questions as to these matters having passed into the accounts laid before parliament, I shall not urge more on that point. But, admitting it to be so, as the object of the 53d was merely to place those under your lordships' jurisdiction in the same condition as to those taxes as those without it, the preamble would have run: "and whereas it is expedient that the Governor-general in Council should have power to impose on British subjects, and all persons within the jurisdiction of the court, all such taxes as he

now

now has power to impose on those without it." But here is a statute which in no one place gives a power to levy new taxes other than duties of customs and transit. The 25th section says: "no new duties," &c. It is obvious how it became necessary to pass the other section, because there was no authority to levy such duties of customs on persons within the jurisdiction; that is the fair exposition. Supposing the argument as to the illegality of all taxes levied before the 53d to be too strong against me, then we come to a clear object of the statute, which, having in the 25th section recognized duties and taxes of customs and transit to be levied on persons without the jurisdiction, proceeds, in the 98th section, to state that the Company shall not impose such duties and taxes on those within the jurisdiction, without the sanction and limit therein before expressed as to those without. I am quite ready to do, what has been suggested by the court, *viz.* to argue these sections, the 25th and 98th, as distinct from and unconnected with the 99th section; the one giving the power to impose taxes merely, the other that of enforcing them. In this view, it occurs to me to regard the protection afforded by the 98th section to the subject, and in doing so it is impossible to maintain that the words "other taxes" convey a power of unlimited taxation. It is as inconsistent with the construction of acts of parliament, as it is repugnant to the spirit of our constitution, to suppose that such a power can have been so conveyed. I shall now cite an authority as to the construction. In a case in Cowper's Rep. (Rex *v.* Cooke, p. 26) it is thus stated in the margin: "Where by statute a special authority is delegated to particular persons, affecting the property of individuals, it must be strictly pursued, and appear to be so upon the face of their proceedings;" and in that case Lord Mansfield said: "This is a special authority delegated by act of parliament to particular persons to take away a man's property and estate against his will; therefore it must be strictly pursued, and must appear to be so upon the face of the order." This general power of taxation, as contended for under the words "other taxes," is undefined and unheard-of: Parliament has often given to corporate bodies power to levy taxes, as, for example, the assessed taxes of Calcutta; but always clearly defined and cautiously limited: and I do maintain, therefore, that the legislature could never have intended, by mere loose and indefinite words, to convey an unlimited power of taxation. The case I have just cited is only one out of many of a numerous class of cases in which the language of acts of parliament, imposing a burthen or penalty, must be strictly construed with reference to the purview, and that the meaning cannot be otherwise got at than by fair construction with reference to the object of the enactment, by which means we may arrive at the intention of those who passed it. To me it seems impossible that any other intent can be gathered from the language of the 98th section 53d Geo. III. than that of placing those within the jurisdiction on the same footing with those without it in regard to duties of customs and transit authorized by section 25.

Chief Justice.—Except that it gives additional privileges to the government with the sanction of the Board of Control and the Court of Directors as to those within the jurisdiction.

Mr. *Winter.*—I do not know but we are justified in construing the words employed in the 25th section to apply as well to those within the jurisdiction as to those without: they are large enough to apply to all; and then with regard to those within the jurisdiction, it seems that doubts were to be removed, and that they were to be placed in the same situation, as to the duties mentioned, as those who were without, so that they were to go along, *pari passu, equali gradu;* the powers as to both requiring the sanction of the directors and approbation of the Board of Control.

Chief Justice.—Previous to the enactment of any regulation imposing taxes, it must be sent home for those sanctions; so that it is not the government that imposes the tax in point of fact.

Mr. *Winter.*—Yes, my lord, but it may be questioned whether the regulations required to be sent home are not of the same nature, in both instances, under the respective sections 25th and 98th, and whether they do not relate to duties and taxes of export, import, and transit only. The power given to levy a tax under the 33d Geo. III. is very strictly limited, and clearly defined to be for the purpose of cleaning and repairing the streets, &c.: now if, in this case, where there was no temptation to abuse, we find the power so strictly guarded and so clearly defined, is it possible to believe that in this more important case of unlimited taxation it would be loosely expressed and left to conjecture? Lord Coke (reads) *vel in aliis curiis,* &c.: these words were held comprehensive of the Supreme Courts, because otherwise they would have been inoperative. But the words "other taxes" have an application; there are various duties not strictly custom duties, which would be included under that head, especially when you add duties of transit; a toll, for example, in passing a station on a river; and as to these, the words "other taxes" would put away doubt. The case of the sheep does not apply; if the word "lambs" had been omitted, then it might have been argued that "other cattle" included them; but as these words were used, they were words of no meaning; but the words

words "other taxes" here are capable of being used with a meaning which can be assigned; but if not, I apply the argument used in the case of the sheep, and say that they must be rejected altogether. But I shall not detain your lordship any longer with this branch of my arguments; I think it never could have been contemplated to confide an unlimited power of taxation where the amount of revenue had been fixed and determined.

Chief Justice.—Surely, Mr. Winter, you do not mean to say that the amount of the revenue of this country is fixed and defined?

Mr. *Winter.*—I mean that the revenue is fixed as to its sources, and that the maximum is known; but I really feel that it is useless for me to go on if I am to be treated with contempt, and my arguments received with derision.

Chief Justice.—I do not know why you assume that endeavouring to understand your arguments is treating you with contempt. When you talk of a maximum of Indian revenue, I am free to confess I do not understand you.

Mr. *Winter.*—My lord, I used the words to the best of my judgment; I think the maximum may be known, though the minimum cannot be fixed.

Chief Justice.—I shall be exceedingly obliged to you if you can inform me, between this time and to-morrow morning, where I can find what that is which you say has been fixed.

Mr. *Winter.*—I do not mean to say that the precise amount is fixed, but that a maximum is certainly contemplated as derivable from the fixed and known amount of the revenue.

Chief Justice.—Do you mean to say that there is any maximum, any amount beyond which the Company cannot go on increasing their revenue? If so, I shall be obliged by your directing me to any authority, for I know of none; on the contrary, the legislature has provided expressly for a surplus revenue.

Mr. *Winter.*—Your lordship will find that in the provision for the surplus there is an intimation of doubt as to the realization of a surplus; and they go on to say what shall be done with the funds from time to time, &c., when not sufficient for all the purposes contemplated in the letter of the Directors of 29th Sept. 1792. The land is considered as almost the only source of revenue. "It is fixed for ever." (In answer to an observation from the Chief Justice): But still the revenue is certain in its nature, if not in its amount; and whenever the Company were in difficulties, the public claims were allowed to stand over, allowing the dividends to be paid out of what was likely to be the receipts, and foregoing the claim of the public for a season; and this could not be, if something like a maximum were not contemplated, beyond which the receipts could not amount.

Chief Justice.—I now understand that you merely mean to argue that the sources of revenue are fixed.

Mr. *Winter.*—I use that as an argument to shew that a maximum is thence capable of being estimated as the produce of these fixed sources; that is my meaning in speaking of a maximum. I might perhaps have used another term to convey my meaning better, but I think I have made myself intelligible. I proposed in the outset to shew, that if this regulation is authorized by the statute, the registry of it was not authorized, inasmuch as the statute has perfected the law under which it has authorized the duties extended by it; but since your lordship considers this a remedial statute, which goes far beyond what I contemplated, I think it neceessary make some observations on this point; and I beg to refer to the case of "Lowther *v.* the Earl of Radnor," 8 East. In the statute as to labourers, relating to the recovery of wages, 20th Geo. II., the act goes on to say, after specifying certain classes of labourers, "other labourers," and a great deal of argument arose as to the construction whether these words could include all labourers; the only reason why that construction was admitted, was that it was beneficial to all classes of labourers to whom it was intended that the remedy of the act should extend.

Sir *E. Ryan*—You cite that authority, regarding it still as a penal statute?

Mr. *Winter.*—I think the case applicable *e contra*, shewing the reason of construing these words "other labourers" so as to include all, that it was meant to be beneficial to all; a case very much in point, for here a certain description of tax only is named, and then we have the words "other taxes." It was held by Lord Ellenborough, that the words "other labourers" could not have included all classes, coming as they do after classes specially named, except it was beneficial to those to whom it would be extended, and considering it to be beneficial to all, and that all were within the intention of the act, he held it might be extended to all; and with this observation I conclude that portion of my argument which refers to the words "other taxes." I now proceed to the 2d division of my subject; and I shall endeavour to shew your lordships that you have no authority to register this regulation, even if it be a regulation authorized by the statute; supposing it to be so authorized, I submit that the authority is complete without the interference of this court. The statute has given such authority complete in itself without the necessity of registry; and on this head I would first draw your attention to the 99th section, as distinct from the 98th.

Sir

Sir *E. Ryan.*—(Understood to say that in that case the registry would not affect the regulation at all.)

Mr. *Winter.*—That may be so, my lord, but it can hardly be supposed that all this argument would have arisen, and that it should have been necessary to assemble in such array before your lordships, to combat a shadow. It can scarcely be enough to justify your lordships to say, that it does not matter, for your registry can do it no good. It would not be going far enough to leave the question there; for I should still call on your lordships not to give your sanction, although it might not give any effect to the law; I should call upon you not to interfere, and not to sanction by your authority, a law which does not come within your province, and which you are not authorized to approve. I again request your attention to the 98th section, and should I fail, and my learned friends with me be equally unfortunate, in shewing that this is not a tax authorized by that section, I then come to the 99th section improving the imposition of fines. I submit that the 98th section which I have just read is one which points out how the tax is to be imposed, *viz.* in the same manner as directed by section 25. I will now go back to the 25th section for the purpose of shewing that sanction is to be obtained (reads from section 25th), and I submit that parliament has under these two sections pointed out what is to be done for the purpose of imposing taxes; the power is authorized by the statute without reference to any other aid than what is derived from the sanctions required, when an act of parliament has clearly pointed out what is to be done, and under what sanction it must be inferred that the law is perfect, and no other matter is contemplated as necessary to be done for its perfection. Here it is quite clear that it is intended by the 98th section to make a perfect law, with the sanction and approbation required; had it stopped here, and the government of this presidency had brought into court a paper for registry containing only that law so sanctioned under the 98th section, and then another regulation imposing the fines, I should have no hesitation in saying that the first could not be registered here. But I admit it is more difficult to contend against registry under the 99th section; let us look however at the word (reads 99th section). "it shall and may be lawful, &c. "in as full and ample a manner as such Governor-general in Council or Governors in Council respectively may now lawfully make any other regulations or impose any fines, &c." If it be the fashion to construe all parts of this act with such a latitude of general interpretation, why then it may be said that it leaves it open to the Governor-general to make regulations for fines and penalties in either way, either by registry here or according to the mode of passing regulations as to the Mofussil. But if he have such authority as to the 99th section, it cannot exist as to the 98th; and connected as they are, I shall endeavour to establish that if the 98th section requires no aid neither does the 99th.

Chief Justice.—(Not heard.)

Mr. *Winter.*—Why, my lord, if I can shew that the Governor-general has power to impose duties, with the required sanction, without registry, then he need not come into this court as to the matter of the 98th section.

Chief Justice.—(Not heard.)

Mr. *Winter.*—I do not know that your lordship would allow regulations under acts of parliament to be registered merely to inform the public: the object is appeal. It is obvious that it was the intention of the 98th section of this act to give a power to levy taxes from which there should be no appeal, and that the required sanction should be sufficient. The law is perfect in itself with that sanction; and your lordships will not go so far as to say that you will register this regulation merely to give that right of appeal which does not appear to have been given by the statute, or to have been intended. My argument, I find, must necessarily embrace both sections. Be it remembered that the power of registry was only conveyed by the 36th section of 13th Geo. III., afterwards extended by the 39th and 40th Geo. III., in no very lenient spirit towards the subject; for by one of the sections of the last act a gentle whipping is the moderate punishment which may be inflicted for non-observance of the regulations; there is no other authority. Then let us look how far the power of the 13th Geo. III extends (reads claims relative to registry.) The Governor-general and Council have power to make and issue such rules, orders, &c. for the good order and civil government of the settlement at Fort William, and factories and places subordinate, as shall be deemed just and reasonable (such rules, ordinances, and regulations not being repugnant to the laws of the land), and to set, impose, inflict, and levy reasonable fines and forfeitures for the breach or non-observance of such rules," &c. Now the first question that would arise here is this, whether this regulation is such, as far as it relates to the 98th section (consistent with the view of the statute 13th Geo. III.) as can be said to be for the good order and civil government of Calcutta, and consequently such as your lordships can register. A question may well arise, I think, how far a regulation for raising revenue, passed under the provisions of the 98th section, can be considered to be—

Chief Justice.—The latter part of the preamble of the 33d states that the assessed

sessed taxes are for the purpose of cleaning the streets, &c. (rest not heard.)

Mr. Winter.—I think it would be carrying it too far—(not heard.)

Chief Justice.—I can hardly suppose, if it were not for the good order, &c., it would proceed to vindicate penalties.

Mr. Winter.—It is for your lordship to decide; but I do not believe it was contemplated to give your lordships any power of control over or deciding as to taxes; the 98th section is perfect as a law without other than there enacted. It never was thought necessary to delegate, it never could have entered the mind of any one to delegate a general power of taxation, so as that your lordship should have to sit in judgment whether it were properly exercised or not. Courts of justice are not the proper places in which the authority of the legislature as to taxation can be exercised. I therefore submit that, if the act of parliament does not define the authority, it cannot have been intended to delegate to any other than the authorities named the power to decide on the imposition of the taxes authorized by the 98th section, which power would be assumed in the exercise of that of registry. Now if the 98th section cannot be interfered with by your lordships, the fines and penalties to be levied under the 99th section do not relate to *such* rule and ordinance for good order and civil government as this court can consider within its authority. Take away your lordships' authority as to the 98th section, and how can you support it as to the 99th? If it does not exist as to the one, it cannot by relation arise out of the other.

(A great deal of discussion followed between the bench and counsel as to the construction of the 100th and 107th sections, in which the Advocate-General joined, and seemed to entertain a different opinion from the judges as to the interpretation to be put upon these sections.)

Chief Justice.—When they make a European subject in matters of revenue, to say that this right is confined to individuals, and that in a dispute between him and the Company's officers about revenue laws, they could not, under these words, under the plain construction, sue him in the Mofussil courts; to say, no, we cannot sue; the clause does not give us the power; we must file an information in the Supreme Court, and bring you down 1,000 miles, really appears to me a very extraordinary interpretation of the act.

Sir E. Ryan.—A British subject may sue them, but cannot be sued, in the Mofussil Court.

Advocate-General.—That is a very different case, my lord, whether may sue in, or be amenable to, the Mofussil Court; with submission I would observe, that an act of parliament is not to be considered in clauses.

Sir E. Ryan.—Then you mean to contend that governors cannot sue a British subject in the Mofussil Courts for a breach of the revenue laws?

Advocate-General.—I do, my lord, broadly, on the ground of practice and experience for ten years; and this act has been so construed by the ablest of my predecessors, Mr. Spankie and Mr. Fergusson. Allow me to remark, that where there is a preamble, and words following, to satisfy the scope of it, you must dispose of the whole before you can say that the intention is satisfied—(not distinctly heard.)

Chief Justice.—Do you mean to say that a British subject beyond the jurisdiction has no protection whatever, but the power of the government, and has no remedy; and that in the instance of a British subject who came before this court to apply for his discharge—(mentioned some case, not distinctly heard).

Advocate-General.—That, my lord, was before a criminal judge; this is a civil matter. I never did contend that a British subject was not amenable to the criminal law.

Chief Justice.—It is unnecessary to argue this at present; I am only now debating whether the court has the choice of registry or not. This discussion arose out of the consideration of the 107th section. I am still of opinion that a British subject is liable.

Mr. *Winter.*—Your Lordship will find by the 99th section that the mode of proceeding by indictment is specified, and the power is clearly defined as to the remedy for enforcing the tax. You will find it distinctly pointed out how the party offending is to be proceeded against. The 99th section gives the power to inflict and levy fines, to be recovered by indictment, information, or suit; both the 99th and 100th section point out the remedy; now this is not done in the 18th Geo. III. section 36, and the statute being silent as to the remedy, it is necessary, in regulations passed under that statute, to prescribe the manner of proceeding against the party for the fines and penalties; and in the regulation with reference to the press, it provides how the fines are to recovered. Here, under this 99th section, the remedy is complete, and no prescribed forms are necessary to be provided; it leaves it to your lordships' court to judge of the reasonableness of the fine or penalty, and to decide accordingly: it is clearly pointed out how fines are to be recovered, as well by the 99th as by the 100th section. Taking these sections together, they clearly point out and direct what is to be done for the recovery of fines and penalties. There is another question for your lord-

ships' consideration. If it be revenue that is to be raised by this tax, your lordships' jurisdiction is perhaps excluded altogether by the 21 Geo. III. There is an inconsistency also which must be noticed: if you are to confirm this regulation by registry, the consequence will be the creation of a collateral jurisdiction, and that which is to be punished "as the act directs," under the 99th and 100th sections, may also be punished under the 39th and and 40th Geo. III., as a consequence of registry (Mr. Winter here read from the 13th Geo. III. and 39th and 40th Geo, III.): the latter, you see, gives power to two magistrates to order such moderate or reasonable corporal punishment, by public or private whipping or otherwise, as to them shall seem fit, for non-observance of any regulation. Now if you register under the 13th Geo. III., the 39th and 40th Geo. III. must also come into effect, whereby any one of us may be subjected to a moderate public whipping, at the discretion of the magistracy. I do not mean to impute to your lordship any thing so cruel in intention as the desire to give effect to such a punishment; but still to the disgrace of the statute-book it is here, and may be acted upon; and the consequence of your allowing of registry in this instance will be, that you will give effect to a power to inflict the moderate correction of a "gentle whipping" for non-observance of these regulations.

Chief Justice.—There are fifty other regulations in which it would be just as legal to authorize corporal punishment. I know that all power may be abused, but it must still be confided somewhere.

Mr. *Winter.*—That those who gave the power conveyed by the 99th section meant to include all power given by former acts, cannot I think be contended, and it is not clear to me whether the regulations mentioned in 13th Geo. III. do in fact go beyond the public good order and civil government of Calcutta, as matters of police; and when such an act as the 53d Geo. III. is before you, I say *you* must look to the intention in passing the respective sections, and consider what may have been intended to be enacted by each with relation to the other, and not move a step further than the statute itself for support *aliunde*. Where a statute is complete in itself, why call in the aid of another not noticed or referred to by the enacting statute? if you do, you must follow up the principle altogether, and the offending parties must be subject to the magistrates as well as to this court; as well to fines and penalties under your lordships' sentence, as to moderate flogging under that of the magistrates. I am quite sure your lordship will not lend your aid to a power so alien to British feeling. I submit that where there are two statutes in a like matter, it is not usual to uphold the former, but to consider the latter as a virtual repeal of its predecessor; that it abrogates it, and the two cannot subsist together. (Mr. W. here cited East's Rep. '*exparte* Carruthers *v.* Greenland Fisbery,' and noticed the cases referred to in that report.) Now as to the matter before your lordships, a former statute, 13 Geo. III., has said, you cannot perfect your law without going into the supreme court. This statute, the 53d, says no such thing; and I say that it is obviously unnecessary. There is not an instance of any regulation "for collecting duties of customs in Calcutta" having been registered in this court, not one; and registry under this act 53d Geo. III. has never been thought of till now. I say it is unnecessary and unauthorized; the reasonableness of the fines or penalties is the true protection, for fines not reasonable could not be recovered before your lordships. It is also important, in a case where it must be questionable how far it could be the intention of parliament to give a power to a delegate of unlimited taxation, that your lordship should cautiously deliberate ere you decide in favour of a registry, by which you sanction a power to levy taxes in the unlimited manner contended for. In all cases where the rights of the subject as to person or property are abridged, the law ought to speak plainly, and should be capable of distinct interpretation; and in my opinion the statute 53 Geo. III. has done so as to the penalties, and the means of enforcing them. It has clearly pointed out the form and the remedy, and it did not intend to give a right of appeal other than from your lordships' judgment; a right before inherent in the proceedings of your lordships' court. If an appeal had been intended, it would have been signified in a more distinct and appropriate manner, and clauses of appeal would have been inserted, with a limited time, so that in case sanction and approbation had been given to that which was not legal, a timely remedy might be applied to the mischief. But the object of this act was to perfect the power conveyed by it, without allowing it to be disturbed by appeal or otherwise, out of the ordinary course of law; and that your lordships should register merely to give a right of appeal, is surely taking more upon yourselves than the statute authorizes: and of what use could it be as a protection? for clearly there can be no jurisdiction exercised by your lordship over the 98th section; and if the fines should be unreasonable, they would not be recoverable in any case; no verdict could be obtained, or if obtained, your lordships would interpose and shelter the party from its effects. I will now avail myself of your

your lordship's kindness, and defer the next portion of my arguments till to-morrow.

Chief Justice.—Yes; you may consider the different clauses of the regulation, whether not all authorized by precedents at home. If they are taken from acts at home, it would be extremely difficult, I think, to say in what the repugnancy to the laws of Great Britain consisted.

Advocate-General.—My learned friend, Mr. Clarke, thinks I said that a British subject could not bring an action against a native in a Mofussil court; but I did not say so.

Chief Justice.—I understood you to say that a British subject could not sue.

Advocate-General.—No, my lord; I said that the Company could not bring an action *against* a British subject in a Mofussil court, though an individual might.

Chief Justice.—You acknowledge, then, that there is a general jurisdiction; but that leaves the question whether British subjects amenable in all other cases shall be amenable in this.

(The *Advocate-General* here made some reference, by way of illustration, to the case of a person in England sending instructions to prosecute here, though not himself liable to the jurisdiction; concluding w th mention again of *British subjects.*)

Chief Justice.—British subject! A great deal of mischief has been done by not adhering to the plain construction, instead of seeking for remote inferences in preambles and clauses of other acts, and attending to strained interpretations and mere individual conjecture.

The *Advocate-General* hoped his lordship would not condemn any one as relying on conjecture till he had had the opportunity of being fully heard.

The court then adjourned.

Second Day, July 4.

Mr. *Winter* resumed as follows. Before I enter upon the third ground of opposition to the registry of the regulation, I would draw your lordships' attention to some authorities in favour of the position for which I contended yesterday, with reference to the construction of words used in acts of parliament. In 1st Plowden, p. 10, after observing as to the construction of the statutes 36 Edw. III. c. 11, and 45 Edw. III. c. 4, it is thus argued: "which proves that where the words of a statute are general, as they are in our case, all things which are within the general words are not taken as the purview of the statute; but such things as the matters of the statute meant, so that the intent of the legislature is the judge of the words, and shall abridge the generality of them. So, in our principal case, the minds of the legislature ought to be observed in this statute." It is also laid down in p. 57, same volume' thus: "We have a learning in our law' that if the terms and letter of any statute are obscure, and difficult to be understood, we ought to have recourse to the intent of the matter, and thereby we shall come at the meaning of the letter." And in another passage in the same page, it is thus laid down: "so that the intention of the legislature is to be sought for in the exposition of ambiguous words of statutes, and the letter shall be aided by the intent: the words then being doubtful here, we must inquire into the intent of the legislature." I will also read another passage in the same volume, p. 363: "For, as it has been said before, that such construction might be made of the words of an act of parliament as may best stand with equity and reason, and most avoid rigour and mischief." And again, at p. 964, commenting on the word *heirs*, as used in the statute relating to fines: "the word *heir* ought to be intended heirs of full age, &c., so that discretion in the exposition of a statute always mitigates the violence of the letter." And at p. 364 it is thus: "So it seemed to them (the judges) who argued on this part, that the word *heirs*, limited in the statute for pursuit of the right, shall be intended heir of full age, and that such sense of the word is most consonant to equity and good reason, as well as to the common law before the statute; and that by such construction the mischief and rigour which would otherwise follow will be avoided, and that they might well enough have made such construction of the word if there had been nothing else in the statute in favour of it." But they said further: "when one branch of an act is obscure, it is usual for those who expound the act to examine the other branches: for we may often find out the sense of a clause by the words or intent of another clause." And again: "if one should only adhere to the letter of the statute and not have recourse to a reasonable sense or intent beyond the express letter, we should by such kind of exposition introduce many absurdities." I shall now proceed to endeavour to shew that this regulation submitted for registry is not such as your lordship can register. I know not how, if this is a case so plain that in no one point there could be room for doubt, it happens that there has been so much of error in every stage of the proceedings. It seems to have been put forth under doubt and uncertainty; in fear and trembling. I know nor how to account for the vacillation attendant upon so important a measure of the government. It may be that either the unfitness of the measure, want of knowledge as to its consequences, or want of leisure as to its details, has occasioned it; but

but there certainly never was a case on which so much ignorance of what ought to be done was displayed.

Chief Justice.—That is rather too broad to state, of those who framed this regulation, that they have been in uncertainty as to all points connected with it. That is a wrong impression; for I will take upon myself to affirm that there has been no uncertainty except in respect to the necessity of registry. When you speak, therefore, of uncertainty, you should confine yourself to that point.

Mr. *Winter.*—I did not address your lordship as Governor-general, but as judge, to whom the duty belongs of deciding when they shall have heard. Counsel cannot be presumed to know that your lordship has had any thing to do with this measure out of court, or that you have in any measure interfered extrajudicially.

Chief Justice.—If I had not thought it absolutely necessary, I should not have taken upon me to correct the error. What I stated was, that the only uncertainty in the case is that about the registry; and that, in stating that there was any on any other point, you are entirely unsupported by fact.

Mr. *Winter.*—It is very inconvenient to have observations interposed which cut short a proposition. When I say that this regulation has been put forth in ignorance and uncertainty, that it has been one of the most uncertain measures I ever knew, I mean that those with whom it has originated, who have framed it and brought it forth, have not known how it was to be established, have been ignorant in what manner it should be carried into effect, and have been in doubt how to enforce the penalties. To this very time they have laboured under uncertainty as to the measures necessary to make this regulation law. I certainly was not aware that your lordship had any thing to do with advising this measure; I have the greatest respect for your lordship's decisions, both in court and out of it; but I could not be aware your lordship had advised this measure: if, however, you have, in the exercise of a sound judgment, advised what you may have considered requisite in order to correct an error, that does not affect my position, and I shall still be able to show that there has been uncertainty.

Chief Justice.—I say, that the general statement of uncertainty is unfounded; no such uncertainty ever existed except as to the registry.

Mr. *Winter.*—I still say that there never was an instance in which so much uncertainty was manifested. On the 14th December 1826, the Vice President in Council passes a regulation for levying stamp duties within the town of Calcutta, to be in force within the said town of Calcutta from and after the 1st day of May next ensuing: thus giving out that it was to come into operation in May 1827. In April it is put forth as law, and then it is doubted whether it can be enforced, and it is thought fit to inform the public that stamps will not be required for receipts under 32 rupees, the regulation having imposed a duty upon receipts for the lowest sum, even for an anna. The government is petitioned by the public not to carry a doubtful law into effect. It hesitates, and the law is suspended, for the 1st of May arrives, and the regulation remains inoperative. It has not yet been enforced; and at last, two months after it was to have come into operation, we are discussing whether it can be sustained as law, and whether it can be registered in your lordships' court. Why was the question left in doubt? Why has the regulation slept so long if there was no uncertainty? I do maintain, that there never was any act of government promulgated about which so much uncertainty has prevailed. It is not yet decided whether the regulation has the authority of law; whether it can be supported under the statute. The dates stare me in the face; I cannot mistake them. On the 14th December 1826 the regulation is passed, and it is not till the 14th June 1827 that they are advised what is necessary to be done with this regulation to make it law. Then in what shape can the court entertain it, now it is before it? They have not taken the pains to separate the 98th and 99th sections, and make two distinct regulations, as they ought to have done: for the subject-matter of each is wholly distinct. For as your lordship thinks that the matter for registry cannot come under the 98th section, but that it is the 99th only which you can act under, that alone relating to the fines and penalties, I maintain that you cannot have any thing to do with matter passed into law under the 98th section, for there the law is clearly perfect with the sanction and approbation of the Directors and Board of Commissioners, and presuming them to have exercised their authority according to the direction of the statute, it would be a new era in legislation that the judges should be deciding legislatively as to the discretion exercised by those authorities. It cannot be contended for a moment that there is: there cannot be any control over the imposition of taxes authorized by the statute. As soon as done with the sanctions mentioned, the law is complete, and the mention in the regulation that such sanction has been obtained in referring to the 25th section, to be received as evidence of the fact. Your lordships have clearly no jurisdiction under the 98th section. It can only be then with reference to the 99th, as to the fines and penalties, that you can interfere. But I say they are sufficiently provided for in the 99th section, which provides a remedy by indictment

ment, information, or suit, for recovery of the penalties. Then which power have your lordships? all is done—what more is required? The statute merely says, as to the fines and penalties, that they shall be imposed by the Governor-general, not with the sanction of the supreme court, but that he shall impose, &c., and then that they may be recovered in the supreme court. Then where, I ask, is your lordships' power to register? Registry may give the right of appeal against what is illegal; but that is no more than the party would have here in this case without registry, when the government come into this court to enforce the penalties. The liability of the party prosecuted, and the reasonableness or otherwise of the penalty, would be all open for defence and appeal from an unjust decision. I say that the regulations for imposing the tax and enforcing the penalties ought to have been kept distinct and separate; they have distinct objects in view; and if registry be necessary at all, the regulation submitted to this court should have been in this manner: "Whereas on such a date a regulation was passed by the Governor-general in council, with the sanction, &c., and whereas it is necessary that certain fines and penalties should be enacted for the purpose, &c.; be it therefore enacted, &c." It would then come in an intelligible shape before your lordships, as a distinct proposition relative to the fines and penalties. As the regulation is now framed, it requires you to approve of the imposition of the tax as well as of the fines and penalties. Keep the latter distinct, and we shall then see how far the regulation as to fines and penalties be such as can be registered in your lordships' court. If you register that part of the regulation which relates to the imposition of the tax under the 98th section, you give the inhabitants a right of appeal from the imposition of it: a right of appeal is the chief object of registry in your lordships' court; but it is clear from the 98th section that it was not intended that the law perfected under the directions of the 98th and 25th sections should be appealed from. The regulation as to the imposition of the tax has a higher sanction than this court can give it, *viz.* the Board of Control and Court of Directors. Your lordships' interference would, it seems to me, be unnecessary, uncalled-for, and officious. I merely state this to shew the necessity of keeping the regulations for imposing and enforcing the tax distinct. If, however, notwithstanding all I have urged, your lordships think it right that this matter should come before you so confounded, and that you can register a regulation as to the matter of the 99th section, though the same regulation contains also matter authorized by the 98th, over which, I submit, you have clearly no authority whatever, then I must direct my attention to the matter as I find it in this regulation; and I shall now call the attention of your lordships to those clauses which relate to the penalties, and which I think cannot be enforced here. Your lordships will not consent to register what is oppressive and absurd, no matter where it may come from, nor with whom it may have originated; and it will be an additional reason for caution to your lordships' mind, that you should be well satisfied that that, which you have advised the registry of, should be consonant to law; that what you have in a manner prejudged, should be established beyond a doubt; for you cannot have taken upon yourself to say that you could register this regulation whether—

Chief Justice.—I have not said that I advised the registry, but merely that the opinion that government had entertained any uncertainty, except on the point of registry, was unfounded. I should have considered it an act of imbecility if I had not formed any opinion on the legality of a matter, so much attended to by every body, and so much discussed; but I have not advised the registry, nor had any thing to do with the measure. My opinion was not asked about it, nor would it have been taken if I had given it. I held an opinion that the penalties could not be be recovered without registry, and I expressed that opinion to one of the officers of government; but it is out of the question that I should have advised that registry—(something more not distinctly heard.) If you say the regulation should not be registered, you must say that government alone have the power to create these new offences for which the penalties are to be enforced.

Mr. *Winter.*—Yes, I have contended so both yesterday and to-day, under the act of parliament which I say has perfected the law as to its objects, and will not repeat my arguments; and I maintain to the fullest extent, that your lordships have no authority under the act; that it has given you no power to register. With submission, my lord, you will allow me to observe, that it is not possible for your lordship, in a case like this, to have formed a conclusive opinion till you have heard arguments on both sides, and the matter is sufficiently laid open to enable your lordship to come to a conclusion. A mere general opinion on the merits does not include a decisive judgment; your lordship, I am aware, will form an opinion, as rapidly as it is possible for any body to form one, and no one can entertain a higher respect for the opinions expressed by this bench than myself; but you will still, I trust, give an opportunity to the bar of being fairly heard, and of illustrating the arguments they may advance in support of their

their positions, before you decide; otherwise the bar is of no use, and judges might in all cases decide without hearing counsel, if the bench should by its prejudgment signify that it is no longer open to conviction.

Chief Justice.—I do not say my mind is not open to conviction; I say I have formed an opinion, and it was impossible not to have done so; but I mean to hear all that counsel have to urge, and it is not impossible that their arguments may change my opinions. To this extent, I say, I have formed an opinion, and no further; and this was unavoidable.

Mr. *Winter.*—No doubt, my lord, my observation has been wholly directed to the peculiar situation in which I am placed, of having to argue against the bench, whose opinions I submit ought to be suspended till counsel have concluded, for otherwise the discussion becomes a contest in argument between the bench and the bar: and though I repeat that I have the highest respect for the authority thus opposed to me, I am free to acknowledge that I consider myself as capable of forming an opinion upon these matters as your lordship; and in contesting the opinions opposed to me, I am not acting captiously, but merely discharging my duty to my clients. With respect to this regulation, as it stands before me, there are various matters in it which are quite incapable of registry. I know not how it came before your lordships in so questionable a shape. It may be that the authorities here consider that they must not touch it with profane hands; that it has been sanctioned and approved by the authorities at home, and cannot be altered; that it must be sent back if it be altered. My lords, I know not, and I care not, who is responsible for all this; I take the regulation as I find it, or, in the words of a celebrated author,

> "Quoth Hudibras, alas what 'tis t'us,
> "Whether 'twere said by Trismegistus,
> "If it be nonsense, false, or mystic,
> "Or not intelligible or sophistic."

If I can point out that the regulation is inconsistent, mystified, unsound in principle, and erroneous in application, your lordships will not give the force of law to what is so faulty in its composition, and so confused in its details. I begin with a most decided objection to the clause which mentions the penalties for breach of the rules to the vender of stamps, and gives the power of fixing to a body not existing as a court of law, and not recognized by the law, indeed to the officers of government itself, the collector, for instance, and the Board of Revenue. (Reads the 6th paragraph, 9th section). Now, I maintain that you cannot give the sanction of this court to a clause which would put it in the power of persons exercising their individual judgment in the case to inflict an unlimited fine. "Shall further pay such daily fine, &c. as the Board of Revenue may direct." Such a power would be highly dangerous to the liberties of the subject. It is in vain to say that the fine must be recovered by proceeding in your lordships' court; the timid native, we all know, is not very likely to resist or complain before your lordships, when he knows that he has been fined under a law sanctioned by your registry. It may be said that a case of this kind is not likely to occur; for the honor of the civil servants of the Company, I hope it never may: but the regulation, if it pass, will authorize the execution of such a power, and may give rise ——

Chief Justice.—In case of fine for so many days, there is a mere power of —— (not distinctly heard). In all the bankrupt laws it is the same; by the 60th Geo. III., sec. 16 (quotes from the statute).

Mr. *Winter.*—Whether that be imposed under the bankrupt laws, I know not.

Chief Justice.—It is expressly given as a check.

Mr. *Winter.*—I know that commissioners of bankruptcy have peculiar powers; but then the statutes have defined those powers, and have not given them without limit, so as to affect either person or property; and parliament has vested a competent authority with the commissioners as to the exercise of their functions.

Chief Justice.—The power is so defined here; the fine is fifty rupees, and you will find much higher penalties in the excise law.

Mr. *Winter.*—No, my lord, the fine is fifty rupees and "such daily fine" as the Board of Revenue may deem fit to impose. There is no power under the excise laws to levy any unlimited fine whatever: the penalties are clearly defined, and are suited to each particular circumstance, not left, as by this regulation, to the arbitrary will of a government officer. (Something about going back to *Hudibras*, not caught.)

Chief Justice.—Not at all. The fine is fifty rupees, to be levied day by day; and the clause, as I understand it, vests the Board of Revenue with a power to take the whole or less.

Mr. *Winter.*—I cannot so understand it; but if your lordship is so decided on this point, it may be useless to say any thing further upon it. I should not quarrel with this if it were a fixed fine; but I do object to it as being without limit, and say it is such as your lordships cannot register, affording as it does a handle to great oppression. The same language is equally applicable to several other paragraphs of the regulation; and I say that if the penalties are not precise and distinct, but admit of being made instruments of oppression by their unlimited infliction, they cannot be registered here.

In

In the 15th para. of the same section the words are: "In case any vender or distributor so removed or resigning shall refuse or fail to make over these accounts, &c. stores, and the balance of the accounts in cash, or any part thereof, he shall forfeit for such failure or refusal a sum equal to triple the amount in value of the stamps and money, &c., or together with such daily fine (until the papers so required are furnished) as the Board or other authority aforesaid may direct." Now to this unlimited power of fining, the court cannot agree, or for a moment support: the fine is treble the amount and value of the stamp and money; it may amount to many thousands of rupees. It is excessive and unreasonable, and on that ground clearly objectionable.

Sir E. Ryan here expressed an opinion that the words "such daily fine," in the 6th section, referred to the fine of fifty rupees; and asked if Mr. Winter meant to argue that they did not.

Mr. Winter intimated that he did contend that the words "and shall further be subject to such daily fine as the Board of Revenue may direct," was not limited by the sum of fifty rupees previously inserted in the clause; and that it did not refer to that fixed fine, but was left unlimited, and that such was known to be opinion of the government officers themselves.

Chief Justice.—It would be difficult, then, to refer it to any thing else.

Mr. Winter.—I am not apt to take up positions altogether incapable of being maintained, and your lordship will forgive me if I do not yield up to this. I say that it could not have been intended that it should be interpreted as suggested by one of your lordships, for if so, it would have been made clear; I should not have quarrelled with the amount, if it had been fixed to fifty rupees. It is not too much, perhaps; nor is it on that ground that I oppose it, but because it is not clearly expressed, and is open to vexatious interpretation. If it were altered, it might be made clear; but until it is altered it is so equivocal it cannot be registered.

Sir E. Ryan.—Had the words "such daily fine" occurred in the end of the clause, in immediate connection with the words "as the Board of Revenue may direct," then there might be a doubt.

Mr. Winter.—I am quite sure that if your lordship had framed the regulation you would have obviated these objections. But the regulation is before you with all its faults, and you will decide upon them. Even if I could admit the construction contended for, and could be content with the fixed fine of fifty rupees (if I could be in any way content with a regulation I altogether disapprove), still I could not be so with the other clause, which I have mentioned in paragraph 15th, section 9th. Triple the amount or value might happen to be a very large sum: "triple the amount or value, together with such daily fine," &c.: does that daily fine refer to the fine of triple the amount or value? It must do so, or it is left unlimited, as the Board may direct. If the former, it is obviously excessive as a daily fine, for triple the value or amount may amount to many thousands; if the latter, it has no limit, and you cannot in either case authorize any thing so oppressive.

Chief Justice.—It certainly does refer to treble the value of the stamp; but if, after having incurred the first penalty, then it goes on to say, "he shall forfeit daily," &c.

Mr. Winter.—If it be so construed, my opinion is, that this fine is excessive. The misconduct for which the penalty is directed might be accidental for various reasons, and difficulties might occur to delay the delivery of the accounts; and still, if they were not handed over at the moment, the party might be exposed, not only to a fine of treble the value, but day by day to such fine as the Board of Revenue may direct; that is to say, either a daily fine of triple the value, or a daily fine of unlimited amount. I am quite sure that no one can doubt that this claim might be made extremely oppressive: because, if sufficient alacrity is not in all cases manifested, the unfortunate party is subjected for this new offence either to unlimited daily fines, or to a daily fine which may be of enormous amount.

Sir E. Ryan.—Does it appear how he shall be called upon?

Mr. Winter (reads).—"When the license shall be withdrawn, or the vendor shall resign, his office shall be forthwith delivered over," &c.

Sir E Ryan.—Does it not require a demand to be previously made?

Mr. Winter.—No, my lord: "when the license shall be withdrawn," and so the office may cease, or when "the vendor shall resign;" these seem to be the determinate points, and it does appear rather hard that, without notice or conviction, the parties should be thus delivered over, without the means of redress, except from those whose interest it is to inflict the punishment.

(The *Chief Justice* observed that was the case in the stamp act at home, and *Mr. Winter* was understood to maintain the contrary.)

Chief Justice.—Then where do you find it?

Mr. Winter.—I have gone through Tyrwhitt and Tyndale's *Digest*, under the head "Stamps," a very able abridgment of the stamp laws.

Advocate General.—There is an act at home, in which if not the words the whole provisions are contained.

Chief

Chief Justice.—It is not the amount of the fine, nor the dubiousness of it, but the mode of infliction, that is here objected to, and that no powers should be given here that are not given at home. On this point I am anxious to preserve my mind free to decide; I have not gone into the details of these regulations, but from what I have heard I had formed a general opinion, and have stated my impression. I know it will be found that, if not contained in the acts at home, it is consonant to them; if not, you will bring it to the notice of the court: but the court has no power, I conceive, to consider the expediency of this regulation; and if it is not repugnant to British law, then it would be difficult to refuse the registry because the Board of Revenue is to detect and to enforce the penalties. I am desirous to know if the objection is, that this is not contained in the acts at home, what is the authority for that objection?

Mr. *Winter.*—It is not for me to produce what I cannot find; it is for my learned friend (Mr. Turton) to shew that these provisions are contained in the acts at home; although, even if he should, that would not remove the whole ground of objection, since my argument is that there must be a consonancy on general grounds, besides conformity in particular points, to the acts at home. It must appear that the penalties are neither excessive nor unlimited. If your lordships should be of opinion, as to these paragraphs 6 and 15 of the 9th section, that in the fair construction of them they are both excessive and unlimited, then you cannot register the regulation. To the 16th para. 9th section, I have two very strong grounds of objection—excess of fine, and unlimited discretion to be exercised by subordinate officers where there is no legal authority. In this para. the course to be followed in case of the death of a vendor of stamps is this:

"In case of the death of any vendor or distributor, the collector of the stamp duty shall in like manner be empowered to demand from the heir or person administering to the estate of the deceased, or other person in charge of his effects, the remainder of any store of stamped paper, &c. in the possession of such vendor or distributor at the time of his decease, together with all accounts of the sale or distribution thereof, as well as all licenses, orders, or other documents or writings as aforesaid, that may be forthcoming amongst the effects of the deceased; and in the event of any refusal on the part of the heir, administrator, or other person in charge of the effects of the deceased, to deliver the same, or of refusal to allow search to be made, whenever the collector of the stamp duty may demand to make search for the said stores or accounts, such heir, or administrator, or other person in charge of the estate, shall forfeit for every such offence the sum of fifty rupees, and shall further be subject to such daily fine until the papers, accounts, documents, and writings required are furnished, as the Board of Revenue may direct."

A more oppressive and unheard-of power was never placed in the hands of any party. It destroys the right which every man possesses to an inviolated home; it gives an authority tantamount to absolute power, where natives are concerned, to enter the house of the persons designated at any time to search for the supposed effects. With natives it is, and must be considered, as an absolute power, for they well know that if they refuse they will be compelled to pay the fine, and will not dare to resist.

Chief Justice.—Am I to understand that you contend that there is no such power in the acts at home?

Mr. *Winter.*—Yes, there is no such power as to the representatives of the deceased vendor conferring authority to search the premises of any person whatever who may possess any part of the effects of the deceased. (Some conversation took place as to the investigation of the stamp acts. Mr. Winter said he had carefully gone through Tyrwhitt and Tyndale's *Digest*, and read a passage from it to shew how intricate and voluminous the stamp acts are.) He then proceeded. A more complicated system of law I have never met with. I cannot take upon me to say that I have gone through all the stamp acts; but I have gone through the *Digest*, and find nothing to uphold the terms of the 10th para. of the 9th section of these regulations. It is not for me, however, to establish this consonancy to British law; it is for my friend, the Advocate-General, on the other side, to justify and to demonstrate it, though the very search for authorities implies a doubt, and evinces that the matter is not yet established. It is not enough for them to shew that such powers are conveyed generally in the English stamp acts, for I must first see in whom the power is vested. The commissioners of stamps in England exercise high functions, are vested with judicial powers, and are very different from the collectors and subordinate officers who are clothed with authority by these regulations; nor does it follow that, because we find such powers in an English stamp act, they are therefore legal or proper in India; the principle of legislation cannot be so extended. It is not because a matter may be found in a particular act of parliament, that therefore it is not repugnant to the laws of the realm; there may be many reasons why there should be a material difference in the frame of acts of parliament as to India. One of them is, that the commissioners of stamps in England are men moving in a respectable station of life; nay, men high in the aristocracy, men of education and honour, and exercising, as I have said, high and important functions of a judicial nature; but the stamp collector and subordinate officers here, who are they? or who may they not be? men of a very different class, not fit to be possessed with a discretionary power. I submit that, although a regulation may be consonant generally to British

British law, still, if it would involve hardship and oppression as relates to Calcutta, your lordship cannot register it, and you must decide on the safety of vesting power in the hands of those to whom it is here given.

(The argument of Mr. *Winter* here concluded: we shall give the remainder of the proceedings next month.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LATE MARQUESS OF HASTINGS.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta, convened by the sheriff, was held on the 9th July at the Town Hall, for the purpose of considering the best mode of paying a tribute of respect to the memory of the late Marquess of Hastings. Sir Charles Grey was voted to the chair. Sir Charles, in an impressive and feeling manner, dwelt upon the virtues of the illustrious deceased—concluding with this resolution:

That this meeting, strongly impressed with feelings of veneration for the memory of the Marquess of Hastings, governor-general and commander-in-chief of India during an eventful period of nearly ten years; with gratitude, for the blessings of his just and glorious government, and admiration of his great and virtuous character, are anxious to transmit to posterity a memorial of their affectionate attachment and respect, by the erection of a public monument. Agreed to.

Colonel Bryant, in an animated and able address, adverted to the splendid public character and private virtues of the lamented Marquess. If it should be proposed, he said, that a monument be erected in the cathedral of Calcutta—or in any church at home—he would decidedly object to it—as he was anxious that the monument should be so situated that the natives of this country, who so deeply reverenced the Marquess of Hastings, should have ready access to it. He concluded by proposing that a structure be raised in this metropolis worthy of the illustrious object of our respect, and forming an appropriate receptacle for the statue already voted to him by the people of India on his relinquishment of the government of this empire.

Colonel Bryant's resolution was unanimously adopted.

It was then resolved, that the committee formerly appointed to superintend the erection of the statue voted by the inhabitants of Calcutta be requested to carry into effect the aforesaid resolution; the following gentlemen were added to the committee: Sir Charles Grey, Colonel Bryant, Captain Forbes, Mr. Wynch, Mr. Young, Mr. Palmer, Captain Caldwell, Mr. H. T. Prinsep, Hon. J. Elliott, Hon. B. Bayley.

The following resolutions were also agreed to: That where the feeling of the natives and inhabitants of India towards their benefactor may even extend beyond the limits of this presidency, their contributions, in common with those of the inhabitants of Calcutta, whether large or small, are equally indicative of affection and respect, and as such shall be received.

That a copy of the resolutions of the inhabitants of the metropolis of British India, expressive of their veneration for the memory of the late Marquess of Hastings, be transmitted to his son, the inheritor of the honours of his illustrious father; in testimony of their affectionate attachment and respect for their late lamented governor-general and commander-in-chief.

Thanks were voted to the sheriff and the chairman, and the meeting dissolved, not before the sum of 6,800 rupees was subscribed by the persons present. This sum has been since greatly increased.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz., July 9.*

The statue which is to be erected in honour of Lord Hastings is, we understand, after a design of Flaxman, who was commissioned to execute it, but did not live to complete it. He had however finished the model, and the work was well advanced at his death; and there is no doubt that it will come out of the hand of those now engaged on it, completed in a very workman-like style. The height of the statue is six feet, and it stands on a pedestal of about the same elevation. His lordship is represented in a military dress, with a baton in one hand, a scroll, with the different treaties concluded by him, in the other.—*Cal. John Bull, July* 11.

THE PUNJAB.

It appears from the native papers that the affairs of the Punjab are nearly settled, and that Runjit Sinh has nothing further to apprehend from the discontent of his Mohammedan subjects, whose ill-directed and worse-conducted insurrection has only led to the extension of the authority of their Hindu ruler. The leaders of the holy war could have hoped to succeed only by the decided and combined support of the chiefs of Kabul and Peshawer, both of whom have suffered the opportunity to escape by the neglect of timely co-operation, and have paid the penalty of their impolitic and desultory efforts by the loss of their country and independence. They will be restored, it appears likely, to their nominal dignities, but they will be henceforth little else than the dependants and officers of Runjit Sinh, whose dominion now extends from the Setlej to Candahar.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz., July* 9.

THE BENGAL CLUB.

The Bengal Club has not, of late, afforded us an opportunity of noticing its progress; but we are happy to find that its proceedings have been only suspended by the difficulty of meeting with suitable accommodations. These, we learn, have at last been procured, and the house at the extremity of the range of four-storied buildings, upon the esplanade, has been rented by the managing committee. The list of members now comprises 152 names. —*Cal. Gov. Gaz., June* 21.

The Bengal United Service Club met for the first time on Friday evening, when upwards of 100 gentlemen sat down to a sumptuous dinner, which did much credit to the culinary talents of Mr. Payne, who is likely to turn out a most formidable rival to Messrs. Gunter and Hooper. The patron of the club, the Right Hon. Lord Combermere, honoured the meeting with his presence. Col. Finch, president of the club, had Lord Combermere on his right hand, and Sir Charles Grey on his left; and Mr. Trower, the vice-president, had Sir John Franks on his right and Sir Edward Ryan on his left hand. The venison was most excellent, and the wines admirable, various, and well-cooled. After the removal of the cloth various loyal toasts were drunk, as well as many of local association and interest. A military band, during the intervals, entertained the company with beautiful and appropriate airs. After an evening of the utmost hilarity and most agreeable enjoyment, the company broke up at a late hour, all highly pleased with their entertainment, and the happy auspices and eclât of the first meeting of the *Bengal Club.—Ind. Gaz., July* 16.

SEVERE STORM.

We regret to learn that a short but violent gale, which took place here on Monday last, about the middle of the day, has caused the loss of many lives. Numbers of boats were on the river at the time, and the storm came on so suddenly that they had little or no time left to escape the danger. Several, accordingly, were overset or swamped, with loss of property and life. But the most lamentable event of all was the sinking of the ferry-boat opposite to Howrah, by which, it is said, 200 persons perished: we should fain hope that native reports have exaggerated the number. The storm, we are informed, was also felt very severely at Serampore, where the river seemed a complete sea. Four ferry-boats, crowded with passengers, were upset, and upwards of a hundred lives were lost. Bauleahs and small boats of every description were promptly sent out to pick up some of the poor creatures, who were seen floating about in all directions, struggling with their fate. These awful accidents point out the necessity of some public regulations respecting ferry-boats. —*Ind. Gaz. May* 31.

A native paper (the *Timira Nasuk*) referring to this occurrence, has the following reflections, exhibiting a lamentable feature of Hindu superstition: "A sacrifice in honour of the god of the wind, or any separate religious service to him (besides what is comprised in the worship of other divinities, by way of a secondary rite) having been unknown in India for a length of time, the deity seems to have been highly offended, and gave tokens of his displeasure that threatened the destruction of the country, on the 1st of Jyeshta, between 4 and 5 P.M., at the head of the winds. First of all the tall trees bowed before him, then the houses, and afterwards men, cows, and other animals. A particular account of these things must be superfluous, but for general information we have given a few lines on the subject in this corner of our paper." After detailing certain particulars, the journalist adds: "we cannot conclude this account without offering a suggestion. The natives have a proverb that "the cold is passed, and it is now the fear of fire and water:" to this we may, with propriety, add a new element this year, and conclude with recommending all people to propitiate the deity of wind with burnt offerings and suitable worship."

JANKOJEE SINDHIA.

The adoption of a son by the late Dowlut Rao Sindhia was a measure often proposed by him during his life, but deferred from time to time by the conflicting claims of different candidates, and the opposing influence of the Maharaja's confidential advisers. His known intention, however, and the necessities of the state, imposed the performance of this act upon the widow, who, agreeably to the principles of the Hindu law, is empowered to adopt for her husband after his decease, if in previous possession of his authority to that effect. Although, however, the arrangement was resolved on, it was not so easy to fix upon the particular object, as, amidst the numerous branches of the Sindhia family, from which alone the heir could be with propriety selected, none were of any immediate proximity to the deceased raja. The common ancestor of this house, Changejee Sindhia, the grandfather of the individual who first obtained political distinction, Ranojee Sindhia, had three sons, from the elder of whom Dowlut Rao was the seventh in descent. The next of kin was the sixth in descent from the

the second of Changojee's sons; but this person, named Peerajee, a farmer in the Dekhin, being of mature years, was unfit for adoption, and the persons who were eligible for that purpose were the sons of individuals still further removed. Of these, the five nearest in succession were invited to Gwalior, where they arrived on the 29th of May, and after some discussion of their pretensions, the choice of the Bai was directed to Mookt Rao, the son of Patloba, a person the eighth in descent from Changojee through the third of his sons, and residing in camp upon the humble allowance of eight or ten rupees a month. Mookt Rao is about eleven years of age, small, but well made, dark complexioned, lively, and intelligent. He can read and write a little, and ride on horseback, a more meritorious acquirement in Mahratta estimation. His horoscope is also said to be highly favourable, and the marks on his person indicate his being destined to command. With all these circumstances in his favour, the popular voice fully confirmed the election of the Bai, and the 18th of June was the day fixed upon as most propitious for the performance of the ceremony of his installation.

On the Saturday previous, the chiefs and the ministers were assembled at the durbar, when the intentions of the Baiza Bai to adopt and place Mookt Rao on the musnud were publicly announced, and the opinions of the assembly were asked. Not a dissentient voice was heard, and all expressed their warm concurrence in the measure. The pundits were then consulted as to the legality of the lad's marriage with the youngest grand-daughter of the late Maharaja, and pronounced sentence in its favour.

On Sunday, the adoption and marriage ceremonies took place; the father of the lad making over all right to his son to the Bai, and confirming the donation by pouring water from his hand upon her's. On Monday, at daybreak, the young raja elect and his bride proceeded in state through the camp, mounted on the same elephant, and after having paid their devotions together at a particular temple, they returned to the palace, where the ceremonial was completed by the Bai embracing the boy and her grand-daughter, and placing one on each knee.

In the mean time, all the ministers and principal sirdars were assembled in durbar, and when the auspicious moment announced by the astrologers arrived, Hindu Rao conducted the boy from the inner apartments, and leading him to the British resident, who, with all his suite, was present, requested him to place the young raja on the musnud; which he accordingly did, and a general discharge of artillery and musketry proclaimed the occurrence to the camp.

Immediately after Mookt Rao was seated, the resident presented a splendid khelat to him, and one for the bride, on the part of the Governor-general. Trays were presented also on behalf of the Bala Bai, as well as by the Senapati and by Raghonath Rao, on the part of the raja of Dhar. The different individuals present then offered their respective nuzzers, which continued till about twelve o'clock, when the young raja being completely overcome with fatigue, was allowed to retire to repose. The heat of the day, and the crowded state of the durbar, rendered the ceremony particularly oppressive to much older individuals.

Mookt Rao takes the title of Jankojee Sindia, after the gallant chief of that name, who was killed at the celebrated battle of Paniput. The Baiza Bai will continue to act as regent until the young raja attains years of discretion.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz., July* 9.

DESTRUCTION OF AN ALLIGATOR.

The alligator which has for some time back been a lodger in the Lall Diggie, was caught about midnight the day before yesterday. The animal was baited by torch-light, while a harpooner stood ready to strike, which he did with such unerring aim and powerful effect, that the creature was brought to land and bound. Hundreds yesterday crowded to the bank of the tank, where the creature was exhibited, still alive and vigorous, though he had received several wounds. The preparations made to attack him appeared at first little likely to produce the desired effect; but, however odd they might appear in the first instance, the end shows that they were better planned, and with more rational expectations of success, than might have been anticipated. We hope, and indeed doubt not, that the clever harpooner (who we believe is a native of Hooghly) will be well rewarded for his extraordinary feat.—*Ind. Gaz., July* 16.

BUSHIRE.

It was mentioned in the Calcutta papers some two months ago, that in consequence of some revolution at Bushire an insult had been offered to our resident which had induced him to strike the residency flag, but that matters were afterwards amicably arranged and the flag rehoisted. By subsequent communications from the same quarter, we find that representations had been made to the Persian court on the subject of this outrage, which were likely to lead to more ample atonement, and that the probability was that the Prince of Sheeraz would be disposed, in con-

consequence of orders from the Shah, to yield whatever might be demanded by our resident. It was anticipated that he would insist on the removal of the governor, even if not on the infliction of some punishment in addition to the removal. To what it may be owing we are not aware, but certain it is that our influence in Persia in the southern parts of it, is by no means equal in degree to that which we possess in the northern portion of the Shah's dominions, nor is there so much respect in the former for the English character.—*Beng. Hurk.*

MR HARINGTON.

On Thursday morning last the Hon. J. H. Harington, Esq. left town under the salute due to his rank, for the purpose of joining the H.C. ship *Repulse*, in which he proceeds, by way of China, to England. The civil service loses in him one of its oldest and ablest members, and the natives of India one of their best friends.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz., July* 9.

ROCKETS.

"*Meerut, June* 11.—There has been a partial failure of Capt. Parlby's rockets during the late practice at this station under Capt. Graham; but those of Sir W. Congreve have been found, as usual, excellent."—*Beng. Hurk.*

THE ULTRA-GANGETIC PROVINCES.

Dr. Wallich has returned to Calcutta in the *Enterprize*, suffering, we regret to learn, from the consequences of exposure to the season in unhealthy situations. The setting in of the monsoon with extraordinary violence, had compelled him to desist from his excursions into the country along the Attaran, but he was abroad several days in the midst of very severe weather. His latest attempt was made on the 10th May, and persevered in till the 13th, when the continuance of heavy rain prevented his advance much beyond Assamee, a place on the Attaran, 53 miles by land and about 70 by water from Moal Mein. The river had risen considerably above its former level, and the whole character of the vegetation and scenery on its bank was completely altered. The increase of the Attaran river is in a ratio rapidly progressive, and in one place its rise was eight feet in less than 24 hours. The limits of the teak forest were not reached in this excursion, but five large trees were found below Assamee, of which the largest was felled; the length of the stem, below the branches, was 17 feet, and above, 35 feet; the girth of the trunk, at the base, was 14 feet 9 inches, and 6 feet 10 inches at the top; several of the branches were from 20 to 30 feet long, and the main girth of from 3 feet 10 inches to 4 feet 3 inches. The timber was solid and sound, of a dark colour, and strong scent. The general conclusions drawn by Dr. Wallich, from the facts which have come under his observation, are, we understand, highly favourable to the capabilities of the country he has explored. It abounds in forests of the noblest timber trees, and yields a variety of substances applicable to economical purposes. Scarcely an important vegetable can be named which is either not to be found, or has not its substitute or representative. In the novelty, beauty, and diversity of its botanical treasures, it is not surpassed by any part of continental India which Dr. Wallich has visited. The soil is of singular richness and fertility, and if the population bear no proportion to the means of subsistence, this is attributable to the oppressive government of the Burmans, and the incessant inroads of the Siamese, by whom the inhabitants were annually carried off in great numbers as slaves. Now, that their personal security is provided for, and they may expect to reap the harvest they have sown, there is little doubt that the resources of the province will speedily attract settlers, whose industry will give it commercial value and political improvement.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz., June* 14.

NEPAUL.

We are informed that the Nepaul government have prohibited the cutting of timber along the extensive line of forests situated between the Kumlah and the Gunduck rivers. No cause is assigned for this edict, but the timber-cutters have been compelled to quit the country, and to abandon the timber which they had felled at the time.—*Beng. Hurk., April* 18.

By letters from Nepaul of the 29th June, we understand the young raja has been relieved from the restrictions to which it is customary to subject the princes of that country, who, until they reach their thirteenth year, are not allowed to appear in public, and take amusement and exercise entirely within the palace, except on particular occasions, as the celebration of a marriage, or similar solemnities. The present youth having attained the prescribed limit, the 27th of June was fixed upon by the astrologers as propitious for the commencement of his public career; and accordingly on that day he visited, in procession, the temple of Pasupati Nath, and other holy shrines in the vicinity of the capital. He then returned to the palace, where he held a durbar, and received the usual compliments and presents from the officers of his court. He will henceforth

forth appear and take his diversions more in public, but will not, of course, exercise much political authority.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz. July* 9.

NILGHERRY HILLS.

It is not improbable but some of the descriptions that have before appeared of the Nilgberry hills may have been somewhat too highly coloured. At any rate it is proper that the invalid should be made acquainted beforehand with some of the inconveniences he may expect, instead of discovering them for the first time upon the spot, when he has no means of avoiding them, or no opportunity of retreating. A correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette*, who seems to have written from the Nilgherries, on the 20th of March last, states that the weather on the hills is very uncertain, and that the cold is sufficiently intense to produce hoar frost. The sun is, however, hot in clear days, but its influence is not much felt in the house. Living is stated to be wretched. Supplies of every kind must be brought from the plains, and there is much difficulty in procuring coolies to carry them up. Beef is seldom to be had; the fowls are miserable, the mutton as bad, and milk and butter are difficult to be procured, on account of the badness of the pasturage. All kinds of European vegetables, however, it appears, thrive well; and to an eye long accustomed to Indian plains, and their comparatively uninteresting products, how delightful it must be to behold gooseberries, raspberries, strawberries, and blackberries growing wild on every side, in a romantic hilly landscape! —*Ind. Gaz., May* 28.

ACKYAB.

From Chittagong we learn that the dawk was laid on Lieut. White's new route from Chittagong to the cantonments at Ackyab, round the head of the Naaf, on the 16th ult., and that the dawks have hitherto travelled speedier by it than they ever did by the old road. The dawk that left Ackyab on the 28th of May, at four P.M., although continual heavy rain was experienced, reached Chittagong at four, A.M., on the 2d inst., and Calcutta on the 7th, which is five days quicker than it ever travelled before at the same season of the year.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz., June* 13.

By letters from Ackyab we learn that there every thing is perfectly quiet. The Mug levy, however, had been disarmed on some suspicion, and their arms deposited in a place of security, under a guard of the Honourable Company's 52d regiment, a detachment of which had been sent round from Chittagong on purpose to prevent any unpleasant occurrences. A few muskets without locks are served out to the levy for daily drill. A report prevailed that the levy was to be disbanded. Our correspondent is at a loss to conjecture what has given rise to the idea that the Mugs have been at all tampered with; only one individual is missing, and during the whole war the Burmese only reduced one subadar.—*Cal. John Bull, July* 6.

AUXILIARY CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The tenth annual meeting of this society was held in the Town Hall on the 1st June; the Venerable Archdeacon Corrie, acting resident, in the chair. The report of the committee was read, which begins with referring to the death of the Rev. Abdool Messeeh, who had laboured for fourteen years in the service of the society, and had been instrumental in the conversion of many of his countrymen to Christianity. The report then gives an account of the several stations connected with the society. At that of Calcutta, amongst the candidates for baptism were a Hindoo and his wife, who had been led to inquire into the truth of Christianity by their daughter, a little girl, who is a scholar in one of Mrs. Wilson's schools. The application for schools was pressing, and the willingness to listen to Christian instruction manifest, in some villages near Calcutta. Twelve Bengalee boys' schools, supported by the association in aid of the society, continue to be superintended by the missionaries. At Burdwan, where thirteen schools are supported, the missionaries are admitted into most of them freely, and preach the gospel with as much freedom as to an English congregation. At Culna are eight schools, containing 100 boys', and three girls' schools; no objection was made to reading the scriptures there. At Benares, besides Joynarrain Ghopaul's school, there are eight boys' schools, under the care of the missionaries, containing 250 boys. At Chunar, the Rev. W. Bowley's efforts have been attended with success; ten adult converts have been added to this church since the last report, besides a son of the well-known traveller, Aboo Talib Khan, who came from a neighbouring station for that purpose. He is above forty years of age, and received on application a copy of Martyn's Persian New Testament from a gentleman in the civil service, from whom also he received, from time to time, such explanations as he required; and that friend writes of him: "considering the few advantages he has had, it is surprising how well he seems to comprehend the Christian system." At Cawnpore, Peter Dilsook continues to minister the gospel in Hindoostanee to his countrymen. At Agra, the remnant of Abdool Messeeh's flock assembled under Fyz Messeeh, who has established three native

native girl schools. The whole number of converts during the past year is twenty.

The usual resolutions of thanks were passed.

ORIENTAL MS.

A very rare and valuable Oriental manuscript (the *Timoor Nema*) was on Friday last disposed of at Messrs. Leyburn's auction, among the property of Mr. Moorcroft—it is unique for its splendid illuminations. The work is not complete, the first volume being in the possession of the king of Oude: the title-page is in the hand-writing of Shah Jehan, and it realized four hundred and fifty rupees. — *Bengal Hurk. July 16.*

THEATRE AT NOMILAH.

On the 10th April the new theatre at Nomilah, near Agra, was opened for the first time, with the performance by the amateurs of the H. C.'s 1st European regiment, of Colman's comedy of "John Bull, or the Englishman's Fireside," and Thomas Dibdin's farce of "Past Ten o'Clock, and a Rainy Night." The theatre is situated about 200 yards from the barracks; it is about eighty feet in length by twenty-six in breadth; the stage is thirty feet long, and is enclosed with a verandah eight feet wide, for the convenience of the performers; it cost about 1,400 rupees, and has been built entirely at the expense of the officers of the above-mentioned corps.—*Ind. Gaz.*

THE DOL JATRA.

From Jagannath Khetr, we learn, that the festivals of that deity began with the Dol Jatra, when individuals were admitted into the temple upon paying the toll of two rupees and a half. From 70,000 to 80,000 pilgrims assembled on this occasion, and many pleaded poverty to evade the tax, but they were at last admitted on paying eight, four, and two anas a head, and through the generosity of the collector, many were at last admitted free of charge, to be liberated from the pangs of future generation by the sight of the divinity, for which they invoked benedictions on the magnanimity of the collector. The pilgrims who have returned report that a heavy shower of rain had fallen at Jagannath, which extended for a considerable distance, and was very acceptable to the cultivators.—*Native Paper.*

DISCOVERIES TO THE EASTWARD.

From Asam we learn that the course of inquiry has been latterly prosecuting to the eastward, in the country of the Bor Kamptis, at the head of the Kyenduen river, inhabited by a people who speak a language similar to that of the Siamese. The latest advices from the travellers, in this direction, are dated the 2d May, from a place called Phakhong, the last village on this side of the snow. On the 1st of May they crossed a stream called the Duffa Panee, about eighty yards in breadth, being conveyed across in a kind of cradle, suspended on two canes, and drawn by a third. They also crossed from the right to the left bank of the Dehing on the same day on a raft. They had experienced heavy rain the whole of way. The passage of the Langtan mountains, at which they had arrived, was expected to occupy ten days. This ridge is topped with perpetual snow: where it was to be crossed the snow was reported to be a foot thick, and as solid as ice. We are sorry to learn that the Abors, on the Debong, continue to shew little inclination to assist in the exploring of that river, and there seems little prospect of undertaking it successfully, without their concurrence or co-operation.—*Gov. Gaz. June 14.*

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

June 4. Marcella, Crews, from London.—5 *Vansittart*, Dalrymple, from London.—8. *Windsor*, Proctor, from London and Madras.—9. *Inglis*, Serle, from ditto.—15. *Harriet*, Kindley, from London and Madras.—16. *Cæsar*, Watt, and *Sir William Wallace*, Wilson, both from London and Madras.—19. *Scaleby Castle*, Newall, from London.—27. *Isabella*, Fyfe, from London.—*July 9. Bombay*, Parker, from N.S. Wales; and *Louisa*, Mackay, from Singapore.—19. *City of Edinburgh*, M'Kellar, from N.S. Wales.

Departures from Calcutta.

June 17. Clarendon, Snowden, for Liverpool.—*July 5. Countess of Dunmore*, M'Luckie, for London.—11. *Albion*, M'Leod, for Liverpool.—15. *Cassandra*, Rodger, for London; and *Harriet*, Kindley, for the Mauritius.—17. *Ellen*, Patterson, for Cape of Good Hope.

BIRTHS.

April 2. On board the *William Money*, Mrs. G. S. Dick, of a son.

May 15. At Muttra, the lady of Dr. G. Paxton, 41st N.I., of a son.

26. At Meerut, the lady of Lieut. Colonel Baumgardt, H.M.'s 31st Foot, of a daughter.

30. At Aurungabad, the lady of Capt. G. Tomkyns, 10th Bengal Inf., of a daughter.

June 2. At Chittagong, the lady of Capt. Ed. Marquand, of a son and heir.

5. At Midnapore, the lady of Lieut. Stewart, 22d N.I., of a son.

8. At Dinapore, the lady of Capt. Jas. Steel, dep. judge adv. gen., of a daughter.

9. Mrs. E. Robam, of a son.

14. At Barrackpore, the lady of Capt. H. James, 20th N.I., of a son.

18. At Gergam, the lady of T. Crawford, Esq., of a son.

20. At Cuttack, the lady of H. Ricketts, Esq., of the civil service, of a son.

23. At Allyghur, the lady of Lieut. P. C. Anderson, of the pioneers, of a son.

26. At Cawnpore, Mrs. W. Dickson, of a son.

28. At Subathoo, the lady of Capt. Stacy, 32d N.I., of a daughter.

July 1. At Keitah, the lady of Lieut. A. D. Willis, of a daughter.

— At Dum-Dum, Mrs. Shorts, of a daughter.

3. Mrs. J. Paternoster, of a still-born child.

4. At Chinsurah, the lady of F. Sivewright, Esq., surgeon, H.M.'s depôt, of a son.

— Mrs. M. A. Pereira, of a daughter.

5. At Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. Lumsden, Bengal horse artillery, of a son.

7. Mrs. C. F. Von Lintsgy, of a son.

10. At

10. At Barrackpore, the lady of Lieut. Soutet, 66th N.I., of a son.
12. Mrs. D. Cordoso, of a son.
16. Mrs. R. G. Crakly, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

May 10. At Benares, Lieut. W. B. Reade, 1st L.C., to Elizabeth, second daughter of John Griffin, Esq., of Sloane Street, Middlesex.
22. At Agra, Mr. J. Peacock to Miss E. Chamberlain.
June 18. At Seebpoor, Mr. R. Williams to Miss Luisa, eldest daughter of Mr. Mathew Coelho.
22. At Berhampore, Mr. T. Rose, of Bogwongolah, to Mrs. E. McDermott, widow of the late Mr. P. McDermott.
July 9. The Rev. T. Christian to Miss S. Norton.
12. Major W. Vincent, commanding 25th regt. N.I. Vols., to Mrs. Elizabeth Pickersgill.
13. Mr. B. Hollamby, mariner, to Mrs. C. Tettle.
16. John Dougal, Esq., to Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late John Sanford, Esq., Bengal civil service.

DEATHS.

May 19. At Nusseerabad, of cholera, Sophia, lady of Capt. C. H. Bell, of artillery.
June 5. At Asseerghur, Ens. G. W. Walker, 23d N.I.
— Master J. H. Marsack, aged 14.
14. At Cawnpore, Cornet Everard, 16th Lancers.
20. At Estaffy, Geo. Henwood, Esq., late of Keigeree, aged 34.
21. At Sabathoo, of cholera, H. Cavell, Esq., surgeon to the Right Hon. the Governor General.
23. At Moonghier, Lieut. E. F. Spencer, of the invalid establishment.
28. At Berhampore, Major P. W. Ramsay, H.M.'s 47th regiment.
July 1. Mr. Alex. Rowley, musician, aged 23.
2. At Cawnpore, of the small-pox, Matilda Gywne, wife of Mr. Wm. Dickson.
5. Eliza, daughter of the late Capt. J. H. Waldron, 46th N.I., aged 7 years.
10. Capt. J. Cunninghame, late commander of the ship *Ferguson*, son of General Cunninghame, of the Madras service, aged 30.
12. From cancers in the glands, Edw. Moran, Esq., late commissary of ordnance, in his 71st year.
— Mr. Patrick Farrell, aged 37, of the barrack department at Gollimpore.
13. Capt. J. Crews, of the brig *Marcella*, aged 58.
— Mr. M. O'Neale, aged 42.
— Mr. M. Cardoso, of the secret department, aged 50.
16. Poyntz Stewart, Esq., M.D., assistant surgeon, H.C.'s service, aged 26.
— Mr. John Murray, aged 31.
18. Capt. M'Luckie, commander of the ship *Countess of Dunmore*.
Lately, Capt. W. Gillet, of the country service, aged 31.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

ALLOWANCES TO SHIP SURGEONS.

Fort St. George, April 6, 1827.—The following extract from a general letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors in the military department, under date the 8th Nov. 1826, is published in general orders.

Par. 8. "We have resolved that the allowance granted to surgeons, for the care of the health of the military on the voyage, shall be extended in future to the women and children accompanying the troops, and that the surgeons shall accordingly receive the sum of fifteen shillings per head for each woman, and ten shillings per head for all children landed at the conclusion of the voyage.

9. "This regulation is to commence on the arrival of the ships of the London season 1826.

10. "We have also resolved to give the surgeons of ships, in future, the option of receiving the amount of the head money in this country, if it should suit their convenience to do so, on producing certificates that the amount has not been settled in India, and stating also the exact number of officers, men, women, and children landed in India."

LIEUT. COL. MORISON.

Fort St. George, April 17, 1826.—Lieut. Col. Morison, C.B., being about to vacate the office of commissary-general, the Hon. the Governor in Council gladly seizes the opportunity of publishing to the army the sense of his services and character which has uniformly been entertained by the government and by the Hon. the Court of Directors, and which has obtained for him the highest testimonies of approbation from those authorities.

2d. Several years before the formation of the commissariat, the qualifications of that officer had pointed him out as a fit person to introduce and superintend such an establishment; and, under a different government, the choice afterwards fell upon him, when it was esteemed essential to the success of so new, extensive, and intricate a system, that it should be entrusted to the hands of an officer at once of eminent abilities and character, and possessed of an intimate acquaintance with all the branches and departments of the service.

3d. The expectations of government have not been disappointed. The admirable order and efficiency of the arrangements adopted by Lieut. Col. Morison ensured their success. They have been tried in peace and in war, and under every variety and exigency of the public service, and have invariably been attended with the most beneficial results. The saving of expense which they have produced, vast as it has been, is even less to be valued than their promptitude and unerring precision. Their efficacy is manifest from the fact that, since the commissariat was instituted, there is no instance, during the most extensive and active hostilities, and under the most trying circumstances, of the movement of any body of Madras troops having been either delayed or altered on account of supplies.

4th. The government will be well served if the successors of Lieut. Col. Morison, and all officers acting under their orders, only emulate his zeal, vigilance, capacity,

capacity, application, and high sense of honour, and if, each in his proper station, they strive to uphold the vigour and the character of that system which he has established.

5th. The Governor in Council has been pleased to resolve, in compliment to Lieut. Col. Morison's distinguished merits, that he shall retain the official rank of lieut. col. which was conferred upon him as commissary-general.

PRACTICE OF COURTS-MARTIAL.

Head-Quarters, April 30, 1827.—His Exc. the commander-in-chief considers it requisite to correct a misapprehension which very generally prevails as to the power of commanding officers to *commute* the punishments awarded by courts-martial inferior to general.

The power of *commuting* punishment is afforded to the commander-in-chief only in one single instance; by sect. viii. of 4 Geo. IV. cap. 81; that power therefore cannot be held to exist in any other individual of the army, or in any other instance, for the *special* authority given argues the absence of such *generally*.

The several orders and instructions which have from time to time been issued to this army, touching the adoption of measures for the *prevention* of crime and the *avoidance* of punishment, appear to have produced an undue inclination on the part of officers, either to mitigate or remit the awards of courts-martial.

This is a mistake in principle, and does not uphold the fear and respect in which an appeal should be held by every soldier to military law. *Trial* should be resorted to as seldom as possible, never except for serious offences requiring example, or to correct depraved and incorrigible individuals; but when the soldier of such habits has once been convicted and sentenced, and suffered the degradation of confinement and trial, the infliction of that sentence should, generally speaking, be equally prompt and certain, for the aim of all punishment is example, and the hope of escape is the greatest of all incitements to crime. It must, therefore, be the object of all officers to avoid as much as possible bringing soldiers to trial, but when the necessity does arise, there is *no power* to *commute* punishment, and the commanding officer's authority is limited to confirming, mitigating, or remitting.

Head-Quarters, June 16.—The commander-in-chief directs, that no sentence by any court-martial, European or native, inferior to general, shall be inflicted beyond 900 lashes.

ENGINEERS.

Fort St. George, May 11, 1827.—The Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to establish the following regulations.

Every officer of the corps of engineers shall in future commence his service in the military department, and shall not hereafter be eligible to the situation of superintending engineer of a division, until he shall have served two years as an assistant superintending engineer, on the pay and allowances of his regimental rank only.

No officer of the engineers shall be eligible to the situation of civil engineer of a division until he shall have served four years in India, two of which as an assistant civil engineer.

STAFF DESIGNATIONS CHANGED.

Fort St. George, May 25, 1827.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to resolve that the officers holding the situations of Majors of Brigade of Divisions shall be designated Deputies Assistant Adjutant General.

The Governor in Council is also pleased to resolve, that the officers holding the situations of Assistants in the Departments of the Adjutant General and the Quarter Master General of the army shall be designated Deputy Assistant Adjutant General and Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General respectively.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Fort St. George May 25, 1827.—With reference to the general orders under date the 14th March 1823, the Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to resolve, that officers shall be eligible for employment in the survey department after they shall have performed regimental duty for a period of two years.

ILL-TREATMENT OF BAZARMEN.

Fort St. George, June 5, 1827.—His Exc. the Commander-in-chief having brought to the notice of the government the ill-treatment of certain bazarmen with the Nagpore subsidiary force, by Capt. R. W. Sheriff, assistant commissary-general, the Hon. the Governor in Council has directed that Captain Sheriff's conduct be censured in general orders.

PRACTICE OF STRIKING SOLDIERS.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, June 6, 1827.—A recent court-martial and several other circumstances having brought to the knowledge of the Commander-in-chief, the great prevalence in this army of an unmanly and barbarous practice, with both European and native officers and non-commissioned officers, striking soldiers under their command, he desires that it may henceforward be distinctly understood, that any blow or stripe so given after this notice,

notice, without the authority of a court martial, is positively forbidden; and so odious and disgraceful does the Commander-in-chief consider this offence, that he is determined to make an immediate example of whoever shall in future be convicted of it whatsoever may be his rank.

It is to be remembered that this is not the first time that this practice has been forbidden in public orders; but the reprimand given on the 8th June 1812, on a conviction for this crime is so full of good sense and proper feeling, that the Commander-in-chief here repeats it, in the hope it may carry conviction and improvement with it:

Reprimand.

You have been found guilty of very unofficerlike conduct in striking a soldier, which your duty to the service, your feelings towards a brave man whose profession would seem to forbid so ignominious an act, ought to have restrained you, and the Commander-in-chief views with great displeasure both the act and the motive. Your future conduct his Excellency hopes will be more guarded, and that with reference to your own feelings you will learn to appreciate those of every other soldier, even those serving in the ranks, and that you will remember, that their valour, their pride, and fidelity to their king and country can only be maintained by preserving with unblemished purity, the principles that dictate those virtues which enable their officers to reap honours and distinctions at their head.

It is the duty of every officer to keep in mind, that discipline and subordination is to be maintained without severity, that the faults of soldiers more frequently arise from relaxation of discipline than from bad disposition; the remedy therefore is not severity, it rests with the officers, whose characters are to be traced by the state of their corps and companies.

The Commander-in-chief takes this opportunity of directing, that the use of rattans at drill may be abolished, and that no officer or non-commissioned officer is ever, on pain of being tried for disobedience of orders, to strike or cause any soldier to be struck without the previous sentence of a court-martial.

The Commander-in-chief thinks it however necessary further to add to this, that all canes or sticks of any kind are henceforward positively forbidden to be carried on any parade or assembly of troops whatsoever by any one under the rank of field officer of the corps, and that commanding officers will be strictly responsible, that this order is no manner evaded.

ACTING GOVERNOR.

Proclamation.—Fort St. George, July 10, 1827.—Whereas, in consequence of the decease of the Hon. Major Gen. Sir Thos. Munro, Bart., K.C.B., and in virtue of the provisions of sect. xxx. of the 33d of George III., cap. 52, the office of Governor of Fort St. George and its dependencies has devolved upon Henry Sulivan Græme, Esq.; it is hereby proclaimed that Henry Sulivan Græme, Esq., has this day received charge of the said office of governor and taken the oaths and his seat accordingly.

By order of the Hon. the Governor in Council.

D. Hill, Chief Secretary.

COURT-MARTIAL.

PRIVATE J. JONES.

Head-Quarters, July 9, 1827.—At an European General Court-Martial assembled at Moulmein, on the 25th April 1827, of which Major A. Macqueen, of the 36th regiment of Madras N.I., is president, private James Jones, of the Madras European regiment, was arraigned on the undermentioned charges:—

Charge.—Private James Jones, of the 1st Madras European regiment, confined on the following charges by Major Gen. Sir A. Campbell, K.C.B., commanding the forces on the coast of Tenasserim.

1st. For desertion from his regiment, when stationed in the Pegue territory on field service, some time between the months of April and July 1826, and entering into the service of Mengee Ozinah (a Burman chief) from whence he returned to the British station of Moulmein, on the 9th day of April 1827, declaring that he had surrendered himself up in consequence of bad treatment, which he received whilst in the service of Mengee Ozinah.

2d. For having, when a prisoner in confinement, used his utmost endeavours to inveigle certain soldiers to desert with him to Ozinah's service, stating at the same time, particularly to gunner Williams, of artillery, that "it was all a sham of his saying Ozinah had ill-treated him, which assertion he had made in order to cover his design in getting as many artillery men as he possibly could over to Ozinah," or words to that effect.

3d. For deserting from the artillery guard tent when a prisoner, and persuading gunners Williams and Osborne, of artillery, to accompany him on the night of the 20th or early on the morning of the 21st instant (April), for the express purpose of returning back to the service of the aforesaid Mengee Ozinah.

The whole being in breach of the articles of war, and conduct infamous, scandalous, and disgraceful to the character of a British soldier.

Upon which charges the court came to the following decision:

P *Finding*

Finding and Sentence.—The court, having maturely considered the evidence against the prisoner, together with what he has urged in his defence, is of opinion that he is guilty of the whole and every part of the charges preferred against him, which being in breach of the articles of war, does, under authority thereof, sentence him, the prisoner, James Jones, to be transported as a felon for the term of his natural life to New South Wales, or such other place as the officer confirming this sentence may be pleased to direct.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) COMBERMERE, General,
Commander-in-chief.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-chief.

W. L. WATSON, Adj. Gen. of Army.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

July 13. H. Williams, Esq., to be head assistant to collector and magistrate of Salem.

W. A. Neave, Esq., to be head assistant to collector and magistrate of Chingleput.

17. Thos. Gahagan, Esq., to be deputy collector of sea customs at Madras.

E. B. Thomas, Esq., to be assistant to collector and magistrate of Trichinopoly.

E. J. Gascoigne, Esq., to be master attendant at Madras.

R. W. Norfor, Esq., to be deputy master attendant and boat paymaster at Madras.

Mr. P. S. Dirkas to be assistant to master attendant at Madras.

Mr. W. Eglan to be master attendant at Calingapatam.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, May 7, 1827.—Lieut. Prior, 23d L. Inf., declared qualified to enter upon duties of interp. to a native corps.

May 8.—Cornet E. J. Hall (recently prom.) posted to 3d L.C.

Ensigns (recently prom.) posted to Regts. C. C. Foote to 42d N.I.; G. Carr, 8th do.; H. A. Thompson, 59th do.; G. Freese, 12th do.; H. Y. Pope, 2d Eur. Regt.; John Wilton, 36th N.I.; P. T. Marett, 1st Eur. Regt.; F. Devis, 1st N.I.; H. Stewart, 2d do.; S. J. Carter, 42d do.; John Grimes, 45th do.; C. F. Mackenzie, 52d do.; J. C. Salmon, 43d do.

Ens. J. Grimes removed, at his own request, from 45th to 8th N.I.

May 12.—2d-Lieut. J. P. Beresford posted to 3d bat. artillery.

May 15.—Capt. G. Maxwell removed from 3d to 1st Nat. Vet. Bat.

May 19.—Ens. E. B. Stevenson (recently prom.) app. to do duty with 27th N.I.

May 26.—*Removals of Lieut. Colonels.* W. Dickson from 7th to 6th L.C.; G. Gillespie from 2d to 7th do.; J. Collette from 3d to 1st do.; H. Raynsford from 6th to 3d do.; P. Cameron from 1st to 2d do.

Capt. H. C. Lynch, 48th N.I., posted to rifle corps.

Fort St. George, May 25.—*27th N.I.* Lieut. A. Cuppage to be adj., v. Waymouth dec.

Cadet G. B. Clarke admitted to infantry, and prom. to ensign.

May 29.—Sen. Assist. Surg. T. Williams to be surg., v. Trotter dec.; date 27th Sept. 1826.

Sen. Assist. Surg. R. Anderson to be surg., v. Sergeant resigned; date 19th Oct. 1826.

Assist. Surgs. appointed. W. Mortimer to zillah of Calicut, v. Williams prom.; W. Geddes to judicial establishments at Masulipatam, v. Anderson prom.; Thos. Stewart to zillah of Cuddapah, v. Geddes.

2d *L.C.* Sen. Capt. J. Smith to be maj., Sen. Lieut. W. S. Bury to be capt., and Sen. Corn. W. S. Ommaney to be lieut., v. Wallace dec.; dated 20th May 1827.

June 1.—*Removals in Invalid Establishment.* Lieut. Col. C. Mandeville from 4th Nat. Vet. Bat. to Carnatic Europ. Vet. Bat.; Maj. R. Davis from 4th Nat. Vet. Bat. to 3d Nat. Vet. Bat.; Lieut. Col. J. Haslewood from 2d Nat. Vet. Bat. to 4th Nat. Vet. Bat.

Cadet Wm. Haig admitted to cavalry, and prom. to cornet.—Cadets W. H. Lamphier, C. R. Young, J. W. Marlay, T. C. Hawkes, H. J. Nicholls, A. Salmon, H. M. Donaldson, W. M. Gunthorpe, G. T. Haly, E. Stevenson, H. Pereira, R. Mackenzie, H. F. Emery, J. W. C. Starkey, and J. G. Neill, admitted to infantry, and prom. to ensigns.

Head-Quarters, May 29.—Maj. Simpson, 3d Nat. Vet. Bat., to assume command of troops composing garrison of Vizagapatam, in consequence of death of Lieut. Col. Smithwaite.

May 30.—*Postings of 2d-Lieuts. of Artillery.* E. Brice to 3d bat.; C. Lancaster, 1st do.; E. H. F. Denman, 1st do.; J. H. Salter, 1st do.; Rowlandson, 3d do.; Carruthers, 1st do.

Ens. H. Y. Pope removed, at his own request, from 2d Europ. Regt. to 27th N.I.

May 31.—Assist. Surg. T. Powell app. to do duty with 10th N.I.

June 1.—*Removals.* Ens. H. Colbeck, at his own request, from 16th to 4th N.I.; Ens. G. Carr, at his own request, from 8th to 16th do.

June 2.—*Removals.* Maj. Gen. and Col. Sir T. Dallas, from 5th to 7th L.C.; Lt. Col. Com. J. Russell, from 7th to 6th do.; Lieut. Col. Com. D. Foulis from 6th to 5th do.

June 4.—*Removals.* Ens. P. T. Marrett, at his own request, from 1st Europ. Regt. to 8th N.I.; Ens. W. G. Johnstone, at his own request, from 38th to 19th do.

June 6.—*Cornets (recently prom.) posted to Regts.* Jos. Davies to 8th L.C.; Wm. Haig to 4th do.

Ensigns (recently prom.) posted to Regts. E. B. Stevenson to 46th N.I. H. F. Emery, 50th do. J. C. A. Durand, 2d Eur. Regt. J. G. Neill, 1st do. J. W. C. Starkey, 1st N.I. H. Gordon (not arrived) 38th do. E. Marriott (do.), 45th do. W. W. Casalet (do.), 52d do. R. S. Johnson (do.), 49th do. G. P. C. Kenedy (do.), 3d or P.L.I. T. Master (do.), 33d N.I. A. Russell (do.), 46th do. H. M. Donaldson, 50th do. C. R. Young, 2d Eur. Regt. W. H. Lamphier, 36th N.I. H. J. Nicholls, 25th do. W. M. Gunthorpe, 6th do. G. T. Haly, 41st do. J. W. Marlay, 28th do. T. C. Hawkes, 23d or W.L.I. A. Salmon, 47th N.I. J. Amsinck (not arrived), 1st Eur. Regt. A. J. Hadfield (do.), 37th N.I. A. F. Beavan (do.), 39th do. J. G. Leathem (do.), 1st do. O. W. Bromwick (do.), 29th do. P. B. Roper (do.), 38th do. W. Herford (do.), 5th do. D. MacDonald (do.), 2d do.

June 7.—Maj. J. Lambe, non-effective estab., posted to 4th Nat. Vet. Bat.

Fort St. George, June 8.—Mr. C. Wilkinson admitted on estab. as an assist. surg.

Assist. Surg. Wm. Haines app. to medical charge of the Neilgherries.

June 12.—*33d N.I.* Sen. Capt. G. Drew to be maj., Sen. Lieut. G. Brady to be capt., and Sen. Ens. A. Brady to be lieut., v. Lambe invalided; dated 6th June 1827.

Assist. Surg. C. Wilkinson to do duty under garrison surg. of Poonamallee.

June 18.—Cadet N. Wroughton admitted to cav., and prom. to cornet.—Cadet J. E. Mawdsley admitted to artil., and prom. to 2d-lieut.—Cadets S. G. C. Renaud, P. E. L. Rickards, Jos. Dodd, and F. H. Sanson admitted to infantry, and prom. to ensigns.

Head-Quarters, June 15.—Lieut. Col. M. Riddell (late prom.) posted to 7th L.C.

Ens.

Ens. J. W. Marlay removed, at his own request, from 20th N.I. to 3d, or Palamcottah L.I.

June 16.—Surg. W. Haines removed from 30th to 33d N.I.; Surg. T. Williams (late prom.) posted to 51st N.I.; Surg. R. Anderson (late prom.), posted to 38th do.

Ens. J. C. A. Durand removed, at his own request, from 2d Europ. Regt. to 27th N.I.

June 18.—*Artillery.* Capt. Æ. Sheriff (late prom.) posted to 2d horse brigade; 1st-Lieut. H. Watkins removed from 1st bat. to 1st horse brigade; 2d-Lieut. E. Brice removed from 3d bat. to 2d horse brigade; 2d-Lieut. E. S. G. Showers removed from 1st bat. to 2d horse brigade.

June 21.—*Removals of Lieut. Colonels.* W. Clapham from 31st or T.L.I. to 4th N.I.; J. Wight from 4th to 49d do.; J. Briggs from 49d N.I. to 31st or T.L.I.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—May 25. Capt. C. C. Bell, 34th Lt. Inf., for health.—29. Lieut. J. St. V. M. Cameron, 8th N.I., for health.—June 1. Lieut. R. A. Harden, 7th N.I., for health.—Lieut. R. Pretyman, 19th N.I., for health.—Lieut. A. Brady, 33d N.I., for health.

To Calcutta.—June 8. Assist. Surg. G. Knox, for six months, for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—May 22. Lieut. J. Lewis, 24th N.I., for health (also to St. Helena, and eventually to Europe).

To Sea.—May 25. Capt. J. Cameron, 59d N.I., for one year, for health (to proceed from Bombay).

Cancelled.—Lieut. G. T. Pinchard, 3d L. Inf., to Europe.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, *July* 9.

The quarter sessions commenced this day; and as it was the first time that Mr. Wynn's statute was acted upon, the Chief Justice, adverting to the fact that there were amongst the jury several who, under the recent act of parliament, and the rules published by this court in obedience to it, had been for the first time called upon to act as grand jurors, and who, from the circumstances of their having heretofore been considered ineligible to that office, could not be supposed to have paid much attention to the nature of it, thought it expedient to deliver a very detailed exposition of the oath, and the nature of the duties imposed upon grand jurors. With reference to the rules prescribed by the court under the act, his lordship stated that they had been framed in unison, as far as local circumstances would permit, with those published at the sister presidencies, and he trusted with as much regard to the just expectation of those who may think themselves entitled to be summoned upon the grand jury, as is consistent with the object and intent of the legislature, the general state of the community here, and the express directions contained in the charter of this court, which he apprehended was intended to be altered in no other respect than by authorizing the introduction of such persons upon the grand jury as were before disqualified by reason of their not coming within the denomination of "British subjects."

On the names of the petty jury being called over, the Chief Justice remarked that no natives were on the pannel, and called upon the sheriff to state why none had been summoned of that class of subjects. The sheriff replied that the natives had been called upon, but that they had manifested so great and general disinclination to serve on the jury, that he had omitted them altogether in his return. His lordship requested that they should be summoned for the next sessions, and that they would be required to come forward and state their objections to serve on the jury.

At the conclusion of the sessions, the chief justice thanked the gentlemen of both juries for their services, and expressed a confident hope, that from the manner in which the gentlemen who had been recently summoned and sworn in jurors had discharged their duties, the most sanguine expectation of the legislature and the court would be fulfilled by the present arrangement.

The *Madras Courier* states that "government has sanctioned the appointment of a counsel for paupers, with a salary of 600 rupees a month. The want of such an officer at Madras has always been felt as occasioning a heavy grievance, and often positive injustice to the public, and a thankless burthen upon all branches of the profession. No one, indeed, who is at all acquainted with the proceedings of the court, can doubt the propriety of this measure, or that it was positively necessary to render the pauper establishment of any real service to the community." The judges have appointed William Bathie, Esq. to fill this new office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SIR THOMAS MUNRO.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Madras took place on the 24th July, to consider of the best mode of testifying their sense of the high public character and private worth of their late governor. Several speakers bore testimony to the virtues of the deceased, which had obtained for him the appellation of "Father of the people;" and it was unanimously agreed to erect a statue at Madras to perpetuate his memory.

The subscriptions by the last accounts amounted to upwards of 20,000 rupees.

STORM.

The *Madras Courier* gives a frightful picture of the storm mentioned in a preceding journal, which began on the 5th, and continued with short intermission till the 9th, when a dreadful swell of the sea and inundation took place. Fortunately the wind gradually subsided into a smart gale during the

the afternoon, or the greatest part, if not all, of the native vessels in the roads must have been wrecked. As it was, considerable damage was sustained. During the whole of the storm the rain fell in torrents, and it is supposed that so great a quantity of water was never known before to have fallen there at one time, except during one of those violent hurricanes which occasionally visit that coast. The rivers and tanks were all full, and the country for miles round was flooded. The fall of rain was truly surprising: between the evening of the 5th and the afternoon of the 9th, the total quantity amounted to upwards of twenty-one inches, which is almost equal to the actual supply of the whole monsoon season in moderate years. The thermometer on the 10th was at 74°; an unusual rate at Madras in the month of May. As might have been expected, the native dwellings suffered severely, and numbers of them had been washed down, and others undermined.

FETE AT VIZAGAPATAM.

On the 22d of May a splendid entertainment, consisting of a dinner, a dance, and a supper, was given by Goday Sooria Narrain Row, a distinguished and opulent native, to the ladies and gentlemen of the European portion of the community, on the occasion of the marriages of his son and daughter. The wedding had been previously celebrated in the native style, with all that attention to etiquette, splendour, and expense which distinguished natives are accustomed to observe on such occasions. Nor was the fête to his European friends undeserving of notice. A very tasteful pandal was erected in front of, and connected with his garden-house; in this the company, consisting of about fifty ladies and gentlemen of Vizagapatam and the neighbouring stations, assembled. The dinner was served up in the spacious hall of the main building, brilliantly lighted up, and hung round with elegant engravings, of European execution. Two superb mirrors ornamented each end of the room, and a very elegant lamp, with richly painted moons, was hung over the centre of the table. The dinner consisted of every dainty usually served up at an English entertainment, an excellent desert, choice wines, and other beverage. The heat did not prevent some of the fair from enjoying the dance, whilst others were amused by the exhibition of a fine set of native dancing-girls, and a display of blue lights and fireworks. About midnight supper was announced, which might well have done duty for a dinner. At dinner the health of the son and daughter of Narrain Row, and the wife and husband of each, was drank in a bumper. This was followed by the health of the Rajah of Vizianagrum, who honoured the entertainment with his presence. Amongst the novelties of the evening was the exhibition of a Highland piper in the service of his Highness, who, in full costume, played reels, pibrochs and laments, and was no contemptible performer on the pipes of his nation. The ladies retired at rather an early hour, occasioned probably by the great heat: but many gentlemen tarried over the bottle in due respect to the exertions to please of their hospitable entertainer, and retired not until pleasure was, in danger of becoming a fatigue.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz., June* 14.

CURE FOR CHOLERA MORBUS.

Extract of a letter from Madras, 10th July 1827:—"Here I am most sorrowfully interrupted by the melancholy news of the sudden death of our good governor, Sir Thomas Munro, who died of the cholera on the 5th inst. We have been free from this epidemic plague for many years. I was attacked with it, and given over, having had the common last symptoms, of a general cramp over the whole body, with sinking of the eyes, when I was cured by a powerful medicine, prescribed by Mr. Gay, an able medical practitioner, though only a sub-assistant surgeon; a number of people have been cured by taking that medicine."

We have been furnished with the prescription for the above medicine, with a request that it may appear in this Journal; it is as follows:

Anticholera Drops, No. I.

Take of Daffy's Elixir (with a larger proportion of Senna)	ʒij.
Aromatic Spirits of Ammonia	ʒiiss.
Oil of Caryoph. (made an essence of with Alcohol)	ʒss.
Oil of Juniper	gtts. vi.
Oil of Menth. Pipt	gtts. viij.
Oil of Cajuput	gtts. x.
Spt. Æther. Nitros.	ʒiij.
Mist. Camph. (font.)	ʒ x. m.

Fiat mist.—Dose ʒj.

No. 2.

The same, leaving out the camphor mixture, and adding half an ounce of the compound tincture of camphor.

Should repeated doses of this mixture not check the watery motions, ten drops of laudanum may then be added to each dose, increasing it five drops each time, till it composes the bowels; an hour or two after which, if the patient is not very much exhausted, six grains of calomel, with a scruple or fifteen grains of rhubarb, ought to be administered in a little ginger tea, and the latter to be made use of pretty freely after the bowels have been opened by the medicine.

Should the cholera commence with evident

dent acidity at stomach, the cure ought to be commenced with eight grains of calomel, and a drachm of prepared chalk, with a little ginger powder; after which mixture No. 1 should be persevered in till the stomach is composed.

Mr. Gay attributes the success he has experienced from the use of the Anticholera Drops to "their powerful action on the digestive and urinary organs, which by some mysterious cause become so greatly affected as to encourage (it is believed) the congestion of the blood, which being reduced into a conjee-water-like fluid, is evacuated in large quantities, and necessarily produces that prostration of strength and restlessness, which are ever attendant on Cholera. The symptoms in this formidable disease strongly point out the necessity of stimulants to keep up the circulation of the blood; which the Anticholera Drops are admirably calculated to effect, particularly when assisted by stimulating frictions of cajuput oil, or (which is better when spasms come on) a mixture of cajuput oil, æther, and laudanum, in equal parts." He recommends the patient's thirst to be quenched with small but repeated doses of strong ginger tea, prepared with toast and water.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

June 12. *Bombay*, Charitie, from London.—20. *Waterloo*, Manning, from London.—23. *General Kyd*, Nairne, from London.—*July* 10. *Belle Alliance*, Pendergast, from Ceylon.

Departures.

June 8. *Harriet*, Kindley, for Calcutta.—9. *Sir William Wallace*, Wilson, for Calcutta.—10. *Cæsar*, Watt, for Calcutta.—*July* 6. *John*, Dawson, (passed from London), for Calcutta.—12. H. M. S. *Tweed*, for Cape and London.—17. *General Palmer*, Truscott, for London.

BIRTHS.

June 3. The lady of Lieut. E. Dyer, dep. assist. adj. gen. of the army, of a daughter.

7. The lady of John Moorat, Esq., of a daughter.

24. At Pungamore, the lady of Emudy Chekah Royal or Nanah, son to his Highness the Rajah of Pungamore, of a daughter.

26. At Wallajahbad, the lady of Capt. J. Clemons, 9th N.I., of a son.

July 1. At Palamcottah, the lady of the Rev. J. C. F. Winckler, of a son.

2. At Bellary, the lady of Capt. Godfrey, dep. assist. qr. mas. gen., of a son.

— At Cammamore, the lady of Capt. B. S. Ward, of a son.

6. At Kamptee, near Nagpore, the lady of Capt. F. Hunter, assist. adj. gen., of a daughter.

— At Salem, the lady of E. H. Woodcock, Esq., civil service, of a son.

— At Palaveram, the lady of Capt. J. P. James, 24 regt., of a son.

11. At Secundrabad, the lady of Lieut. Barnett, 7th N.I., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

July 12. At St. George's Church, E. B. Thomas, Esq., of the civil service, to Isabella Margaret, daughter of E. C. Greenway, Esq., civil service

16. At St. George's Church, Lieut. and Qu. Mast. Carthew, 21st N.I., to Jemima Borland, youngest daughter of John Ewart, Esq.

DEATHS.

May 26. At Bangalore, Lieut. T. R. Barton, 25d N.I.

June 25. At Masulipatam, Lieut. James Willis, 38th N.I.

26. At Kamptee, Lieut. E. S. Burchell.

July 6. At Trichinopoly, Ann, wife of Quart. Mast. J. Stubbs, H.M.'s 48th regt.

8. Capt. John Marshall, H.M.'s 48th regt., in which corps he served twenty years.

— At Masulipatam, Lieut. R. Garraway, quart. mast. and interp. 38th N.I.

15. Capt. H. S. Hall, 4th N.I., and acting military paymaster at the presidency.

16. On board the *Roxburgh Castle*, just as she had completed her voyage from England, Lieut. Col. John Noble, of the Madras army.

Lately. At Anantpoor, Arthur Wilmot, Esq., Madras civil service, in his 23d year.

— At a village on march from Ghooty, Capt. A. Macleod, 43d N.I., commanding the late Hon. the Governor's escort.

Bombay.

COURT-MARTIAL.

BREV. CAPT. O'CONNOR.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, June 11, 1827.—At a General Court-Martial, held at Poonah on the 27th April 1827, Brev. Capt. C. O'Connor, of H. M.'s 20th Regt., was arraigned upon the undermentioned charge:—

For highly disgraceful and dishonourable conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances:—

For wilfully asserting, on the 3d Jan. 1827, a gross falsehood in presence of two soldiers of the regiment, by which he induced Lieut. South, the acting paymaster, to transfer the sum of 150 rupees from his private account to his public account with the late paymaster, thereby intending to defraud the estate of the deceased in that sum of money.

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:—

Finding and Sentence.—The court, having most maturely weighed and considered the evidence adduced in support of the prosecution, as well as what the prisoner has brought forward in his own behalf, are of opinion that he is guilty of the charge preferred against him, with the exception of the concluding allegation, of which he is acquitted. The court, having found the prisoner guilty of so much of the charge as is above described, do adjudge him, Brev. Capt. O'Connor, to be dismissed his Majesty's service.

Confirmed,

(Signed) COMBERMERE, General,
Commander-in-chief in India.

Remarks by his Excellency the Right Hon. the Commander-in-chief.

The explanation which the court have given of the grounds on which they have pronounced a partial acquittal of the prisoner, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. O'Connor, on the charge preferred against him, has

has occasioned to the Commander-in-chief some embarassment; since the opinion they have expressed of the transaction being, in his Lordship's judgment, quite incorrect, he is led to suppose that had the court taken a more proper view of the case, the prisoner would have been found guilty.

A consideration of the facts proved in evidence would, his Lordship regrets to observe, lead to the same conclusion; since, if Brev. Capt. O'Connor had been satisfied in his own mind, that the transaction was a justifiable one, or that he would not, if successful, have relieved himself from a personal debt by charging the estate of the late paymaster to that amount, he would not have attempted to effect his purpose by means of false assertion.

Again, it appears, though not observed by the court, that there was on the 31st Dec. (the paymaster having died on the 23d of the same month) a balance in favour of Lieut. O'Connor on his private account, amounting to Rs. 157, after deducing the sum of Rs. 150, advanced to him by the late paymaster, which shews, that in eight days after the paymaster's decease, he would have had ample funds for the repayment of the debt; but that fact does not disprove the fraudulent intention, although he makes it appear that through his ignorance or fears, he endeavoured to obtain by a falsehood that adjustment of his debt which he might openly and fairly have demanded.

The erroneous opinion which the court have entertained is, that a sum of money due by an officer to an insolvent paymaster, on a private account, can be admitted as a set off against a sum due to such officer on the public account of his Company by the same paymaster.

A paymaster in his official capacity of a public accountant is obliged to find security for the due performance of his public duties, and his securities are responsible for, and must make good, any defalcation in the public accounts of an insolvent paymaster; for this purpose, as in every other transaction with a public accountant, they are entitled to any assets which may be due to the estate to the amount of their liability, but they cannot by any rule be charged with the insolvent's private debts.

When therefore an officer either borrows money from a paymaster or allows balances in his hands, after they ought to have been drawn out by the regulations of the service, he makes the paymaster his private agent, becomes personally liable to any losses from his insolvency, and is obiged to repay to the estate any advances he may have received, equally as he would by the insolvency of any other private agent; and these private claims can on no principle, either of equity or practice, be admitted in the public accounts of the insolvent paymaster.

The court have expressed a hope that the length and nature of Lieut. O'Connor's services, his strong testimonials of character, and above all the circumstance of his acquittal upon the most disgraceful part of the charge, may operate to procure for him a mitigation of his sentence.

The Commander-in-chief will not fail to bring under the notice of his Majesty, through the proper channel, the court's recommendation; but considering the very grave nature of the charge, which has been proved, he cannot take upon himself to mitigate the penalty which has been awarded.

The foregoing order is to be entered in the general order book, and read at the head of every regiment in his Majesty's service in India.

By order of the Commander-in-chief.
A. MACDONALD, Adj. Gen.
of H.M.'s forces in India.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, June 15, 1827.—Infantry. Sen. Lieut. Col. W. Sandwith to be lieut. col. com., v. Wilson, dec.; Sen. Maj. C. Garraway to be lieut. col., v. Sandwith prom.; both dated 2d April 1827.

17*th N.I.* Capt. W. H. Sykes to be major, Lieut. B. Kingston to be capt., and Ens. J. Pope to be lieut., in suc. to Garraway prom.; all dated 2d April 1827.

June 19.— Temporary arrangements confirmed. Lieut. A. Woodburn, qu. mast. 1st extra bat., to act as interp. in Hindoostanee to 11th N.I., from 20th May 1827; Lieut. H. Jacob to act as interp. in Hindoostanee to detached wing of 19th N.I. in Kattywar, from 28th April 1827; Lieut. Fortune, adj. Guzerat Prov. Bat., to act as interp. in Hindoostanee to right wing of 1st L.C. at Kaira, from 18th April 1827.

June 23.—Subedar Maj. Cooshall, 5th N.I., to command hill fort of Ruttunghur.

June 25.—Capt. C. Newport (having returned from Cape of Good Hope) permitted to join revenue survey in Guserat.

June 26.—*Officers of Deccan Survey Department placed at disposal of Com.-in-Chief.* Capt. G. P. Le Mesurier, 4th N.I.; Lieut. R. Shortreed, 14th do.; Lieut. W. N. Smee, 5th do.; Lieut. H. Hart, 6th do.; Lieut. C. Benbow, 15th do. (on leave of absence at Cape of Good Hope).

June 28.—Capt. G. P. Le Mesurier, 14th N.I., to act as third assist. com. gen. Poona div. of army, during absence of Capt. Campbell at sea for health.

June 28.—Cadets W. J. Tudor and W. F. Hay admitted to cavalry, and prom. to cornets.—Cadets H. W. Brett, T. Tarleton, and J. S. Unwin, admitted to artillery, and prom. to 2d-lieuts.—Cadets J. W. Hockin, F. Cristall, W. S. Nettlefold, P. Show, R. J. Holmes, T. L. Frederick, J. Burnett, C. R. Hogg, W. E. Rawlinson, Thos. Stock, and S. H. Partridge, admitted to infantry, and prom. to ensigns.—Messrs. A. Gregor and J. Spark admitted as assist. surgeons.

Officers returned to duty, from Europe. Lieut. Col. E. Frederick, of infantry; Capt. W. Sterling, 17th N.I.; Surg. J. Orton.

June 30.—Capt. C. B. James to act as secretary to Military Board, and Capt. T. Baillie, 24th N.I., to act as 1st assist. com. gen. at Surat, from date of Maj. Fearon's departure on furlough to Cape of Good Hope.

July 7.—1*st Gr. N.I.* Ens. T. Foulerton to be lieut., v. Stenton dec.; date 19th June 1827.

July

July 10.—Lieut. F. N. B. Tucker, 24th N.I., to be line adj. at Rajcote, v. Troward prom.—Lieut. D. Graham, 19th N.I., to act as line adj. until Lieut. Tucker's arrival.

July 14.—Assist. Surg. A. Mackel to be civil surg. at Kaira.

July 29.—Lieut. W. N. J. Smee, 5th N.I., to be fort adj. at Ahmednugger from 16th July, v. Jameson proceeding to Europe.

Aug. 3.—Lieut. Athill to be acting revenue surveyor of Bombay and Salsette.

Lieut. C. P. Amalie, H.M.'s 4th L. Dr., to be aide-de-camp to commander-in-chief from 12th June, v. Lieut. Col. Rainey resigned.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—June 22. Capt. W. A. Tate, of engineers, for health.—July 20. Lieut. G. J. Jameson, 4th N.I., for health.

To Calcutta.—July 23. Lieut. J. B. Phillips, 2d Europ. Regt., for six months, on private affairs. 24. Lieut. J. H. Bell, 11th N.I., ditto ditto.

To Madras.—Lieut. J. Maughan, 12th N.I., for six months, on private affairs.

To Cape of Good Hope.—June 16. Maj. P. Fearon, 6th N.I., for health (eventually to Europe).—22. Lieut. Col. N. C. Maw, 11th N.I., for twelve months, for health.

Cancelled.—July 9. Capt. J. Fosberry, 8th Madras N.I., to Madras by sea.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, *July* 30.

Hurgovandas Jugjeevandass, *Toolseydass Sewdass*, *Lalldass Mooteram*, and *Mooteram Etcharam*, appeared to an indictment which had been found against them at the last sessions for a conspiracy.

The case was as follows:—Nurbharam Bhawanidass, the late mint contractor, died in March 1824, leaving great wealth. He made his will three or four days before his death, in which he bequeathed the bulk of it to his grandson, an infant of two or three years old, appointing four executors, of whom Hurgovandas (the defendant), who was the father of the infant heir, was one. Legacies, amounting to about one-eighth of the property, were left mostly to images and shrines at Bombay and Guzerat. For some time after the death of Nurbharam, the defendant acted agreeably to the will—he even paid a legacy under the will, and acquiesced in the application for probate, which the executors were about to make to the supreme court. Towards September 1824 the defendant threw off all regard to the will, declaring that it was not the act of Nurbharam, whose state of mind would invalidate such an act. The effect of setting aside the will would be to nullify the legacies, and make Hurgovandas the administrator and manager of this immense property during the long minority of his son. With this view, he prevailed upon the other defendants to join him in an affidavit before the Registrar, the object of which was to prevent probate being granted to the will.

This trial lasted for nearly two days, when the court found all the defendants guilty.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TIGER KILLED BY A BRITISH OFFICER.

The following extraordinary exploit is related in the Bombay *Iris* of August 7: An officer (Capt. F.) travelling within the last month to join his regiment at Jaulnah, on the Madras establishment, happened to go out with his rifle one fine morning, when suddenly he observed a large tiger making at him; fortunately his piece was loaded with ball, and taking a steady aim, he hit him immediately in the eye: for a moment the animal was stunned, so great was the shock; the officer had presence of mind to take advantage of this short respite (for of course he considered his destruction certain), and pulling off his shooting jacket, which was made of very thick fustian, he wrapped it round his left arm, at the same time drawing a short knife, similar to those which natives carry, he prepared boldly for the attack. The raging beast now made a spring, which was avoided, and at last, after much difficulty and many wounds, Capt. F. succeeded in getting his left arm down the tiger's throat, whilst, with his right, he first cut and hacked his fore-legs and claws, and then stabbed him in the breast and stomach, until the animal by degrees relaxed his struggling, and dropped dead on the ground. Capt. F. proceeds then to express his feelings on finding himself delivered from what every one must have looked on as certain death; until overcome, he says, as much by mental suffering as bodily wounds, he fell senseless by the side of his conquered enemy, in which state his servants discovered him about four hours after.

ARMENIAN HIGHWAYMAN.

The *Bombay Gazette* of the 27th June states the following extraordinary circumstance:—"On Sunday night, as Mrs. Sparrow was returning from church, a daring attempt was made to stop her carriage by a man on horseback, who rode up and seized the reins of the horses. The coachman, finding that the hearty application of his whip was unavailing in making him quit his hold, descended from the box for the purpose of seizing the highwayman, who pulled out a pistol and discharging it at his head, shot away his ear. It is satisfactory to learn that the perpetrator of this atrocity was shortly after apprehended, through the vigilance of Mr. Gray, the junior magistrate of police, who secured him at Byramjee's stables when returning the horse he rode. The offender is an Armenian—a people distinguished for peaceable habits."

BOOTY AT KITTOOR.

It will be very satisfactory to many of our

our military friends to learn, that the property captured at Kittoor in 1824 has been declared to be prize, and that orders have been received for its distribution.—*Bom. Cour., Aug.* 11.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

June 24. *Egyptian*, Lilburn, from London.—30. *Warwick*, Gibson, from London and Rio de Janeiro.—*July* 7. *Fort William*, Neish, from Bengal.—25. *Esther*, Robinson, from Liverpool.—29. *Enterprize*, Dillon, from London.—*Aug.* 6. *John Bigger*, Kent, from London.—7. *Charles Kerr*, Brodie, from London.

Departures.

June 21. *Cumbrian*, Blyth, for China.—26. *Bridgewater*, Manderson, and *Charles Forbes*, Bryden, both for China.—*July* 7. *Lowther Castle*, Baker, for China.—15. *Duke of Bedford*, Parsons, for Persian Gulf.—23. *Hythe*, Wilson, for China, 25. *Milford*, Jackson, for China.—*Aug.* 1. *Warwick*, Gibson, for Liverpool.—5. *Triumph*, Green, and *Maitland*, Studd, both for London.—7. *Charles Grant*, Hay, for China.—8. *Atlas*, Hine, for Penang and China.

BIRTHS.

June 24. Mrs. Ferrar, of a daughter.

July 6. At Indore, the lady of Capt. Dangerfield, assist. opium agent, of a son.

16. At Colaba, Mrs. Jellicoe, of a son.

23. Mrs. Bennett, of a son.

24. At Mhow, the lady of Capt. Rybot, 2d Cavalry, of a son.

Aug. 6. At Colabah, Mrs. Egan, of a son.

8. The lady of J. Saunders, Esq., of a daughter.

9. At Colabah, the lady of Capt. Wm. Poynton, of the country service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

June 1. At Poona, Lieut. Edw. Willoughby, 18th N.I., to Emma, eldest daughter of Lieut. Colonel Meall, of this establishment.

20. At St. Thomas's Church, Stanhope Bruce, Esq., lieut. 3d regt. of Buffs, to Isabella, daughter of Lieut. Col. R. Ellis, 25th Light. Drags.

DEATHS.

June 12. At Surat, Lydia Barnes, wife of Mr. Salmon, of the Surat mission, aged 20.

29. Drowned on his way from Jooneer to Poona, in his 19th year, Alex. G. Hamilton, Esq., of the Bombay civil service.

30. At Surat, W. G. Bird, Esq., of the civil service.

July 20. R. J. M. Muspratt, Esq., of the civil service, aged 19.

— At Geergaum, Mr. P. Brady, tutor of the Engineer Institution, aged 40.

Aug. 2. At Poona, Lieut. W. H. Clarkson, 3d N.I., aged 22.

Ceylon.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENT.

April 28. The Rev. N. Garstin to be senior colonial chaplain, from 1st Jan. 1827.

LEVEE.

On Monday the 23d inst. being appointed for the celebration of his Majesty's birth-day, his Exc. the Governor held a levee at the king's house, which was attended by the gentlemen of the several services and other European gentlemen resident in Colombo, as well as by a numerous body of the native headmen. In the evening the Governor and Lady Barnes gave a ball and supper to the ladies and gentlemen of the settlement. After "the king," and some other toasts, his Excellency gave "the health of his Majesty's native subjects of Ceylon, and prosperity to the island;" on which the second Maha Moodliar (the first having been absent on account of family affliction), attended by the native headmen present, came forward from a table that had been laid out for their accommodation in an adjoining apartment, and in a most appropriate and well conceived address, expressed the high feelings of loyalty felt by them and the native inhabitants in general towards his Majesty, and expatiated upon the happiness they experienced under the mild and equitable rule of the British government; and, connected with such an impression, he concluded by asking the governor's permission to propose as a toast, "the health and happiness of his Excellency and Lady Barnes," to whom they were most anxious to offer this mark of their respect and esteem. The governor, in reply, declared his particular satisfaction at the sentiments of loyalty and attachment for his Majesty's government conveyed by the Maha Moodliar; that he was happy to take advantage of this opportunity which now presented itself, of publicly giving his testimony to the general good conduct of the native headmen in the discharge of their respective duties. To the equitable rule of the British government—a rule that admitted of no distinction, for the law was administered alike both to Europeans and natives, who were equally subjects of the British empire—his Exc. attributed the good order and happiness so long prevalent amongst the native inhabitants of this island and the rapid strides they had made toward civilization, to the good example set by the native headman to their inferiors, and those who were placed in authority under them. His Exc. was pleased to express his sense of the individual merit of the Maha Moodliar, and concluded by returning thanks to the company for the kind manner in which they had been pleased to receive the toast. —*Ceylon Gov. Gaz., April* 28.

BIRTH.

June 4. At Mulletivo, the lady of Mr. Breschman, sitting magistrate of that place, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

July 11. At Galle, Lieut. R. Lexmore, H.M.'s 16th regt., to Mary Helen, youngest daughter of W. C. Gibson, Esq.

DEATHS.

May 8. Maria Petronella De Vos, wife of Mr. D. D. Neys, librarian of the Colombo Library.

June 3. At Colombo, Maria Magdelena, wife of the late Mr. J. H. Demmer, aged 62.

23. At Galle, Chas. Scott, Esq., of the Ceylon civil service, and provincial judge of that station.

27. At Colombo, Capt. J. Parker, H.M.'s Ceylon regt., aged 56.

Penang.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The *Penang Gazette* states that the government have offered to bear half the expenses of the new roads projected by the committee of assessors, and that other improvements are carrying on and contemplated by the committee. Want of fund is seriously felt, and the editor of the paper suggests a lottery as an eligible mode of increasing them. Of the eligibility of this mode there may be some doubt.

THE REV. MR. HUTCHINGS.

The *Gazette* of May 12 contains the following tribute to the memory of the late Rev. Robert Sparke Hutchings, A.M., the Presidency chaplain, who died on the 20th April, after only a weeks' illness:—"In speaking of one so intimately known among us during the long period of fourteen years, and so distinguished for his clerical, as well as social virtues, it becomes as difficult, as it is always desirable, to avoid an exaggerated tone of panegyric; but this we feel the less inclined to indulge in, from the universal regret of all classes of society, for the sudden and untimely loss of this amiable man and truly respectable divine. Of the value and importance attached to his professional labours, the best proof was afforded by the regular attendance of the community at public worship; a practice highly conducive to the reciprocal benefit of the minister and of his flock, by cherishing in the hearts of both, a lively sense of their common and respective obligations. But, 'at his duty, prompt at every call,'—the time, talents, and attention of our lamented chaplain were devoted with equal zeal to another great 'labour of love'—in first carrying into effect the benevolent efforts of the society in behalf of our native population, by founding our public school; and afterwards, in promoting and securing its prosperity, by his unwearied application to the closely watching of its progress, and perfecting all its minute and complicated details. Of his attainments as an Oriental scholar, we would leave it to others to speak who are more competent than ourselves to estimate their power and extent; but many of us can bear witness to his ardour and assiduity in the study of the Malayan language, with the great and meritorious object of improving the vernacular translation of the scriptures, into which numerous and serious errors had found their way, through the neglect or incompetence of his predecessors. And here it may be right to mention, but wholly needless to dwell upon, his strenuous exertions in the great cause of the Bible Society, in which he laboured with all his characteristic and successful energy. After the faithful and zealous discharge of such important duties as those we have ventured to advert to, it must appear as of very minor consequence, to point out the active part which he so kindly took in the management of our presidency library;—but we are loath to omit, in this feeble tribute to departed worth, so pleasing a proof of his readiness to afford, upon all occasions of public utility, the influence and aid—of his respected character and literary attainments. Such, in short, has been the uniform merit of our spiritual guide and lamented friend, in all the varied relations of public and private life, that his death is regarded as a general calamity, and his memory will long be cherished with corresponding pain and affection."

BIRTHS.

April 9. The lady of Thos. Church, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
May 3. The lady of Capt. E. E. Bruce, 35th Madras N.I., of a daughter.
20. The lady of K. Murchison, Esq., civil service, of a son.
30. The lady of Capt. Bunbury, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

June 6. Capt. P. P. Hodge, executive officer of public works, to Emely Vandeput, eldest daughter of W. Johns, Esq., of Hilston, in Cornwall.

DEATHS.

April 20. The Rev. R. S. Hutchings, A.M., chaplain of this presidency.
June 11. On board H.M.'s ship *Java*, F. Stewart, Esq., assistant surgeon of that ship.

Singapore.

CULTIVATION OF SPICES.

Government have, with becoming liberality, intimated to the inhabitants of the settlement, that those who wish to try the cultivation of spices on this island, will be supplied with young plants of nutmegs and cloves from the Hon. Company's botanic garden, on application to the superintendent. We hope that the disposition thus laudably evinced by government to encourage experiment may have a beneficial effect, and that a fairer trial will be given to spices here than we can venture to believe they have yet received.—*Sing. Chron., May* 24.

DISTURBANCE AMONG THE CHINESE.

A Calcutta paper states that a report was prevalent that a serious riot had taken place at Singapore amongst the Chinese inhabitants, in consequence of the imprisonment of one of the principal merchants of that nation, Cbi-sang; that the military had been called out, and some of the European artillery had been killed; and that the Governor had re-embarked on board the *Cambridge* in consequence. Another paper alleges that the letters received from the settlement so late as the

12th July make no mention of this occurrence.

Malacca.

CHINESE PLANTERS AND BROTHERHOOD.

The *Malacca Observer* of May 8th contains sundry allegations against the Chinese in the settlement, on behalf of the landholders, who state their case thus:—1. When a planter borrows money, it is with the engagement of repaying it either in cash, or in pepper after the first or second season from the date of the bond. 2. When a planter wishes to commence a plantation, he agrees with the proprietor of the land, or any other person willing to join, who advances cash, on condition that, after the plantation has cleared the expenses of outfit, the half, or generally two-thirds, of the plantation revert to him, and the remainder to the planter for his trouble in superintending the work. The workmen are supplied with rice by the person who advances the cash. Previous to the year 1819 there existed a *brotherhood* among the Chinese planters; but owing to the murder of a Chinaman named A-man, and in consequence of the search made by the police, this brotherhood was in a measure broken up, seven of the leaders having fled to Pahang. From that period to 1824 matters went on peaceably and fairly between the planters and proprietors, until the Chinese brotherhood was again set on foot; since which, it is affirmed, nothing but deception and losses have occurred to those who advanced money on plantations, to the amount altogether of between 90,000 and 100,000 dollars. The complaints on these points are, that the planters who have borrowed money, giving their plantation in security, and also two other planters as securities for the amount, do not pay either interest or principal, but put off the creditors from season to season; and should the latter summon them before the court, it avails nothing, as the local authorities, it is understood, have not power to decide on debts exceeding thirty Spanish dollars. The planters, in the mean time, receive the produce of the trees, and sell it for their own benefit, after which the plantation is little worth until the following season, and the creditors must be at the expense of food and wages to the workmen. Should they send to demand payment, their messengers or agents are afraid to use violent means, for fear of their lives being in danger; and the combination between the planters and workmen, who are mostly Chinese, is so great, that a person who is not of the brotherhood, and who has a plantation among them, has had his trees and other property destroyed, without having it in his power to discover the perpetrators, or to inform against them should he discover them, for fear of being murdered.

Cases are mentioned to shew the evils of this system.

A plantation was ordered to be sold for the benefit of the creditor, or person who originally advanced the cash for the raising of the plantation; although the plantation was estimated at 2,000 dollars, the other planters would not bid for it, and it consequently reverted into the hands of the creditor. Another instance is mentioned where a person holding land at Batu Brindam, sold the revenue of his pepper plantation for seventy piculs of pepper, for the present year, 1827, to a Chinaman, who was not of the brotherhood; but he was told that he could not keep the farm, and from fear gave it over at the profit of five piculs to the purchaser, and the land-owner had not a word to say for himself on the subject. It was subsequently told by one of the brotherhood, that 2,000 piculs of pepper will come in this year from the said plantation.

This brotherhood, it is stated, kept their existence secret till the end of last year, when they took a large house, where they held their feasts and cabals; on their holidays they keep up such an incessant noise with drums and vocal music, that they are a complete nuisance to the respectable neighbourhood where they unfortunately have settled themselves.

DEATH.

April 2. Of the jungle fever, after a short illness, Mr. Charles Gray, much regretted by the community.

Mauritius.

SALINE CHALYBEATE WATER.

A saline spring, which was discovered a few years back on Champ de Lort, Port Louis, in the island of Mauritius, has, we understand, been found peculiarly suitable to the disorders occasioned by residence in India, and has proved eminently beneficial to many Indians who have visited the island. The water has been accurately analyzed by Dr. Watson; one quart was found to contain as follows:

	Grains.
Carbonates of magnesia and lime	5 · 50
Muriate of soda	50 · 00
Ditto of magnesia	6 · 00
Ditto of lime	7 · 75
Sulphate of magnesia	32 . 00
Ditto of lime	6 · 25
Oxide of iron	0 · 75
Silica	1 · 75

The carbonate of lime is in small proportion to the carbonate of magnesia.

Mr. Tielmann, upon whose premises the spring was found, has opened a subscription

scription room, where it is drunk and distributed.

Netherlands India.

JAVA.

The Insurrection—Accounts from Batavia to the 11th August, published in the Brussels papers, state that the important post of the Netherlands troops at Passar Gode, was attacked by the rebels July 16; they advanced in columns, the largest consisting of about 2,000 men, mostly armed with muskets. The action was warm, and the rebels did not retire till they had sustained several charges of cavalry and the fire of the artillery; in retreating they took several new positions. They attacked on several other points the same day. On the 19th July a most furious attack of the enemy, in number 5,000, was made on the same position; the rebels retreated, with the loss of 300. It is, however, added, that "Lieutenant Governor-general de Kock, seeing the pertinacity of the enemy, notwithstanding their losses in every action, to establish themselves in a position near Djocjocarta, had resolved to form a column of troops, to place himself at the head of it, and, accompanied by his staff, to proceed in person to the spot."

European Planters. — The *Singapore Chronicle* of July 5, contains the following article:—"The Dutch decree which we have inserted, goes to correct one of the most objectionable measures of the government of Baron Vander Capellen—an act of unqualified tyranny and injustice, of which the history and circumstances are not sufficiently known out of Java. With a view of affording this information we may observe, that in 1820 many individuals of capital and enterprize became engaged in agricultural pursuits, more particularly in the cultivation of coffee in the central provinces of Java. They rented land from native princes on a lease in general of twelve years, which document was duly registered at the office of the resident of the district, and countersigned by him. In this mode of proceeding, nothing could appear less doubtful than the sanction of the government, and the parties who engaged in these speculations being mostly foreigners (a large proportion Englishmen) they were induced to rely with perfect confidence and security on the titles by which their plantations had been conveyed to them. In 1823, however, that is, when some of these plantations might be expected to come into bearing, and not sooner, the authorities at Batavia discovered that the admission of Europeans into the native districts for such objects was injurious and illegal; their plantations were confiscated and severe penalties denounced against their persons if they did not remove from their plantations within a very short space of time. Commissioners were afterwards appointed to examine into the claims of the planters, and on the principle of refunding to them the amount of their actual disbursements but no more; and this is what the Baron, in his speech at closing his government, terms "a reasonable indemnification to all who could claim it."—A harsher feature, if possible, in the case arises from the circumstance of the indemnification, inadequate as it was, not being paid, but merely a bond granted for the amount by the commissioner, the same to be liquidated from the produce of the plantation as it should become available. It is to the credit of the king of Holland that he has not confirmed the act of his delegate; and the present decree is intended to make reparation, as far as it can be done to the unfortunate parties, who after years of anxiety and toil, were by an arbitrary act of power deprived of every hope of benefit or advantage from the fruits of their industry and care. For some of them, we grieve to say, the boon has been too late. Had these planters been left in the undisturbed enjoyment of their plantations, we do not hesitate to say that the present insurrection in Java would not have taken place. They would have formed the safest pillars on which the European influence and supremacy could rest in the native provinces; they would, to a certain degree, have interposed to check the feudal control exercised by the native chiefs over their vassals; but above all, and to this perhaps they owed their obnoxious character, they would have been a check also on the corrupt practices of the European authorities in the districts."

Then follows the decree, which is dated 17th May 1827. It cancels the decrees of the 6th and 20th May 1823, and restores residence in Java, and possession of landed property, to their former footing, under the decree of 18th August 1818. The contracts for rents of lands in the provinces between native chiefs and Europeans, in force on the 6th May 1823, are with consent of the parties to revive, the parties relinquishing claims for abusance, or retaining any indemnification for damages received. The farmers and proprietors may apply to the Commissioner-general for a moderate indemnification to the farmer for loss of time and profit. The native chiefs are *freely* to dispose of their lands, on registering the contracts of rent, and *with the approbation* of the Commissioner-general. Europeans by birth or descent, desirous of undertaking cultivation in the provinces, must apply for authority to the Commissioner-general, which will be given in preference, "until the king's decision respecting the principles of a more general system of colonization be received," to Netherlanders by birth

birth, and preferently to fixed residents. In the new contracts particular care will be taken for the general good treatment of the natives, and reasonable payment for their labour. Advances on the fixed amount are not to exceed one year's rent, otherwise "they are for account and risk of the farmer, and cannot be recovered."

Accounts from Java, to the 29th Aug., state that an armistice between the Dutch government and the chief Dipo Negoro had taken place, and that a commissioner to negociate a peace was immediately detached to the head-quarters of the rebels. The *Waterloo* man-of-war had arrived from Holland with troops.

SUMATRA.

Padang.—Extract from a private letter:—"At Padang we have been tolerably quiet till within the last few days. Colonel De Stuer went up into the interior just before Christmas, and was daily expected down again. The report of every thing was very satisfactory, and nothing evil anticipated a day or two ago. However, fifty soldiers were sent for with the utmost expedition to Priaman, and we have since learnt that the colonel's return has been cut off by the Lima or Tujuh Kota people. The cause of it we have not been able to ascertain. The officer stationed with a few men at Priaman went up immediately, and the result was, that he himself was killed with some of his men, and a few of the natives who accompanied him. The Tuanku of Priaman was wounded also, and is said to have died immediately after his return. This is an unfortunate circumstance at the present juncture, whatever may be the cause of it, because the government are not at all in circumstances to meet the exigencies of a new war. They require every man who can possibly be spared from the out-stations, to maintain their ground in Java, and then to maintain their ground is all they can do.—*Malacca Obs., May* 10.

Persia.

THE WAR.

Capture of Erivan.—The following brief despatch of General Paskewisch confirms the account of the capture of the fortress of Erivan, hitherto deemed impregnable, and which Persia considers as one of her bulwarks on this side.

"After the reduction of the fortress of Sardar Abad, General Paskewisch, with the principal corps of the army under his command, marched towards Erivan. Having arrived on the 6th of October before the walls of that city, he caused the trenches to be opened on the night of the 7th. During a siege of six days the works were carried on with great activity and skill, and a battery erected, which on the 12th had done great damage in the place. The enemy, already terrified by the news of the unexpected reduction of Sardar Abad, were thrown into consternation by the effect of our bombs and cannon, as well as by the constant and intrepid attacks of our troops. On the 19th of October, when the united battalions of the imperial guard had mounted the breach, the inhabitants implored the clemency of the conquerors; and the garrison, which till then had defended itself vigorously, and only a few moments before was still fighting desperately, laid down their arms and surrendered prisoners of war."

The loss of the besiegers is represented as extremely small.

Among the prisoners are the governor, the celebrated Hassan Khan, brother of the Sardar of Erivan; some of the most distinguished khans; three battalions of the flower of the Sarbasian troops in the army of Abbas Mirza; in all 3,000 men. There were found in the fortress thirty-five cannon, two howitzers, eight mortars, four standards, 1,500 poods of powder, a great quantity of ammunition, a considerable part of the treasures of the Sardar, and 10,000 chetwerts of corn.

Entry of the Russians into Tabreez.—The *Journal of St. Petersburgh* contains the substance of despatches from Georgia, dated 16th (28th) October, which announce the important fact of the occupation of Tabreez, the seat of Abbas Mirza's government, by the Russian troops.

Lieutenant-general Prince Eristoff, taking advantage of the terror of the Persians through the fall of Erivan, and apprized that Abbas Mirza was about to destroy the stores and provisions collected at Tabreez, quitted Maranda on the 11th October, and advanced towards that city.

In the mean time, Aliar Khan, the son-in-law and first minister of the shah, had been left to defend Tabreez. To induce the inhabitants to fight he employed menaces, exhortations, and violence: several individuals had their ears and noses cut off, and their eyes plucked out, by his orders. But all his efforts were useless; and when, on the 13th, Prince Eristoff, at five wersts from Tabreez, formed on the right bank of the river Ajatchai, and detached some troops and cannon under Major-general Pankratieff, the Sarbasians deserted Aliar Khan, took flight, and the inhabitants of the city in a body, preceded by the Imans, came to meet the Russians with demonstrations of joy. The major-general immediately entered the city, and occupied the citadel. The populace proceeded against the palace of Abbas Mirza, and committed the greatest excesses. A Russian guard was sent there without loss of

of time to drive away the pillagers, but the palace had already suffered very much. Aliar Khan concealed himself in a house. On his retreat being discovered he attempted to defend himself, but his carbine missing fire, he gave himself up to the Cossacks who surrounded him. In the number of prisoners was also Caleb Hussein Khan of Talish.

The Russians found in Tabreez forty-two pieces of cannon, 1,016 muskets, 10,250 balls, about 6,000 chetwerts of barley and wheat, munitions of war, and provisions of every kind.

Hardly had General Paskewisch received the news of the occupation of Tabreez, when a messenger arrived with a letter from Abbas Mirza, begging him to come and treat himself for peace; declaring that he was provided with full powers from the Shah. The place for the conferences was about to be determined.

On the 16th General Paskewitsch was at Maranda; on the following day he purposed marching for Tabreez with his vanguard, and was to be followed by his troops in echelons.

China.

THE TARTAR REBELLION.

The *Chinese Chronicle* of Malacca contains extracts from Peking *Gazettes*, which communicate further news respecting the war in Tartary.

The latest accounts state that the imperial troops had sustained a defeat. Not only had the second in command, Yang-yu-chun, been cut off, but three generals, or officers of the first rank, called Tootung, had also been slain.

Previous statements in the *Gazettes* were favourable. Yang-yu-chun, whose successes at Ak-su we noticed in last vol. p. 620, had obtained further victories over the rebels, killing and taking some thousands, capturing standards, muskets, and horses innumerable! The general represented that the soldiers suffered much from the cold; whereupon the emperor ordered them ten taels a man, to provide necessaries. The Board of Revenue is commanded to issue two millions of taels, in addition to four millions already advanced to the commissariat in Kan-suh province.

A division of the imperial guards have been sent from Peking to join the army in Tartary, under a general named Woolung-ah, who has complained to the emperor of the conduct of some of the officers, in insulting the local civilians, kicking and flogging every body about them, and conducting themselves in an arrogant manner. The general says the spirit manifested by these officers in Kan-suh province will be still more injurious as they advance further into Tartary. He has degraded some of them.

A despatch from Chang-ling, the Chinese commander-in-chief in Tartary, reports that a considerable number of the rebel chiefs had fallen in the battle of Aksa; they had come from Cashgar, Yarkand, and other places. The advance of the grand army, it is consequently concluded by his majesty, will be easy. The emperor laments the fate of General Kingtseang (the Chinese resident at Cashgar), who fell when the Chinese troops were defeated by the rebels.

It appears that 10,000 camels are employed in transporting provisions and stores to the army in Tartary. The emperor has ordered the proper officers to watch strictly on the commissariat.

The Chinese are said to have offered in sacrifice four of the Mahomedan rebels to the manes of those who have fallen during the contest.

DESCRIPTION OF THE EMPEROR.

An article in the *Chinese Chronicle*, dated Canton, gives a description of his imperial majesty, which is curious, if contained in any published record. "The emperor," it says, "is now in his forty-sixth year. In early life he was passionately fond of martial exercises, archery, horsemanship, &c. To increase his muscular strength he took medicinal preparations, called strengthening pills, which occasioned the loss of his teeth. He is tall, lank, hollow-cheeked, black-visaged, toothless, and consequently prominent chinned."

CHINESE CANT.

One of the Tartar grandees has sent a flowery despatch (which appears in one of the gazettes) from among the Eleuths to his Majesty, complimenting him on the felicity conferred by the Ta-tsing dynasty on all their numerous subjects, which he proves by announcing that there is an old woman, the mother of a soldier, who is in her hundred and first year. The dews of four emperors have descended and blessed her now hoary head. She has seen a hundred springs and autumns; and now with sweet bits in her mouth she draws after her a numerous progeny of little children that have descended from her. The tender branches shoot up beautifully, whilst the old stock yet remains. Old Mrs. Par-ta-hoo can still grasp her staff, and ramble under the renovating influences of his sacred Majesty's benevolent rule, &c. &c. Imperial reply, with the vermillion pencil, "Let the Board of Rites attend to it! Respect this!"

CRIME IN CHINA.

The autumnal death-warrants, signed by the emperor at eight successive periods this year, amount to 581. In Canton fifty-one are to be executed within forty days after the signing of the warrant. In Kwang-se twenty-five. In Sze-chuen province ninety-four are to be executed within the same period. There are nine to be executed who were tried before the emperor; their crimes are not specified. One death-warrant is for the execution of a member of the imperial family, named Chung-gan. His offence is thus stated: "in consequence of Shaou-king-pang refusing to allow Chung-gan to gamble in his house, Chung-gan brought a party, who with sticks beat and wounded Shaou-king-pang; after which Chung-gan ordered his party to inflict reiterated stabs, with a small knife, which caused the death of Shaou-king-pang. According to law (the emperor observes) he should be strangled on the cross. The court for the imperial kindred have presented the yellow list, attesting the facts. This is a case which the law cannot excuse. But I consider that Chung-gan is a branch of the imperial house, and therefore I command that Tsin-hang (officer of the Imperial Court) forthwith conduct this criminal to the tombs of his ancestors, and in their sight strangle him to death, for a warning to cruel and profligate members of the imperial house."

CONSUMPTION OF FOREIGN COTTON.

The following is a statement of the stock and consumption of this article for the twelve months ending 1st of April 1827:

	Bengal.	Bombay.	Mad.
Old stock and imported	97,600	132,100	16,000
On hand 1st April 1827	42,600	36,100	8,000
Consumption..... Bales	55,000	96,000	8,000

St. Helena.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

St. Helena Artillery.

Castle, James' Fort, May 21, 1827.—Capt. D. K. Pritchard to be major v. H. H. Pritchard invalided; date of rank 21st May 1827.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. G. A. Den Taaffe to be capt. of a comp., v. T. J. B. Cole invalided; dated as above.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. R. Armstrong to be capt. of a comp., v. H. Broadway invalided; dated as above.

Lieut. D. O'Connor to be capt. of a comp., v. D. K. Pritchard prom.; dated as above.

2d-Lieut. S. F. Armstrong to be lieut., v. Den Taaffe prom.; dated as above.

2d-Lieut. C. E. Smith to be lieut., v. R. Armstrong prom.; dated as above.

Capt. R. Armstrong to be commissary of military stores, v. H. Broadway.

Lieut. W. K. Doveton to be adj., v. R. Armstrong.

St. Helena Regiment.

Sept. 13, 1827.—Ens. W. P. Sampson to be lieut. v. James Ramsay retired from service; date of rank 13th Sept. 1827.

Cadet J. R. C. Mason to be ens., v. Sampson prom.; dated as above.

DEATH.

June 4. In this island, Capt. T. J. B. Cole, of the St. Helena Artillery, in his 45th year, 24 of which were passed in the service of the Hon. Company. Capt. C. filled for nine years the arduous and responsible situation of town major in the garrison of James' Town.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, July 13, 1827.

Government Securities.

Buy.	Rs. As.		Rs. As.	Sell.
Prem.	25 8	Remittable Loan 6 per ct.	24 8	Prem.
Disc.	0 12	Five per ct. Loan	1 4	Disc.
Disc.	0 1	New 5 per cent. Loan	0 4	Disc.

Rates of Exchange.

On London, 6 months' sight, — to buy 1s. 11d. — to sell 2s. 1d. per Sicca Rupee.
On Madras, 30 days' ditto, 92 to 98 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.
On Bombay, ditto, 94 to 96 Sicca Rupees per 100 Bombay Rupees.
Bank Shares.—Prem.—to buy 5,900—to sell 5,000.

Madras, July 19, 1827.

Government Securities.

Six per cent. Bengal Remittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 350 Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. ..... 26½ Prem.
At a Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, *viz.* 106¾ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 24½ Prem.

Five per cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 350 Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. ..... ¾ Prem.
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, *viz.* 106¾ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 2¾ Disc.

Bombay, Aug. 11, 1827.

A Five per cent. Loan open.

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 1s. 9d. per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 107 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 99½ Bom. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.

Singapore, July 7, 1827.

Exchange.

Gov. Bills on Bengal, at 30 days' sight, per 100 Sp. Ds., 207 Sic. Rs.
Private Bills on ditto—none.
Private Bills on London, per Sp. Ds. 4s. 2d.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East India House, Dec. 19.

A quarterly general Court of Proprietors of East India Stock was this day held at the Company's house in Leadenhall-street.

The minutes of the last court having been read,

The *Chairman* (the Hon. H. Lindsay) said—" I have to acquaint the court, that the accounts and statements from Bengal, necessary for preparing the general state of the Company's affairs in respect to India, to the 1st of May 1826, and in respect to England, to the 1st of May 1827, were not received at this house until yesterday morning; and that the said general state of the Company's affairs required by the 5th section of the 1st chapter of the By Laws cannot therefore, at present, be prepared so as to comply with the direction of the By Law."

EAST INDIA VOLUNTEERS.

The *Chairman*.—" I have to acquaint the court, that a statement of the expense incurred on account of the regiment of Royal East India Volunteers, for the year ending the 31st of July last (which was £3,749. 15*s*. 10*d*.), and an estimate of the expense of the next year (which was £3,957) are laid before the proprietors, agreeably to the General Court's resolution of the 22d of March, 1820."

HALF YEAR'S DIVIDEND.

The *Chairman*.—" It is appointed at this court to consider of a dividend on the capital stock of the Company, for the half year commencing on the 5th of July last, and ending on the 5th of January next. On this subject the Court of Directors have come to a resolution, which shall now be read."

" At a Court of Directors, held on Tuesday " the 18th December, 1827,—Resolved unani- " mously,—That it be recommended to the Gene- " ral Court to be held to-morrow, to declare a " dividend of five and a quarter per cent. on the " capital stock of this Company, for the half year " commencing the 5th July last, and ending the " 5th January next."

Resolution read, put, and agreed to unanimously.

GRANT TO CAPT. T. BUCHANAN.

The *Chairman*.—" I have to acquaint the court, that it is made *special* for the purpose of laying before the proprietors, for their approbation, a resolution of the Court of Directors of the 5th inst. granting to Captain Thomas Buchanan, the present superintendent of the Bombay marine, a pension of £800 per annum, on the grounds therein stated. The resolution shall now be read."

The clerk read the resolution as follows:—

" To the General Court of Proprietors of the " United Company of Merchants of England " trading to the East Indies.

" The Court of Directors of the said United " Company, in pursuance of the By Law, cap. 6, " sec. 19, do hereby report, that they have passed " a resolution in the words or to the effect fol- " lowing, that is to say:

" At a Court of Directors, held on Wednesday " the 5th December, 1827,—Resolved,—That it " having been deemed necessary, in consequence " of the grant by his Majesty of defined rank to " the officers of the Bombay marine, and in re- " ference to the intention to subject that corps to " naval discipline, to appoint a captain of the " royal navy to the situation of superintendent of " the marine, by which arrangement Captain " Thomas Buchanan, the present superintendent, " will be removed from that office; this Court " considers Captain Buchanan to possess an equit- " able claim to compensation in some degree pro- " portioned to the value of the office for the pe- " riod during which he would probably have con- " tinued to hold it, but for the court's arrange- " ments.—That with this view, Captain Bucha- " nan be granted a pension of eight hundred pounds " per annum, to commence from the date of his " quitting office, subject to the approbation of " the General Court of Proprietors, and of the " Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of " India."

" That the ground upon which the said pension " is recommended, is the claim which the court " considers Captain Buchanan to possess to com- " pensation, in consequence of his removal under " the arrangements adverted to in the foregoing " resolution, from the office of superintendent of " the Bombay marine.

" The documents upon which the court's reso- " lution has been formed are hereunto annexed, " all of which is submitted to the General Court."

The *Chairman* said, that previously to his proceeding to make the motion with which he should conclude, he thought it necessary to offer a few words to the General Court, as to the grounds on which this grant was proposed; and he could assure the court, that the removal of Capt. Buchanan was not occasioned by his not having performed his duty with propriety and diligence; but his Majesty having been graciously pleased, at the recommendation of the Lord High Admiral, upon the application of the Court of Directors, to give to the officers of the Bombay marine rank relatively with those of his Majesty's navy, it was deemed necessary to appoint to the head of the marine a naval officer of his Majesty's service, and a post-captain of intelligence and experience has been selected accordingly. He could appeal to his colleagues, how anxious they all had been to procure,

and

and how much gratified they all had felt at having obtained this distinguished honour for the Bombay marine, a corps which had been described by that gallant officer, now unhappily no more (Commodore Sir T. Brisbane), as having vied with his Majesty's navy in the performance of their arduous and important duties during the Burmese war. This being the case, he thought the court would feel that it would be most unjust to have superseded Capt. Buchanan, the present superintendent of the Bombay marine, without affording him a fair remuneration. As he had before observed, Captain Buchanan's removal from this important office was not in consequence of his not being able to execute his duties in a fitting manner, but for the purpose of giving effect and consistency to the arrangement under which officers of the Bombay marine are to rank with officers of corresponding rank in his Majesty's navy. Under these circumstances, he hoped the court would agree to the compensation proposed. That compensation had been calculated on the disappointment experienced by Captain Buchanan, and on the belief that if he had remained in the situation of superintendent as long as his health would probably have permitted him to continue in that office, he would have fairly saved a sum more than equal to purchase him an annuity of £800 a year. The hon. Chairman concluded by moving:—

"That this Court approve of the resolution of "the Court of Directors of the 5th inst. granting "to Captain Thomas Buchanan, the present superintendent of the Bombay marine, a pension "of £800 per annum, on the grounds therein "stated, subject to the confirmation of another "General Court."

The *Deputy Chairman* seconded the motion.

Captain *Maxfield*.—As the Court of Directors had proposed to grant a pension of £800 per annum for life to Capt. Buchanan, on the score of disappointment, he begged to ask a few questions. First, what was the period of time during which Captain Buchanan held the office of superintendent?

The *Chairman*.—"He has held the office since the retirement of Captain Meriton, that is, two years."

Captain *Maxfield*.—Then, for two years service, along with his disappointment in not being allowed to hold his situation longer, the court was called on to grant Capt. Buchanan £800 a year. He would ask farther, whether the Court of Directors did not contemplate, in the year 1823 (before the death or retirement of Mr. Meriton, before Capt. Buchanan had obtained the situation of superintendent), the arrangement for the improvement of the marine which had recently taken place? Such he had reason to believe was the fact; and, consequently, sufficient time had been afforded to anticipate the inconvenience which must result from allowing Capt. Buchanan to assume the appointment of superintendent. The hon. Chairman had stated, in answer to his first question, that Mr. Buchanan had only filled the office of superintendent for two years; and it was quite evident that a pension of £800 per annum for life, unconnected with any distinguished services, formed no plea for such a grant. If, however, the appointment of Captain Buchanan was for any distinguished services rendered by that gentleman, and not merely a matter of favouritism, his friends and patrons could have no reluctance in setting forth such services, and establishing such claims. He (Captain Maxfield) knew nothing of him or his merits, and had that to learn from those who bestowed such ample reward. Capt. Buchanan went to India as naval storekeeper; and as the court had contemplated, long before Mr. Meriton's coming away, the arrangements which had since been made for the marine, he was at a loss to conceive why Mr. Buchanan should not have remained as he was, merely in the situation of naval storekeeper, except it were to set up a claim to the proposed pension. This fully exhibited the inexpediency of the Court of Directors' forestalling appointments before the persons holding such appointments died or resigned, as it evidently produced embarrassment, and prevented changes and improvements which might render the service more efficient, while it fully accounted for many of the difficulties and objections in that house towards improving the condition of the marine. If such disappointments as that which had been stated, were a valid reason for giving a pension of £800 a-year for life, many deserving officers would have good reason to claim a similar pension, although the favoured few only would be able to secure it. He believed that the successor to Commodore Hayes had been some time appointed, and was, he understood, residing in Scotland, and not in India, to await the commodore's death or resignation. It appeared, therefore, that the having a successor on the spot was no consideration in forming such appointment; but it exhibited the court's thirst for patronage, which did not wait for a vacancy, but anticipated it. Now, as Commodore Hayes obstinately lived, and he hoped would long continue to live, Captain Jamieson, his intended successor was, no doubt, equally disappointed with Captain Buchanan; and, consequently, some grounds might be pleaded to grant him a pension also. He thought the the notorious inefficiency and neglected state of the Bombay marine, under the

late government, afforded ample proof how little benefit it derived from superintendents. As a proof of the inefficiency of the Bombay Marine, let them look to the force sent round to Ava. They would there find sufficient reason for censuring the superintendent. The *Hastings* frigate was not fit to act even as a transport ship. Although sailors were starving in the streets, she was badly manned. Some time before she had been sent on this expedition, the frigate had been employed as a floating church, and, though she had been built three years, yet her equipments were wholly incomplete. If the superintendent was not accountable for this, he should like to know who was. Her commander was a respectable old officer—but he was not responsible for the defects which he (Capt. Maxfield) had pointed out. Considering the neglected state of the Bombay Marine, it was evident to him that longevity alone could enable a man to retire from the service with any degree of comfort. He was quite aware, as the Court of Directors had decided on this grant, how futile and useless all attempts would be to prevent its accomplishment; for those who proposed such measure were certain of securing an overwhelming majority. In his opinion, so far as principle went, £8000 might as well have been proposed as £800. The governing power would have carried the larger sum as securely as the smaller; and he really felt obliged to them for not having proposed £8000 a year instead of £800. So objectionable, however, was the proposition to him, that he would oppose it to the uttermost. Even if he stood alone, he would hold up his hand against it.

The *Chairman*.—"The question of the hon. proprietor is, whether Capt. Buchanan was appointed before, or after, application had been made to the Lord High Admiral for this arrangement relative to the Bombay Marine. The appointment was made before that application, and with respect to Capt. Buchanan having been appointed store-keeper, he was acting in that subordinate and inferior situation for several years. That the Court of Directors had a right to appoint to the situation of superintendent, no one can possibly call in question, and that right they had exercised when Mr. Meriton retired. With respect to the marine force that had been sent to Ava, I am not ready (continued the hon. chairman) to take the hon. proprietor's *ipse dixit* as to its completeness or inefficiency. I am sure that Sir James Brisbane would not have bestowed upon the corps that praise which is to be found in his public dispatches, if it had not been deserved. As to the hon. proprietor's assertion that longevity alone can enable an officer to retire from the Bombay Marine with comfort, he himself furnishes, in his own person, an argument to the contrary: he himself proves that great longevity is not necessary to acquire a competence in the Bombay Marine. We have had the hon. proprietor's company for some years, which shews that longevity is not absolutely required for the acquisition of fortune in that service. As I cannot see any validity in the objections of the hon. proprietor, I hope that the Court will agree to the proposition."

Capt. *Maxfield*.—"The hon. Chairman has mistaken my question. I ask, whether it was not in contemplation to make this arrangement in 1823? and whether the Court of Directors had not a correspondence with the Board of Control before Mr. Meriton retired?"

The *Chairman*.—"Capt. Buchanan was appointed long before the arrangement was in progress. The Court of Directors had for many years wished to place the Bombay Marine on that efficient and respectable footing which was now established. There is no doubt of that (continued the hon. Chairman). The subject has occupied the attention of the court for a long time past; certainly ever since I have had a seat in the direction; and I can assure the hon. proprietor, who is connected with the Marine service, that it is not from any want of application whatever, or from any want of zeal or diligence on our part, that the arrangement was not carried into effect sooner."

Mr. *Hume* rose to object to the present grant, not with reference to its amount, considerable as it was, but because he felt that, if the principle were once allowed, if such a precedent were once established, there were very few gentlemen in India who might not, at one time or other, come forward with similar claims. It appeared to him to be most extraordinary, that the proprietors should be called on to grant any gentleman a pension after only two years' service. Many individuals, after serving for 25 or 30 years, retired without receiving any such reward as was here proposed. Here was his friend Capt. Maxfield, after twenty-five years hard and useful service—had he been remunerated in this way? It was true, he had been enabled to retire, he had escaped maladies which others had fallen victims to, but still his observation with respect to longevity might be perfectly correct. After twenty-five years service, he had retired on a pension of £290 a year; while a gentleman taken out of another corps, whose situation had been entirely different, was to receive £800 a year after two years' service as superintendent of the Bombay Marine; and that, too, on the most extraordinary of all grounds, namely, that he was not

allowed to remain long enough in the situation to accumulate that fortune which he otherwise would have amassed. Now, when bankruptcies were common in India—when trade was not in a flourishing state—when the expenditure of the Company exceeded their revenue, it was, he conceived, extremely wrong to come forward with such a proposition. He would put a plain and fair question to any one who heard him, and he conceived, if answered fairly, that answer would prove that the present proceeding was not called for. He admitted that Capt. Buchanan had held this situation, that he had performed its duties efficiently, and that he was removed under peculiar circumstances. But he would ask, whether the court could not provide for him in any other way but by this pension—by this most objectionable mode? Was there no office to which his services might have been transferred? Had not the master-intendant at Madras, Capt. Grant, died? Why not place Capt. Buchanan in the situation which thus became vacant? Why, as they were creating other situations in India, was not one of them reserved for that gentleman? Surely it was not too much to ask, when the finances of the Company were in such a state, that the directors should have preferred this course to that which had been adopted. If they had applied to the government of India to appoint Capt. Buchanan to the first vacant situation that occurred, he would have been provided for, and the Company would have been saved this extravagant pension. On these grounds, grounds which were strictly connected with principle, he hoped the court in general would resist, as he meant to do, the motion that was now submitted to them. The proprietors, it ought to be observed, had no documents before them on which they could proceed regularly. Let the amount of the Company's debts, an account of their means to meet those demands, and a statement of the extent of their pension list, be laid before the proprietors, and then gentlemen would be able to say whether they could or ought to add to their burdens the additional extravagance of giving a pension of £800 per annum to a gentleman for two years' labour in this service. He did not blame the directors for endeavouring to bring the new arrangement into operation as speedily as possible. He knew the anxiety which the executive body had manifested, for some years, to see the Bombay marine placed on a better footing than that on which it had stood for a long period. But he believed, in the arrangement which had been made, the government had secured the appointment of their own superintendent.

The *Chairman*.—"There is no such arrangement. The appointment rests with the Court of Directors. The Admiralty has only to approve of their choice."

Mr. *Hume* continued.—Captain Buchanan, it was affirmed, and he believed it, had performed his duties efficiently; and therefore he regretted to hear that the Court of Directors should have gone so far out of their way to cast a stigma of disgrace on that gentleman, by removing him from his situation; and that they should next come forward and call on the Proprietors to heal the wound which they had inflicted, by granting this pension to him. He contended, that they had no right to grant a pension on any such capricious principles, if principles they could be called, as had been advanced in support of the motion. It was only two years since Capt. Buchanan had been appointed to this office; and, therefore, to call on the proprietors now for a pension of £800 a-year, was not only most extraordinary, but most improper. He hoped his gallant friend (Capt. Maxfield) would take the sense of the court on this proposition. If no one else supported him, he (Mr. Hume) would willingly second his efforts; and he hoped that those who heard the statement of his gallant friend and his own, would pause before they agreed to this extravagant grant.

Mr. *Gahagan* said, that when he entered the court he had not intended to speak on this subject; but, after what he had heard, he deemed it necessary to make some observations. He had thought that the new arrangement had been effected without any cession from the Company to the Crown;—that it was a matter agreed on for mutual convenience;—that it was considered, if the marine service were placed under an officer of his Majesty's navy, that it would be better both for the King's government and for the Company's government. But it appeared that this was not the exact state of the case. He had now learned something more; he had learned that, during the whole proceeding, in its conception, progress, and execution, the leaving to the Crown the approval of the appointment was determined on. They were told, in the same breath, that Captain Buchanan was to be removed, not because that proceeding would be any convenience to the Crown or to the Company, but because another gentleman, a King's officer, had been selected; and though this alteration had been contemplated for a series of years, yet the removal of one individual, and the appointment of another in his place, in consequence of that projected alteration, had been determined on, without giving the person holding the situation any hint that a certain arrangement was in pro-

gress

gress, and that he would be removed in the course of two years. It would have been candid to have given such a notification. This, however, had not been done. They abruptly turned round on the superintendent, and said, "We turn you out"—to do what?—"to give you a much better thing—£800 a year, which is far more advantageous than the emoluments you now receive." This was a very bad system; it was increasing their pension list most unnecessarily and unwarrantably. It was turning out one man, without any reason—not to gratify Sir C. Malcolm, or any other person, but merely because they wanted a King's officer at the head of the service, the appointment of whom was to be approved of by government. One point struck him very forcibly: he alluded to the mode of remunerating Capt. Buchanan, who was connected with the marine service. He could state a case that had occurred in the civil service, which appeared to him to be analogous. One of the most efficient civil officers that India ever possessed, had thought fit to abolish certain judicial offices. Did he say, "Mr. A., B., or C., you shall be remunerated with a pension?" No; but he said, "You shall lie by until something can be done for you." This was a plain principle, an intelligible doctrine, which every one could understand, and of which every one must approve. In the present case, the proper course would be to look out for some situation for Capt. Buchanan. When this point was touched upon before, an hon. gentleman said, "No, no!" as if no such situation could be found. But it appeared, from a statement which they had that day heard, that an officer of a very high class had died since this new arrangement was in contemplation. This must prove to the court, that the possible case might arise, where a place might start up fit to be occupied by one whom they would otherwise be called on to pension. If, having removed an individual from office in order to carry a certain plan into effect, they found themselves, after using due diligence, unable to appoint him to another situation, then they might come to that court, and say, "We have, *primâ facie*, done injustice to this person, and we ask you to remunerate him. We have tried to get him a situation, but we cannot." Even this application might be refused, but certainly with a much worse grace than the present, for here they had put out one efficient man merely to put in another; and they had not endeavoured to procure a new situation for the individual ejected, but applied at once for a pension.

The *Chairman*.—"It was essentially necessary, when his Majesty conferred naval rank, that the person at the head of the Bombay Marine should possess naval rank also, which Capt. Buchanan did not, as not belonging to the service. In that point of view it was positively and essentially necessary, for carrying the new arrangement into effect, that a judicious naval officer should be selected. The hon. proprietor who spoke last but one, (Mr. Hume) has observed, that the Government, it seemed, would have the authority to appoint; this, however, was not the fact. The officer is to be appointed by the Court of Directors, and is removable at the pleasure of the court. The permission of Government is required for a King's officer to accept a situation of this nature, and Government do no more than approve of the person selected by the court. The system could not work unless an officer who was of rank in his Majesty's navy were placed at the head of the marine. I think, therefore, as this necessity existed, that nothing could be harder or more unfair than to remove Capt. Buchanan from his situation, the duties of which he has performed with perfect satisfaction to his employers, without granting him a just remuneration. As to the master-attendantship at Madras, that situation was filled before this arrangement was completed; and even if it had been otherwise, it does not appear to me that it would have been an expedient measure to have placed Capt. Buchanan, a man considerably advanced in life, in a situation, the duties of which could be far more efficiently performed by a young man, such, for instance, as the gentleman who has been appointed to the office. With respect to finding some other situation for Capt. Buchanan, it should be recollected, that he stood so high that no office of equal rank could be found for him; and certainly no gentleman could be called on to lower himself, when it was found necessary, on account of circumstances with which he had nothing to do, to remove him from a particular post. Capt. Buchanan was at the head of a department, and could not be expected to take an inferior situation."

General *Thornton* said, he knew nothing of the merits of this case, except from what he had learned that day; but, from what he had collected from both sides of the bar, he felt himself under the necessity of opposing the present motion. He had not looked at the documents—and, he must observe, that, from the explanation given by the hon. Chairman, he was not put in possession of the merits of the case. There were several points on which he wished for information. In the first place, he did not know what the situation of superintendent was worth annually—and next, he should wish to be informed what was the age of Captain Buchanan. The hon. Chairman had not stated what the value of the appointment was

was—neither had he intimated what was Capt. Buchanan's age. Now a knowledge of these things was very material, in judging of the propriety of a grant of £800 a-year. It certainly appeared to him, from what the hon. Chairman had himself stated, that a pension of £800 per annum was too much. The ground on which the application had been made for this sum was, that if Capt. Buchanan had remained in the service for a certain time he would have saved more than sufficient to purchase an annuity of the amount proposed. Now it was one thing to obtain by service such an annuity—but it was a very different thing to arrive at the same object without service. In this point of view, it appeared to him that the grant proposed was a great deal too large. The hon. Chairman had stated, that no situation of sufficient importance could be found for Capt. Buchanan; but surely, if not at the present moment, another situation fit for that gentleman might become vacant at no distant period; and a man like Capt. Buchanan, who, it was admitted, was perfectly able to serve, might wait a little until another office was ready for him, and, in the mean time, a suitable compensation could be bestowed on him. That proposition ought, in his opinion, to form the groundwork of an amendment. If Capt. Buchanan was a gentleman of such an age as would allow him to give his services to the Company for some years longer, he thought that, instead of dismissing him with a pension of £800 per annum, they were bound to find him some other employment. They assuredly were not justified in thus throwing him as a burden on the revenue of the Company. Under all these circumstances, he must, with great regret, declare his intention of opposing the grant, which was, in his opinion, a most unwarrantable one. On the hon. Chairman's own shewing, it was excessive—far beyond what it ought to be. He hoped, therefore, that it would be withdrawn, and that provision would be made for Capt. Buchanan, until such time as a new situation was provided for him.

The *Chairman*—"If the hon. proprietor had read the papers, he would have seen it stated, that Capt. Buchanan's salary was 3,500 rupees a month. With regard to his age, I think, from having known him for many years, that he is about 54 or 55; but I speak merely from personal knowledge."

Mr. *Weeding*.—The hon. proprietor who spoke second in the present debate, had expressed his surprise at the proposition now under discussion; and had contended, that Capt. Buchanan ought to be provided for in some other way: now, it would be proper, in deciding this question, to inquire, in the first place, under what circumstances that gentleman had been removed; and it would be found that that proceeding was adopted for the purpose of benefiting the Company. Capt. Buchanan had been removed for the purpose of making way for a beneficial change, for a decided improvement in their marine system. This being the fact, would it not be unjust to say to that gentleman, "we have removed you, for our convenience, from a high situation; but we will not grant you an adequate remuneration; you shall take another situation—but that situation shall be a grade lower than that which you now hold." Was it not more worthy of their character to say to this gentleman, "as you have been removed, in order that a new plan should be adopted, you shall have a pension, such as it is proper for us to give, and for you to accept?" Gentlemen had laid much stress on the plea of "disappointment" being urged in support of this grant. He knew nothing about the alleged disappointment—he could see none—but he thought that the mere removal of Capt. Buchanan from an important situation, was a sufficient reason for granting this pension of £800 a year. The executive body, in their discretion, had deemed it necessary to introduce a change of system in the marine service—and to carry that change into effect, they (as he conceived very properly) thought it was advisable to employ a king's officer. Hence arose the removal of Capt. Buchanan—and that removal fairly called for remuneration. For one thing he gave very great credit to the Court of Directors, in their arrangement of this matter; it was that, in effecting the long-projected change, they had preserved, unimpaired, the power and privileges of the East India Company. Long before the hon. proprietor (Mr. Hume) was a member of that court, it had been considered a most desirable object to procure naval rank for the Bombay marine. For many years the executive body had paid attention to that subject—and so intent were they on it, that, to attain their object, had they not acted wisely and prudently, they might have given up to his Majesty's government the *appointment of the officer*; but they had managed so as to keep their power in their own hands—and government had merely the approval of their choice. He thanked them for their care; and he should cheerfully vote for the proposed pension, which he conceived to be nothing more than an equivalent for Capt. Buchanan's removal.

Mr. *Hume* moved as an amendment,

"That this Court disagrees with the resolution of the Court of Directors for granting a pension of £800 a-year to Capt. Buchanan, superintendent of the Bombay Marine, and recommends him to be appointed to the first vacant office in India, suitable to his talents and rank."

The hon. proprietor observed, that the only arguments opposed to his proposition for placing Capt. Buchanan in another office, and thus providing for him, were, first,

first, his age, and next, his rank. Now, he would answer both these objections. In the first place he must observe, that the hon. proprietor (Mr. Weeding) was very unfortunate in not having heard the hon. Chairman's address, because the hon. Chairman had distinctly stated that Capt. Buchanan had been disappointed—that an opportunity had not been afforded to him for accumulating as much as he would have done had he not been removed—and this was urged as a ground for the grant. The hon. proprietor had dismissed altogether the question of disappointment, and rested Capt. Buchanan's claim entirely on the ground of his having been removed. But why might he not be placed in another situation? It was answered that there was no situation sufficiently exalted for him, and that it would be degrading to place him in one that was in the least inferior to that which he had previously held. Any person that recollected Mr. Anderson, who was superintendent of the Bombay Marine when he (Mr. Hume) was in India, would find a case in point. He had been removed from the Bombay Marine; he afterwards acted as master attendant at Madras, and he did not feel himself disgraced by it.

The *Chairman*.—"Mr. Anderson was Marine storekeeper."

Mr. *Hume*.—That gentleman came to England, and when commissioned to proceed to Madras, he offered no opposition to the appointment on the score of rank. Now, as to the plea of age, he would say, that if Capt. Buchanan were old, he must have been old when he took the situation, for two years could not make any great difference. He did not, however, appear to be much older than he (Mr. Hume) was; therefore he thought the plea of age was bad. He recollected Capt. Rees, who went out with him to India, when 60 years old—and yet he did not think himself too old to act as master-attendant at Madras. He contended, therefore, that no plea whatever existed on the score of age. He hoped that the Court would support his amendment, leaving it in the hands of the executive body and the government together to find out an eligible situation for Capt. Buchanan.

Capt. *Maxfield*.—As the hon. Chairman seemed to think that the giving Capt. Buchanan the appointment of master-attendant, which became vacant at Madras, in lieu of the proposed pension, was objectionable, on the ground that it would be degrading to that gentleman, he begged leave to remind the hon. Chairman that a former superintendent, Mr. R. Anderson (as had been noticed by his hon. friend), after having served in that office for several years, willingly took the situation of master-attendant. That individual, who had long held the office of superintendent, with no less credit to himself than benefit to the service, was afterwards appointed master-attendant at Madras; therefore, if such an appointment were degrading, he was degraded by those who ought to have sheltered him from degradation—and it remained for the court to explain such inconsistency. He believed, however, that no degradation was intended or inflicted. The master-attendantship at Madras was a very good birth—well paid and little to do—without responsibility; and such degradation, he believed, would be readily submitted to by the most meritorious and deserving officers of their service.

The *Chairman*.—"Capt. Anderson never was superintendent. He was naval store-keeper, not superintendent."

Mr. *Weeding* believed that Mr. Anderson had been superintendent; but the difference between the two cases was this: Mr Anderson retired from choice; he came home, and experienced poverty, in consequence of which he accepted the inferior appointment; while Capt. Buchanan was removed for a particular purpose.

Capt. *Maxfield* continued.—He had no hesitation in saying, that when Mr Anderson resigned, he was universally lamented by every officer of the marine service. He had served long, and attached the officers to him. After remaining some years in England, whether in poverty or not he did not know, and if he did, as a friend he would say nothing about it, he did not feel himself degraded in taking the situation of master-attendant at Madras, the pay and emoluments of which situation were as great as those of the superintendent of marine, and the labour much less. The reason of the unwillingness manifested to provide for Capt. Buchanan in a similar way was obvious. The transfer of Mr. Buchanan to any other vacant appointment, instead of a pension, would have the effect of curtailing the patronage of the Directors by the loss of one appointment, and that would be really no less degrading than unreasonable. The practice of pensioning off their servants without solicitation on the part of the latter was liable to numerous objections, and he begged to state an occurrence of that sort at Calcutta, which was done in the teeth of an Act of Parliament, and contrary to the by-laws of the Company. A short time ago the Supreme Government, unsolicited, placed the secretary of the Marine Board at Calcutta on a pension of 500 rupees per month, or £750 per annum, and appointed a civilian in his place as secretary. Thus provided, the members being all civilians, some sort of nautical knowledge was deemed necessary to avoid the ridiculous, and a gentleman of the country merchant service, was then appointed as assistant secretary, by which happy arrangement you are now paying three secretaries at one time. The pensioned

sioned secretary now resided in England; his pension was drawn at Calcutta, and remitted by his agent. Thus the act which prohibited the Court of Directors, from granting more than £200 per annum without the sanction of this General Court and the Board of Control, was completely frustrated; he had in his eye one of the late members of the Marine Board when such judicious arrangement was made, and if he had erred in his statement that gentleman could put him right.

Col. *L. Stanhope* was of opinion that this grant could not be sanctioned except on one principle, and that was the principle of corruption. The fact, as he understood, was, that Capt. Buchanan was a brother-in-law of Lord Melville.—*(No, no!)* Then he was wrong on that point. *(A laugh!)* He objected to this measure in all its bearings. In the first place, he thought it exceedingly improper to place the captain of an East-Indiaman at the head of the Bombay Marine. How, he asked, would the navy like it, if the situation of commander of one of his Majesty's fleets were to be filled up by a British merchant? The cases were exactly similar. Again, he objected to a man's receiving a pension of £800 a-year, after only two years' service. It had not been stated, that, previous to Capt. Buchanan's appointment as superintendent, he had signalized himself by any great exertion in the Company's service; and, under all the circumstances, the grant to him of £800 a-year appeared to be quite exorbitant. He doubted whether the Court of Proprietors had any right to grant a pension that would extend beyond the limits of the Company's charter. The late Mr. Canning objected to the vote of £5,000 a-year to the late Marquis of Hastings on that express ground; and, therefore, it struck him that the grant now under consideration was unlawful. They might grant a pension until the expiration of the charter, but not beyond that time. The selecting an officer of the British navy (the most distinguished service that ever existed in the world) to preside over the Bombay Marine, might be a very good measure; but he thought it somewhat hard on the officers of that Marine, experienced men, like Capt. Maxfield and others, to have a king's officer thus put over their heads. The best course, in his opinion, would be, if the Marine were not efficient, to do it away, and to new-model the system completely. What had been urged by his hon. friend (Mr. Hume) was the most proper proceeding that could be adopted—let the executive body give this gentleman an appointment equivalent to that which he had lost. But, even if they could not do this, still the pension could not be defended. The hon. gent. opposite (Mr. Weeding) had advanced an extraordinary argument—one that appeared to be somewhat illogical. He said that Capt. Buchanan had been removed, but that he was not disappointed. Now he contended, that Capt. B. could not be removed from a situation worth 3,500 rupees a month without being disappointed.—*(A laugh!)* He (Col. S.) would set the hon. proprietor's logic right. Capt. Buchanan was to get a pension of £800 a-year, and *therefore* he was not disappointed. He considered the whole proceeding to be a job, and nothing but a job.

The *Chairman*.—"The gallant officer opened his speech by manifesting a wish to accuse the Court of Directors of getting up this job, as he calls it, because Capt. Buchanan was a connexion of Lord Melville—now the plain answer to that is, that Capt. Buchanan is *not* the brother-in-law of the noble lord, and I here stand up in my place and state, that till this morning, I never had any solicitation whatsoever on this subject: this morning I received a letter relative to it—but, with that exception, I never heard a word or hint about the matter. With respect to what has been said as to the situation of master-attendant at Madras, I must observe, that no man ever filled a very difficult and arduous office with more efficiency than the late Capt. Grant, while he held that post. Sir James Brisbane has declared that Capt. Grant's exertions, during the late war with the Burmese, were most extraordinary, and that the success of that war depended in a considerable degree on those exertions—therefore the situation of master-attendant at Madras cannot be justly considered as a trifling or unimportant one. After all that has been said, I continue of opinion that there never was a more just or honourable proposal before the court than the present."

Col. *L. Stanhope*, in explanation, observed, that he did not mean to say any thing personal to any gentleman, and least of all to the hon. Chairman. As to solicitation, when men saw that their peculiar interests were well taken care of, there was no need of solicitation, by letter or otherwise. They would connive at that which tended to their benefit, and it required a strong mind to resist that indirect system of corruption.

The *Chairman* then put the question—"That the original words stand part of the question," which the Chairman declared to be carried in the affirmative.

Mr. *Hume*, however, demanded a division; when there appeared—

For the original motion.....38
Against it.....12

Majority in favour of the grant 26

STAMP DUTIES IN CALCUTTA.

Captain *Maxfield*, before he submitted to

to the Court his motion on the above subject, wished to know whether the executive body had received any papers connected with it?

The *Chairman* said the Court of Directors had received a few papers, but so short a time since, that they had not yet come under their consideration. They had a notice from the Bengal Government that the question relative to the registry of the stamp act would be brought before the Supreme Court on the 6th of July; but they were totally ignorant whether it had been registered or not.

Capt. *Maxfield* said, he did not wish to make any observations on the conduct of those individuals who were, with respect to this important question, keeping the Directors completely in the dark.

The *Chairman*.—We have been informed that the question of registry would come on in the Supreme Court at Calcutta on the 6th of July, but we have no advices of so late a date.

Capt. *Maxfield*.—If the complaints of the inhabitants of Calcutta do not find their way to you, they will soon find their way to Parliament. Their petition will shortly be presented.

The *Chairman*.—Do you intend to finish with a motion?

Capt. *Maxfield*.—I do, Sir.

Mr. *Rume*—He gave notice that he would.

Capt. *Maxfield*—Let the Court imagine the situation of a country, 10,000 miles distant, where proceedings were going on of which the public here were in possession, while the executive body admitted that they knew nothing about them.

The *Chairman*.—I did not say that we had no information—but not that full information which would enable us to meet the question in the way we wish. We do not know whether the regulation is registered or not.

Capt. *Maxfield* proceeded. He should not, at present, make any observations or remarks on the delay which had occurred, but he could not refrain from observing that a much wider field for discussion had been opened, by the measures pursued by the Supreme Government, than was necessary, while the policy or expediency of inviting such deliberations was at best very questionable. The measures which had arisen from the stamp regulation were such as to change the complexion of the act, and gave it a tone which demanded the most serious consideration, while it brought at once to their minds the possible condition of an empire, situated 10,000 miles distant from all controlling power, where man was subject to the same caprices and passions as in other countries; where no publicity is permitted through the medium of the public prints, and where the most respectable classes of the community were prohibited from meeting together, to frame any petition to Government to relieve them from evils either real or imaginary. Such being the fact, they could only imagine the condition of a country so governed; and unless the Directors got a faithful detail of all that transpired, they might be left to indulge their imaginations also on some occasions, for want of information. If all that transpired in India were recorded, and all that was recorded was faithfully copied and transmitted to this country, why then, if the Directors read all that comes, they might know all; but, unless the whole was recorded and faithfully transmitted, it was impossible that they could be acquainted with the actual state of things. For argument sake, let them suppose that a correspondence took place, which some parties in authority thought it inexpedient to forward home, what would the Directors think of the conduct of any person who removed, or suffered to be removed from the records, such documents? It was evident that if such a practice were resorted to, erroneous conclusions must often be drawn for want of sufficient information, and as a pernicious publicity could not supply the deficiency, evils of incalculable magnitude might be generated. He should not press such point closer at present, but at a seasonable opportunity he might submit a motion, and adduce documents to illustrate such supposition, and shew how far he was borne out in making it. What a contrast did the prohibiting the merchants of Calcutta from meeting to frame a petition to Government on the subject of the stamp regulations form, to the facilities afforded such meetings, when the object was to laud with fulsome addresses their public functionary. He had on such occasions beheld secretaries to government struggling to shew their zeal at such meetings, and modestly admiring and eulogizing measures, of which they were probably the original contrivers. To any man who had ever attended such meetings in India, if not deprived of his faculties, the imposition and absurdity was too palpable to escape his notice; and disgrace and ridicule were the natural consequence. They, however, looked well upon paper, and bore value more or less, and could have been only so completely depreciated by the orders of government that the inhabitants should not meet for any other purpose. There were many who doubted the right of the Company's government to tax the British inhabitants in India. He had, however, no doubt of it—nor did he mean to question such right; but he had great objection to the exercise of it, and he was quite disposed to question the policy or expediency of the measure complained of. The right to levy taxes in any country presupposed that the revenue was insufficient to

to meet the public expenditure, or to make good some deficiency; but was it asserted or pretended that a reduction in the revenue of India had occurred, or had a more profligate expenditure rendered it expedient? It had often been asserted that a large surplus of revenue remained in India, over and above the ordinary expenditure. It was therefore necessary either to admit that such statements were mere delusions intended to gull the public, or that rapacity or profusion induced the adoption of the stamp regulation. He found that in 1824-5 the revenue derived from stamps in the provinces was 22,96,590 rupees, while the charges on them were no less than 6,40,294, or more than 27 per cent. in the collection. At Bombay, he believed, the expense of management in the stamp department would amount to forty per cent. in the collection, and they could not but agree with him, that a country so judiciously managed, and its revenue so economically collected, must be highly productive, and they could only differ in the choice of terms to express their admiration. The mere expense created by this profitless tax, however oppressive, was trifling compared with the delay and inconvenience induced by such vexatious imposition; and he had no hesitation in believing that a tax infinitely greater in a pecuniary point of view, would have been far less obnoxious. In this assembly, composed of gentlemen so conversant with business, and many of whom were so well acquainted with the peculiar timidity and caution employed in the transaction of important business in India, where Europeans and natives were concerned, it would, he was sure, be idle and tedious in him to dwell upon the evils which must result from the regulation in question; in a word, it would create suspicion in place of confidence, cunning and artifice in lieu of plain dealing; it would engender constant disputes and law-suits, and give birth to feelings hostile and ungracious, which it was no less their interest than their duty to prevent. It was not necessary for him to explain the causes which operated most powerfully to increase the population and wealth which had concentrated within the last twenty years at the three presidencies, or to remind the court how many other cities of great commercial importance had sunk into insignificance by such effects; but if the inducements which hitherto operated were diminished by vexatious imposts and multiplied restrictions, a re-action might take place, and the French, Dutch, and Danish settlements might derive no less advantage from the stamp regulation imposed at Calcutta, than America had derived from the restrictive policy of Great Britain on the trade with India. British capital and enterprize, which had created American bottoms, and given employment to American seamen, and indeed largely contributed to increase the American navy, was no less likely to rebuild and repeople the French and Danish settlements, and to give birth to commercial establishments there, at the expense of Calcutta. It was a curious fact that the houses and land at Serampore, Chandernagore, and Chinsurah had already much increased in value, and two-thirds of the commerce of Calcutta might no doubt be conducted at those places without inconvenience; and bargains being made and bills drawn there, would render the use of stamps unnecessary. He should now beg to read the petition addressed by the inhabitants of Calcutta to the Vice-President in Council at Fort William, and had no doubt that it would meet with that consideration from the court, which a body so respectable and patriotic should ever claim. [The hon. proprietor here read the petition, which appeared in the *Asiatic Journal* for October last, page 489.] Now if the British and native merchants of Calcutta, in addition to such petition, had set forth the extent of British manufactures which had glutted the market in India, ruined the Indian manufacturers, and rendered the return for British exports, difficult and precarious, from the heavy duty on the gruff goods of India, he conceived such statement would have been fully borne out by facts, and it would have been no less our interest than our duty to have humbly implored Parliament to afford further encouragement to the trade with India, by a reduction of duty on Indian produce, to enable India to continue to receive and pay for British manufactures. The petitioners, however, had in silence attempted to meet these difficulties, and had merely entreated government not to augment them by the stamp regulation recently passed. On the 12th of April last the government, in a long and laboured reply of nineteen paragraphs, inform the petitioners, that they cannot hold out any hope that the object of their present petition could be complied with; on the 3d of May, the sheriff of Calcutta being requested by the principal inhabitants to convene a meeting at the Town-hall, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of presenting a petition to parliament, &c., fixed the 17th of May for the meeting, but on the 12th of May he published a notice that such meeting would not take place, government having prohibited it. The government however permitted the preparation of a petition elsewhere, and authorized its lying at the Town-hall for signature; such gracious permission had enabled the petitioners to address parliament, and he only lamented what-

whatever might be the result, that the opportunity was thus lost, for the Court of Directors to have done unasked what he was sure the great majority of the petitioners had much reluctance in soliciting. The unyielding dignity of government, which determined never to retrace its steps, had but too often been productive of infinite mischief, and only prevailed in governments which nearly resembled despotisms. In most countries the levying any tax or impost was in general preceded by some discussion in which the interests of the public were represented and explained; the Company's government from its constitution precluded such necessity, but it also lost the advantage which such deliberation conferred; In many cases where the interests of India were deeply concerned, the executive body had numerous difficulties to encounter, and the means were not always within their reach; but in this instance, they possessed the power to pass the regulation, and their government availed themselves of it. He could not call to his recollection one solitary act, referring to India which had not gone to secure exclusion and particular interests; when legislating for India, the balance had always inclined to one side. India and her interests had been always secondary, while the peculiar situation of that extensive empire was such as to deprive her of that paternal and constant aid from superior authority, so essential to the prosperity of any state. The very circumstance of India being considered the leasehold possession of a chartered Company, operated no less to expose her to injurious enactments than to deprive her of that ample protection, and reciprocal advantage, which paramount authority can only confer; their condition was often such, that it may be neither expedient or safe as a chartered Company, to contend for immunities which might be justly claimed by so valuable a portion of territorial possessions, since the preservation and security of exclusive previleges fettered their endeavours, and deprived them of the most powerful and conclusive arguments: such fact was so evident, that he did not deem it necessary to enter into a detail of the injuries inflicted on India in consequence, while policy, and a sincere desire to promote the interests of India and its numerous and valuable population, induced him, at the present moment at least, to refrain from saying one word more on a subject which might lead them far beyond the object of immediate discussion: If however they were denied the power to promote the interests of India to the extent of their wishes, they were at least vested with ample means to impose additional burthens. Let them, then, use such discretionary authority with moderation, and remember that the reduction of useless establishments and unnecessary expenditure would no less tend to increase their available means, than the odious task of imposing additional taxes; an impost or duty once levied in India for want of a House of Commons, was soon forgotten and remained a permanent and lasting burthen and no repeal was ever thought of although the reason for levying the tax had long time ceased to operate; for instance when the Bengal government were induced by some sagacious and probably well-meaning individual to erect a lighthouse at Kedgeree, a duty was levied on the shipping entering the Hoogley to meet such charge. Time, however, and but little time indeed, was required to shew the utter uselessness of such beacon of folly; yet, although its inutility was now generally admitted, its refulgent splendour continued to illumine the frogs at Kedgeree, and the shipping entering the Hoogley continued to pay for such purpose. The mere expence of erecting such edifice and its ample establishment, was not all, he believed the Court of Directors sent out a gentleman from this country, scientific no doubt, who resided a few months at each of the presidencys, to adjust the reflectors, and teach them how to trim the lights. That gentleman had he believed a trifling salary of about £600 per annum; and such management afforded some data to judge of the value of such lights, as well as to throw some light on the expence; the same observation equally applied to the creation of many appointments in India, which long survived the duty such appointments were intended to perform, when the Marquis Wellesley, more than twenty years ago made a new road to Barrackpore, it was found that many of the convicts and coolies employed in such work affected illness, to avoid the labour; a surgeon was therefore appointed to examine them, and to pronounce them fit or unfit; and he thought they would, on inquiry, find such appointment still continued although the road had been finished upwards of twenty years. As the supreme government in their laboured reply to the petition of the inhabitants of Calcutta, literally pleaded poverty as a reason for the stamp tax, he should, without offering any apology, advert to a few unnecessary and overpaid appointments, the abolition of which might afford an available saving unless the love of patronage outweighed the love of economy. At Calcutta, until within the last few years their government did very well without any surveyor of shipping; such duty being always performed by the master-builder and one of the master attendant's assistants; and considering that the company

company had no marine there, excepting a small pilot establishment, consisting of twelve vessels of 180 tons each, they could not wonder that no surveyor was required; but, by the wisdom and discernment of their late marine board, they were now blessed with two, causing an expense of about 20,000 rupees per annum while the former practice cost nothing. They had also two commanders of floating-light vessels at 400 rupees per month each: while a pilot was kept constantly on board each light-vessel to conduct her to a place of safety should she part from her moorings, the commander being of course quite unacquainted with the navigation, his services might therefore be well dispensed with, and his salary retrenched; or, if a master of a light vessel be indispensable, he should imagine, if patronage had no share in allotting the pay, that a very different stipend would have been deemed sufficient, when he reflected that the pay of a captain of the marines who had served the Company upwards of twenty-two or twenty-four years was but 360 rupees per month. Again they had an experimental fisherman at Calcutta at 500 rupees per month, or rather had when he quitted India, and he took it for granted, that an appointment so essential to the Company's interest, was not yet abolished. He also recollected an experiment by which their treasury was relieved of upwards of 100,000 rupees, in permitting one of the aid-de-camps to the governor general to try his skill in building river craft, which turned out no less ludicrous than expensive; but, as if such waste of means were not sufficient, a committee was appointed to investigate and report on the merits of such military-naval-architect, and the secretary to such committee received a salary of 500 rupees per month, and of course the labours of the committee were not hastily terminated. They had also the master of a steam boat at 1,000 rupees per month. If he were to enumerate one tenth part of the unnecessary and overpaid appointments which operated to drain their treasury and render additional taxes and imposts expedient, he should encroach too largely on the time of the Court; and to avoid a field so extensive he had merely confined his remarks to the river Hoogley. But, as the ignorance of this marine board, to which they owed so much, was publicly pleaded in this court, by one of its late members, and could not be denied, he thought its abolition, as an available saving, no less expedient than beneficial. Now, sir, as the expenses of the office establishment of the board was about 2,500 rupees per month and the salaries of the two senior members, from 3,000 to 5,000 per month, a very considerable saving might be effected with benefit rather than injury to their maritime affairs. The office of judge advocate in the marine department at Calcutta, although they had no marine there, except a few pilot-vessels, also owed its existence to the same judicious authority. Until the year 1819 a judge advocate to attend the trial of pilots, was not thought of, but a person was appointed, either from the marine secretary's office, or the master attendant's, who took minutes of the proceedings, and received sixteen rupees per diem, while such court sat, which, being seldom, and the proceedings in general short, the expense was very trifling. With this evidence on record, a judge advocate was appointed with a salary of 200 rupees per month, this proceeding required no comment. In saying thus much on the application of the revenue, he hoped it would not be considered quite irrelevant, when the increase of the public means was urged as a measure of necessity; and if the stamp regulation must be enforced he would again suggest, that the stamps be prepared in this country and sent out, and that the useless and expensive signing of stamps, in India, be dispensed with, He should also imagine, that the stamps required at Calcutta might be sold at the shops as they were in England, and that the newly-created appointment of collector of stamps, at Calcutta, might be abolished; as the offices in existence would answer the purpose, and save probably £4000 a year. But, before he concluded he might be permitted to observe, that as the introduction of stamps at Calcutta appeared to have been in some measure copied from the general use of stamps in Great Britain, it would be well to remember that a recent act of the legislature had abolished the use of stamps in certain legal proceedings in England. Would the court then be behind hand in shewing the same tenderness and consideration for the British and Asiatic population subject to their sway; or were they prepared to prove that the use of stamps in legal proceedings in India, did not merely retard the course of justice, but in some cases, amount to a virtual denial of it. This was no party question, but one no less affecting the interests of India than their own credit and reputation. The British government had set them a bright example, let them, then, deign to follow it, and deserve that credit to which they would have the fairest claim. The abolition of the use of stamped paper, in legal proceedings in India, would confer incalculable benefit; and if, in addition to such a blessing, they authorized the public papers, at Calcutta, to report the proceedings

ings and sentences passed in the zillah courts they would do more to improve the judicial administration of India than had been effected for the last twenty years. He now begged to observe, that there were some points which he had purposely and studiously avoided, from a sincere desire to avert evils, the extent of which might be easier imagined than defined or limited; and however little credit might be given to him by many for such tenderness, the conscious rectitude of his intentions justified him in his own mind, private interests he had not either to sacrifice or to preserve; but that course which to the best of his belief would achieve the greatest good, was the most worthy to pursue; and he would rather be obnoxious to the charge of doing too little, than feel the reproach of having done too much. He therefore begged to submit the following motion:—

"That this Court, with a reference to a recent act of the legislature, abolishing the use of stamps in certain legal proceedings, recommends the Court of Directors to take into consideration the effects produced by the use of stamped paper, in legal proceedings throughout India, and to adopt such measures as may appear to them best calculated to promote the attainment of justice and to secure the public interest.

Mr. *Hume* said, that, in seconding the present motion, he wished it to be understood, that he gave it his support on grounds very different from those advanced by his gallant friend. He thought it was a matter of great importance both in this country and in India, to get rid of stamp taxes, (especially those connected with legal proceedings) which bore so heavily on the people in various ways. He formerly made a motion on this subject elsewhere, and he then shewed clearly, that the stamp duties, as they affected law proceedings, operated as a denial of justice in many cases. He had made it manifest, that, under the old law, the expence incurred was from fifty to seventy per cent., on the amount a suitor sought to recover; after having expended so large a sum, he was obliged to disburse almost an equal amount, to fee counsel, &c. before he could come into court; and perhaps, after all, such was "the law's delay," he might be in his grave before the court decided on his claims. It was on this broad principle, that the stamp duties were injurious to the people, that he wished to see them removed. But he must contend, that the petitioners to whom his gallant friend had directed their attention, had no right to expect that Calcutta should be specially exempted from a burden which prevailed all over India. Had those individuals ever opened their mouths in favour of the rights of the natives of India? No, those rights were never thought of by them. It appeared to him that their own interest alone occupied their attention, to the exclusion of more exalted objects. Principle was not considered by them. They were dormant when acts of oppression were committed—but, touch their pockets, and they immediately started into life. Objects of great political magnitude they passed by unnoticed—but they considered their own petty, paltry, interest, as ground sufficient to rouse and disturb the whole community. No tax could possibly be more odious than that which was imposed on law proceedings. The late Chancellor of the Exchequer now Lord Goderich, felt this. He, contrary to the opinions held by less enlightened minds, greatly to his credit, removed the duties payable for stamps, on certain law proceedings, to the amount of £300,000, on the wise principle, that such relief would be beneficial to the country. He wished that the inhabitants of Calcutta had taken that strong, that immoveable ground, instead of the narrow and selfish one which they had adopted. It would have been well if they had looked at the manner in which the native population of India was weighed down and burdened. Had they done so, had they described the evils which pressed upon that population, the sympathy of this country could not fail to follow such a representation, and that sympathy would, in turn, be extended to themselves. But when individuals were banished without trial—when the liberty of the press was overturned—when the native population was oppressed—did they come forward and state those sound constitutional principles — which, now that they were themselves affected, they urged in their petitions to this country. No—they said nothing. They were content to make a sacrifice of principle, but not of interest. The case of Mr. Buckingham—the case of Mr. Arnott—and of every man who was summarily banished, who was removed without trial, was unheeded by them. Instead of having remained passive under such circumstances, they ought to have followed the glorious example of Hampden—they ought to have exclaimed "here is a great public principle violated.—We will fight for that principle — we will defy every danger.—If there be peril let it fall upon us." The call of Hampden was answered and so would their's have been, had they acted firmly. He confessed that he was glad to see their necks bowed down under those whom, on former occasions, they lauded and eulogised. They had suffered one, two, or three individuals to be sacrificed, without interfering—and now they came forward, impelled by feelings of interest—quite regardless of principle,—and appealed to the legislature and the nation to relieve them. He contended that they had no right

right to claim this exclusive relief. If stamps were to be levied, they ought to be levied generally, without favour or affection. They had heretofore sacrificed principle, when the dearest interests of individuals were deeply concerned—and, therefore, he could not impart to them that sympathy, which they now sought to obtain. He premised these observations, because he wished to impress on the court, that it was not pounds, shillings, and pence, but principle, that raised a country in the estimation of the world; and he hoped, that, wherever an Englishman proceeded, he would still cherish that principle which taught him to resist oppression—and that he would still continue to be, what he always should be, an ardent lover of liberty. He feared, however that many who went out to India, lost sight of those English feelings, and did not act for the benefit of the mass over whom the company ruled. He apprehended that they were more anxious, in many instances, to pamper the paltry feelings of those who enjoyed the sweets of office, and were more regardful of their own particular interests, than of the happiness and prosperity of the community in general. In this case, the petitioners objected to the payment of duties, which others throughout India, were in the habit of paying. They felt the grievance as it applied to themselves but they never raised their voice against it, as an evil to which millions in the province were obliged to submit. Therefore, so far as the question of principle went, their complaint would be scouted in parliament. The mode, however, in which the desired end might be obtained—not the relief of one party, but the relief of all—he would come to hereafter. He did think, that it was base for those petitioners, on many important occasions, to have run away from, and abandoned, those principles which they had been taught in this country—and which, in early life, they had nurtured and cherished. He said this, because he thought that government ought always to act on principle, and on principle only. It was by adopting a different course—it was by following the dictates of caprice—that dangers were likely to be engendered in distant colonies. The letter of the 12th of April did not defend the imposition of stamp duties—but declared that the necessities of the government required additional revenue. If such necessities existed, then he would say, that it was a lamentable thing for India, after so many years of prosperity—after possessing treasuries so abounding in riches,—to be reduced, by mal-government, to a state so deplorable—to a situation so destitute, that her rulers were compelled to oppress the people by the imposition of taxes which they were unable to bear. Would not any individuals, so circumstanced as the government of India were at present, have put this question to themselves, before they proceeded to levy an additional tax—would they not have asked, "Is not the commerce of Calcutta at a very low ebb? Is it not almost impossible to procure remittances for goods sent out?—and, as that is the case, shall we impose a new tax? Shall we, at such a time, act on a power, which was never exercised before—which was never called into action in more prosperous times?" ought they not to have said "we will not place an additional load on that which is sinking already? we must look elsewhere for resources; and, if the revenue is not sufficient to bear the expenditure of the government, we must meet the deficit by the abolition of unnecessary offices." This is just; and justice and wisdom always go hand in hand. His gallant friend had mentioned a few cases in which large savings might be effected; they were comparatively but a few; for he could not look into the long, the almost endless list of places created by their government, without putting his finger on many situations, which, if knocked off, would effectually save them from the necessity of applying to taxation to recruit their finances. Were not the people of India sufficiently burdened already, when they paid £22,000,000 annually? no less than 9-10ths of the produce of the land were paid to the government. This kept the great mass of the people in a state of degrading poverty, and prevented them from becoming a prosperous and happy community. It was most impolitic to levy taxes, the effect of which was injurious to commerce. These were undoubtedly the most mischievous species of taxes, and ought always to be avoided. He therefore contended, that it was highly unwise and inexpedient for their government to have proposed any such measure as this; it would have been better to have done away with the existing system of stamp duties altogether, and to have framed a new law, applicable equally to all classes; for he knew no reason whatever why Madras or Calcutta should be exempted from any burden which His Majesty's subjects in other parts of India were compelled to bear. It was really lamentable to think, that you, sitting in that chair, and His Majesty's Board of Control, which was so well paid for watching over the interests of India, should have agreed to an act so utterly absurd as this; which, be it noticed, was got up in a manner contrary to the spirit of the last act of parliament. The act said, that, where an alteration of duties was

was intended, the fact should be announced in a public despatch to be sent out for that purpose; this was directed to be done, that the merchants who were interested should know when they were going to be taxed, in order that they might shape their transactions accordingly: this however had not been done in the present case. The intention of the legislature, in making this provision, was, that such publicity should be given to the proceedings of the government, as would prevent the merchant in India from being secretly and suddenly taxed. The reason which gave rise to the enactment was this: it had been customary to vary the duties payable on imports and exports, on the whim of the moment. This was necessarily a great evil; and it was one of the errors which, before a Committee of the House of Commons, it was strenuously insisted ought to be removed, in order to insure prosperity to the commerce of India; if they would look at the evidence given before that committee, they would see detailed the mischief which attended the sending out suddenly and secretly despatches connected with duties. These sudden despatches frequently placed the merchant in a most unexpected situation: in one case he would, perhaps, find a heavy additional duty imposed on an article in which he had speculated, without dreaming of such an alteration; in another instance, he would find probably that a transit duty of so much per cent. had been suddenly placed on certain goods, to his great detriment, as he had purchased them when no such duty existed. Now it was to remedy this—to let the merchant know precisely what impost he would be subjected to—that such publicity was called for, and was ordered. Therefore, he must say, in the spirit of honesty and good faith, that, in this late proceeding, the Court of Directors had acted contrary to what the legislature intended when they adopted the recommendation of the committee. They had sanctioned the introduction of new taxes, with which the people ought to have been previously acquainted, suddenly and without notice. Of all the bills that ever were sent forth, this, though concocted by the joint wisdom of the Court of Directors and the Board of Control, was the most absurd. Such a bill, he contended, was not only unnecessary but mischievous. Much to the honour of the native merchants, they were most correct, most confiding, most punctual in their money transactions; their word was indeed their bond, they would advance money, even to the amount of 100,000 rupees on a mere acknowledgment, without any legal formalities: this measure would, however, introduce suspicion where confidence had before prevailed; it tended to uproot that high and honourable feeling which had so long existed, and to degrade the mercantile spirit in India to the level which it had found elsewhere. Was it not perfectly well known, that there were numbers of merchants in India, whose honour being appealed to would, at once, acknowledge a debt, though perhaps not legally liable; but let this new system be carried into effect, and the native would soon learn to apply to a solicitor, who, of course, in every case where it was possible, would advise him to stand on the formalities of the law. He could confidently state the effect which this regulation would produce, for he had received a letter from a native residing in Calcutta, who, with tears in his eyes, most feelingly described the ill consequences that would flow from it, were it persisted in. He (Mr. Hume) deprecated the mode that had been pursued throughout the whole of this proceeding; he deprecated the silence and secrecy which had been observed on the occasion. Those who were most deeply interested in the measure heard not a whisper, heard not a breath about the plan, until it descended upon them in all its deformity. He therefore complained of those who had in their hands the government of India, for their conduct in this affair: let them consider what questions were likely to be put to them in the course of a few years, when they called for the renewal of their charter; would they not be asked, "what have you done to ameliorate the condition of the people of India—what have you done to forward their prosperity?" And what would be the answer? why, we have maintained a beautiful despotism there, instead of introducing the free constitution of this country." It was recorded many years ago, in 1786, when an interference with the rights of the people of India was attempted, that some public spirited men, the secretaries of that day, resisted the innovation. Alas! how fallen, compared with these men, are the present secretaries, who, instead of upholding, used their utmost diligence to put down the rights and liberties of the people of India. They were the abettors and supporters of every thing despotic and arbitrary. The gentlemen to whom he had alluded, declared, in 1786, "That His Majesty's subjects in India, were entitled to the support and protection of the laws, in common with all others who paid him allegiance." But they would be told, that the people of India had all the advantages of British subjects, except in some few cases, except with reference to some certain points from the concession of which danger might result. The king, it would be observed,

served, appeared by his representatives at Calcutta, and at each of the other presidencies, to take care that justice should be done. And what was the justice done in this particular instance? why a tax secretly introduced into Calcutta was about to be levied, and those who were likely to suffer it, wished to avert the evil. They had a sheriff there: by the form of the law, the sheriffs here were appointed by the king. The old fashion, according to which the sheriff was nominated by the freeholders, was, he thought, better, and more in accordance with the constitution. In India, the sheriff was appointed by the Company's Government: he was the person to whom a representation was to be made, when it was found necessary to convene a public meeting. The time was not far distant, when those who weilded the government of India would be asked, "Did you give the people of India those just laws to which they are entitled?" and the answer must be—"No, whenever a public meeting was called to praise us, we sent to it some of our own people, some persons connected with the Government, and it was highly gratifying, to them and to us, to seize on such an opportunity to have a vote of thanks recorded, praising, in high terms, the conduct of all the parties, both those who influenced the meeting, and those who sent them there." "But," it would be demanded, "what did you do when anything unpropitious for the country happened—when the people felt oppressed, and wished to vent their complaints, what did you do then? the answer would be, he supposed, "we could only tell them that the sheriff was the only person through whom a public meeting could be assembled; but, if we did not like the subject that was to be discussed, we forbade him from convening a meeting." This was exactly the sort of justice that was administered in the present case. They would find, that in 1826, a letter was sent out from the Court of Directors to the government of India, containing the most arbitrary orders that were ever heard of in a country claiming any portion of freedom. They would find, that those who ought to respect British rights, who ought to rejoice that there were Britons in India—who ought to be proud when they saw those Britons imbued with the love of justice and of liberty, did direct, that, on the receipt of their despatch, "Under their high displeasure," no public meeting, of any persons whatsoever, should be allowed, without the permission of Government, expressed by the sheriff. And what would be the effect of that "high displeasure?" Why, transportation—degradation from rank and wealth—the extinction of hope—in short, utter ruin. Such a document as this would be a pretty answer to any question which might hereafter be put as to their mode of governing a great empire. It would shew that the governing power had taken great care of themselves; but whether they had done so with respect to the population, was quite another matter. To allow such a paper to remain on the records of the East-India Company, was a disgrace. Well might those gentlemen who sanctioned such a document, agree with the individual who had called county meetings, mere farces; for surely the meetings at Calcutta must be perfect farces, since they could only be held, when the object was agreeable to people in power. He held it to be better, that the language of despotism should be without alloy, rather than mixed up with some shallow appearance of liberality. If it were necessary that the government should have money, why not put an end to the civil establishment at once? If this were a pure military derpotism, as some gentlemen asserted, why should they not boldly abolish those useless civil forms, which, under such a Government, might be dispensed with, as they increased the expenditure, and were not attended with any benefit? In answer to the petition of the merchants of Calcutta, the government says, "the petitioners may rest assured, that this government, far from desiring to check or discourage the free expression of the sentiments of the public, in the form adopted on the present occasion, is always ready to receive the representations of the community, regarding any public measure affecting their interests which may have been adopted, or may be in agitation, in order that their objections may be fully and candidly considered." And yet this petition had been only forty-eight hours before them, when the government peremptorily declares, that the regulation shall not be suspended. The next step taken by the merchants was, to apply to the sheriff (a person appointed by government) for the purpose of convening a meeting: they said "we wish a meeting to be called, where we may devise some measure for the benefit of the country," Now the interests of the merchants were also the interests of India and of the Company; and if, by misrule, their exertions were crippled, and their energies paralyzed, the revenues of the Company would infallibly be destroyed. What a pretty way would they then be in when called to their account, when required to state the manner in which they had governed India. Well, the inhabitants expressed great anxiety to have a public meeting; and here he would take leave to observe, that if he were a tyrant, he would let all the ill blood that might be fermenting against him, spirt forth and shew itself at meetings

ings of this description; and, should it seem to him, that the spirit evinced at them was likely to menace him with mischief, he must be a very weak and ignorant man indeed, if, wishing to rule the country, he did not profit by what took place on those occasions. Notice was given for holding a meeting on the 17th of May; the merchants said, "we will endeavour, if not to remove the whole, at least to get rid of the most onerous and objectionable parts of this bill;" but on the 12th of May, the sheriff, by the direction of the Government, notified to the parties, that they should not meet. They were denied the right to assemble; and he hoped what he had heard was not true, namely, that a detachment of His Majesty's troops were ordered to be in readiness, to prevent any attempt of the inhabitants to meet together. He had received a letter from a gentleman in Calcutta, stating the fact, and he believed it. The bare idea of an intention to use an armed force on such an occasion, was enough to raise the indignation of all who heard him. But the day of reckoning was coming, when those who tolerated such proceedings, would be asked, "have you left a single privilege, a single right, a single portion of freedom, untouched in India?" and the answer could only be—"Not one; whether it be the liberty of the subject, the freedom of the press, or the independence of the judges, each has been assailed in its turn." India presented but one great scene of misrule; and should they, the proprietors, sit tame and quiet while such proceedings were going on? It appeared evident to him, when a system of secrecy was studiously maintained, when public discussion was dreaded, when newspapers were put down, that the government which proceeded thus must be weak as well as wicked. One of the Calcutta papers, the *Chronicle*, in speaking of the manner in which an honourable and worthy servant of the public, a learned judge (Mr. Courtenay Smith) had been treated by the government, shewed very clearly, by the language used, that a sort of reign of terror existed in India. Men were absolutely afraid to express their sentiments—they trembled at the overhanging vengeance of the government. The learned judge, to whom he had alluded, was placed in a most unpleasant situation—if, indeed, he were not suspended—because he, in the course of a case that came before him, expressed his opinion honestly from the bench, as a man of honour was bound to do. The integrity of the judges was the only barrier that remained to prevent an utter despotism—and that, it appeared, was now attacked. The *Chronicle*, in noticing Mr. Smith's case, said—"It is not safe for us to express our sentiments on this subject;" and, when they knew that this very paper was suppressed a few months afterwards, and the property completely destroyed, he would say, that the worst despotism (and they would be called on hereafter to answer for all those acts of tyranny) could not produce worse consequences than the present system of misgovernment in India had done. If the judges here, Lord Tenterden or Mr. Justice Best, in the course of their judicial duties, happened, as he believed they had sometimes done, to state something that was not pleasant to the government, what would the public say, if they were threatened with punishment, because they had dared to do their duty. When they looked to the total want and dereliction of every thing that was valuable to Englishmen, born under a free constitution, which was observable in India, ought they not earnestly to wish that that country should be placed in the same situation as the colonies of Great Britain were?" The company had much to answer for, in allowing a state of things so deplorable, to continue for such a length of time. Let gentlemen turn their eyes to the West India Islands, and the other colonies, and let them contrast the system pursued there with that which was adopted in India. With the exception of the Cape of Good Hope, and one or two other *favoured* places, where tyranny and corruption prevailed, and ruin covered the land, the colonies were well-governed. Let them direct their attention to Jamaica, and the other West India Islands, and they would find the press free, the liberties of the subject respected, and the judges left to act as their consciences dictated to them. What a contrast did this present to what was to be seen in India, where 100,000,000 of men, who ought to be free, were curtailed of their natural rights and privileges—where despotism triumphed, unchecked by the hand that ought to correct it—where the press was fettered—and the independence of the judges was menaced. Those who had the authority ought always to keep a strict check over individuals entrusted with power. On this point, Mr. Wilberforce, speaking of one who had held a situation abroad, said emphatically—"I knew that man, I respected him, I valued him; but I have come to this conclusion, that no human being, however good, should be allowed to exercise irresponsible power." The first wrong step having been taken, the evil principle entered deeper and deeper into the constitution of those who were entrusted with irresponsible power, till at length a state of things was produced similar to that which had occurred, and now prevailed in India. He agreed with the present motion, but not on the same view of the case as that which

which his gallant friend had taken. They all knew, that the great body of the population of India did not look with the most favourable eye on those who governed them. Instead, therefore, of increasing their dislike, we ought to promote commerce, and to give every encouragement to the growth of free and liberal institutions, as had been done in England. It was not her power alone that enabled England to take so high a stand in Asia and in Europe; no, it was her liberal institutions that mainly enabled her to do so. Institutions, calculated to improve the population, and to increase their prosperity, ought to be cherished in India. He thought, with regard to that country, that they had proceeded on a narrow and limited scale, which ought to be extended to the utmost. What could the Company do, when, on giving up their stewardship, they were assailed with these various accusations, and fifty others of the same kind? He would again say, "Rather reduce your expenditure, than add to the burdens of already-oppressed India, whose taxation is admitted, by all who are acquainted with that country, to be the cause of its continuing in a state of poverty and degradation." If they had any regard for the prosperity of India, if they had any regard for themselves as a public body—if they had any regard even for their own interest—they would retrace their steps, unless they meant to govern their eastern empire by force of arms alone, and not by the influence of paternal care and paternal protection. He hoped the rumour he had heard would prove true, namely, that the judges at Calcutta had refused to sanction a regulation which was so obnoxious to the feelings of the people of India.

Mr. *S. Dixon* said, the motion before the Court was one of great importance; and he hoped that hon. Proprietors would feel disposed to avail themselves of the information they had that day received; for any immediate decision by that Court, however, their present information was not sufficient, since, if he had understood the hon. Chairman correctly, the latest account which the Directors had received from the Government of India was dated late in June, at which time no final decision had been come to, as the Supreme Court was not to consider of the registration of the act until the 6th of July. The Court of Proprietors could not now decide, but must wait for further information from India before they gave any opinion: he therefore was anxious to impress on the hon. Gentlemen who had supported this motion, that they ought for the present to rest satisfied with what they had done, and not press the matter farther in the then very thin state of attendance in the Court. Even if they possessed the necessary information on the subject, they were too few to decide so important a question; but wanting that information, he thought it would be very wrong to press the matter farther.

The *Chairman* said, that when the hon. Gentleman began, he (the Chairman) had stated that the Court was not in a situation to give an opinion on the subject, as they were not in possession of all the facts the knowledge of which might serve to guide them, and that was the real state of the case. The hon. mover had reproached the Government with being tardy in this matter, but when it was known that the latest accounts received by the Directors did not reach beyond the 21st of June, and that the Supreme Court were not to pronounce on the question of the duties before the 6th of July, he must say that the proposition now before the Court was, to say the least of it, premature. He (the Chairman) thought, too, that the course pursued on the present occasion was not altogether fair. The motion, of which notice had been given, was "on the subject of the Stamp Regulation passed by the Bengal Government in 1826, and the petition presented in consequence by the European inhabitants of Calcutta," and he had hoped that the hon. gentlemen who brougbt forward the motion would have confined themselves to the question of the duties; but he submitted, whether the hon. mover or the hon. Proprietor who seconded him, instead of that course, had not gone into an attack on the governments of India for the last forty years? It was from this feeling and a conviction that pressing the motion at present could not be productive of any even the slightest good, that he felt bound to meet the motion with the previous question.

The *Deputy Chairman* said, that concurring entirely in what had fallen from his hon. colleague, he felt it his duty to second his motion for "the previous question."

Col. *L. Stanhope* observed, that if the question were to be brought hereafter before a full Court of Proprietors, he would consent not to go any farther at present; but if, by the previous question, it was meant to put an extinguisher on the motion, he for one would proceed to a division.

Captain *Maxfield* thought the Court might do some good by acceding to this motion, and it was better they should do it early than late.

Col. *Stanhope* suggested, that a new notice of a similar motion should be now given, to stand for the next quarterly Court.

Capt. *Maxfield* observed, that, as the hon. Chairman again pleaded not being in possession of the requisite information

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the executive body, which ought to possess the earliest knowledge of the facts, must seem to the Court not very anxious to obtain it; whilst the indifference, indolence, or studied tardiness of the Supreme Court to afford it was but too apparent.

The "previous question" was now put and carried by a large majority on a shew of hands. The original motion was consequently lost.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT IN INDIA.

Col. *L. Stanhope* rose to bring forward the motion on this subject, of which he had given notice at the last court. The notice was here read by the clerk, after which the gallant colonel proceeded. It was, he observed, the duty of that court, as the rulers of India—it was their duty, as men and Christians, to do every thing in their power to assist the unfortunate persons who were confined for debt in the gaol of Calcutta, and to mitigate their sufferings by shortening the period of their confinement. When this subject was mentioned in the Court of Proprietors on a former occasion, it was suggested by an hon. member, that the laws respecting insolvent debtors and bankrupts ought to be extended to India. In the propriety of that suggestion he fully concurred. The extension of those laws to India would have the effect of rescuing unfortunate prisoners in that country from a state of suffering, of which we could form no idea from our knowledge of imprisonment in this. In the course of the last year a petition was drawn up by one hundred and thirty persons confined for debt in Calcutta gaol (the dates of whose imprisonment varied from 1813 up to that period) complaining of their melancholy and destitute condition, and praying for relief. The allegations of this petition were attested, and its prayer supported by three hundred most respectable individuals of all ranks, a deputation from whom, with Mr. Palmer at its head, waited upon the Vice-President of the Council, Lord Combermere to present it. The noble lord received the petition in the tone and manner which were quite consistent with the character of a British soldier—in a manner consistent with those humane feelings which had induced him to abolish flogging in the Bengal army, except for certain offences against honesty and military subordination. He promised that he would do every thing in his power to remedy the evil complained of, and the prisoners were relieved. The court were bound to do every thing in their power for the same benevolent purpose. Imprisonment for debt was at all times, and under every circumstance, a severe, and in most cases, an undeserved punishment, but in the humid gaol of Calcutta, where the thermometer sometimes stood at 120° in the shade, and where the prisoners were dreadfully annoyed by mosquitoes, it was a punishment often more severe than the loss of life. The gallant colonel, observing a proprietor laugh, exclaimed, "What! and do men laugh at this? Are sufferings such as I have described to be treated only as a jest by any members of this court?"

The *Chairman* assured the gallant officer that no member had laughed at what he said.

The *Deputy Chairman* added, that he had smiled; but he assured the hon. and gallant proprietor that it was not at him or his subject.

Col. *Stanhope* said, he had not alluded to either of the hon. directors who had just spoken, but to another individual. He had seen men die from the effects of such imprisonment as he had described, which was as great a torment as death by the application of the bull's hide. Punishment of this nature for debt was worse than tyranny; and yet this cruel practice was supported by men who read their prayer-book, and who, from their affectation of sanctity were called saints; but he would call such affected sanctity abominable hypocrisy. Such was his abhorrence of this cruel treatment of his fellow men, not for any crime, but for the misfortune of being involved in a trifling debt, which might happen to any person, that as long as he lived he should be found to use his best exertions to put it down, and to hold up to just censure those who would support it. The gallant colonel concluded by moving:

1. That a petition, dated February 1827, from the debtors in the great gaol in Calcutta, presented by Mr. John Palmer, and recommended by the magistrates, merchants, agents, and shopkeepers of that city, to the Vice-Presidcnt in Council, is entitled to the attention of the Court of Directors.

2. That it appears by the petition, that in 1812 100 debtors were liberated from Calcutta gaol, under the operation of the insolvent act, one of whom had been in that hot gaol for eighteen years; but that when, in 1813, this act was made permanent in England, it was not extended to British India.

3. That 14 years had since elapsed, and though the Court of Directors had extended the spirit of the Insolvent Act to the provinces of British India, still debtors in the metropolis of the three presidencies (under the laws of England) are yet doomed to perpetual imprisonment. Thus one prisoner has been fourteen years, two have been twelve, and one has been eleven years, in the sultry and offensive dungeons of Calcutta.

4. That this court doth, therefore, humbly recommend to the Court of Directors, to use all their influence in order to extend the Insolvent and Bankruptcy Laws to British India, and to aid in establishing there, as in London, a society for the relief of unfortunate debtors, the operation of benevolent exertion being, in truth, the only palliative applicable to the present system of English procedure.

Captain *Maxfield* seconded the motion.

Mr. *Hume* said, he did not rise for the purpose of offering any objection to the principle

principle of the gallant officer's motion, but he wished to bring to his recollection, what occurred on this subject in the House of Commons last session. The subject having been introduced in discussion, it was stated by the Right Hon. the President of the Board of Control, that there were some doubts, whether the laws relating to insolvent debtors and bankrupts, did not already apply to India, equally as to England. If it should so turn out, the evil complained of would at once find its cure; but if it were decided that those laws were not at present applicable to our Indian possessions, he should feel it his duty, early in the next session to introduce a measure on the subject. He (Mr. Hume) considered this as a pledge on the part of the right hon. gentleman, that the subject would receive the consideration of government. But he should like to see their attention called to it with the view of placing our other colonial possessions on the same footing as Canada, in which no man could be arrested for debt, except oath was made that he was about to fly the country—and even then he was only bound to give security for the debt on the contingency of his quitting the colony. As the subject was to be taken up in parliament, perhaps the gallant officer would not feel it necessary to press his motion at present; at the same time he (Mr. Hume) was as anxious as any other proprietor, that every attention should be paid, on the part of the court, to the condition of prisoners for debt in Calcutta, where, it must be obvious, that imprisonment was a thousand times worse than in this country.

The *Chairman* observed, that after what had fallen from the hon. proprietor who had just addressed the court, and under the circumstances which he had stated, perhaps, the gallant officer might be induced to withdraw his motion. He would assure him that the directors were sincerely disposed to give the subject their best attention. He must observe that the prisoners alluded to, in the resolution, as having been discharged from Calcutta goal, had not been discharged under the Insolvent Act, but under certain humane regulations of the government of Calcutta; which government was, he could state, disposed to give the subject its most attentive consideration.

Mr. *Hume* wished to know whether the regulations under which those prisoners were discharged from Calcutta gaol, were similar to those established by the insolvent act in England? He understood they were the same.

The *Chairman* said, that, by the regulations in question, debtors confined for a sum under a certain amount must be discharged within twelve months; but, if indebted to a higher amount, they might be detained by the creditors. This however was a power but seldom exercised; and it was due to the humanity of the natives to state, that they were in general by no means favourable to exercise any such power over their debtors. He would again assure the court that the directors felt disposed to use every means in their power to mitigate, if they could not wholly remove, the evil complained of.

Mr. *Stuart*, adverting to the question put by the hon proprietor (Mr. Hume) to the chair, said, that, by act of parliament, the government in India had the power of ordering the discharge of debtors charged in execution for sums under a certain amount.

After a few words from Captain Maxfield,

Col. *Stanhope* consented to withdraw his motion and it was withdrawn accordingly.

SUSPENSION OF THE HON. JUDGE SMITH.

Col. *Stanhope* said, he was now about to give notice of a motion for the next quarterly court, on a subject of very great importance to their interests in India, as it referred to what at all times must have high value in the estimation of that court, he meant, the independence of their judges. It was well known that Mr. Courtenay Smith, chief judge of the Supreme Native Court in Bengal, and brother to the highly-distinguished clergyman, the Rev. Sidney Smith had not long ago been suspended from his office of judge, in consequence of an opinion delivered by him from the bench. The motion of which he was about to give notice, referred to that suspension. The gallant Colonel here began to read his notice, when

Mr. *Hume* (in an under tone) suggested, that it would be better, in the first instance, to move for the production of whatever information had reached the Court of Directors on the subject.

Col. *Stanhope*, without attending to the suggestion, went on to read the notice as follows:

1. That this Court of Proprietors has heard with regret, that Mr. Courtenay Smith, Chief Judge of the Supreme Native Court in Bengal, has been suspended from his office for having expressed the following opinion,—namely, that "as suits appealed to the authorities in England are decided by them after many years, and as the period of the Hon. Company's charter will shortly expire, and as, after the expiration of the term of the present charter, it is uncertain whether it will be renewed, or the government of the country will be sustained by His Majesty, in my opinion the security of the Government is such as cannot be accepted. But as this is an uncommon circumstance, it requires the concurrence of another Judge."

2. That Mr. Canning, when President of the Board of Control, acted upon the same principle as that for which Mr. C. Smith has been condemned,—the former having refused to sanction a pension which extended the grant beyond the period of their charter.

The gallant officer was about to read the remainder of his notice, when he was called to order by

Mr.

Mr. *Wigram*—who observed that it was quite irregular to enter into a detail in giving notice. The usual and the correct practice was, simply to state the nature of the motion which any individual intended to bring forward at a future period.

Col. *Stanhope* was about to proceed; when

The *Chairman* said, he thought the hon. and gallant member ought to confine himself simply to the statement of the nature of his intended motion. He (the Chairman) did not see how such a motion as that of the gallant officer could be received, as the court were not in possession of any information on the subject to which it referred.

Mr. *Hume* observed, that the gallant member was not now submitting a motion, but merely giving a notice; and, if he had a right to state the terms of that motion, he could not see why he should not be allowed to read it. The custom there was to give notice of a motion; and, out of courtesy, it was the practice to hand in a written copy, which he thought the Chairman could not refuse.

The *Chairman*.—"But the hon. and gallant member is begging the whole question, when he sets out with asserting, as a thing well known, that of which the court have no information whatever before them, he also talks of an inquiry into the matter though the court do not yet know of its existence. In this shape, I think the notice ought not to be received, or that placed on our records, which might be in decided contradiction to the fact. Will it not be better for the gallant officer to say, as a notice generally, that he intends to submit a motion upon the subject, without now entering into details of which as yet the court know nothing?"

Col. *Stanhope*.—"If the practice of the Court is, that notices of motion are to be framed and settled by the Directors just as they please, why then there is an end to any thing like free discussion. I contend, Sir, that I am correct in the course I am pursuing, and, if the aim of those objections be to stifle inquiry, I trust the Court will meet them as they deserve."

Mr. *Wigram* again rose to order. He could assure the gallant member, that he had no wish to stifle inquiry, or to give him any unnecessary interruption. His object would be to put the matter into a fair way of inquiry; but there was a mode of proceeding which ought to be observed for the sake of regularity. It had been said, that no objection should be made to hearing a resolution which it was intended to move at a future day, or to receive it in writing as a notice. He had not asserted the contrary; but this was not a resolution, for in one part were the words "in my opinion." That was reasoning on the subject, and that was irregular in a notice.

Col. *Stanhope* said, that, as this was a quarterly General Court, he might, if he pleased, go on with the matter, and make it a question for discussion without further notice; but he wished that the Directors should know what had been done, as they seemed to be the last who were informed of the most important occurrences connected with their affairs in the East. As they were thus the last to obtain that knowledge what they should be the first to be possessed of, he would go on without farther impediment, and give the notice in his own way. He stood there upon his right as a proprietor, and would not permit that right to be violated in his person. He had already read two of his intended resolutions, and would have long ago read the third, if he had not been interrupted. He would now read it.

3. That the conduct of the government in suspending this most upright judge for expressing his honest opinion, is calculated to corrupt the fountain of justice in British India; and that Mr. C. Smith, in laying down the rule of equity, and protecting the weak from the strong, has done his duty, and deserves the approbation of this Court.

The *Chairman* must repeat, what he had before said, that this was assuming the whole case, of which they had no information, and condemning the government of India unheard. Under these circumstances, he thought he ought not to receive the notice, or put it on the records of the Court.

Mr. *Hume* said, that the matter would not be placed on the records of the Court as a notice, but the gallant Colonel might, if he pleased, make it a matter of record, by having it moved and seconded for discussion at the present moment. It was not, however, a matter of record at present.

Mr. *Wigram* said, that would depend on the way in which the hon. member might shape his notice. If he gave a notice, generally, that he would bring forward a motion on some subject, that was all that could be stated in their minutes; but, if he gave notice, that it was his intention to move a certain set of resolutions, those resolutions would necessarily appear on the face of their proceedings. In the former case, the member giving the notice would have the advantage of not standing pledged to any particular form of motion; but, in the latter, he would be bound to adhere to the resolutions of which he had given notice.

Mr. *Hume*, in explanation, said, he had been misunderstood. He had stated, that it was the hon. member's right to bring on the subject now; but it was a matter of courtesy to give a written notice, that the court might be put more fully into possession of the intentions of the mover.

The *Chairman*, after observing that he was in some respect mistaken as to the

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structed in the Hindostanee language before he left England for the military service of the Company.—As to what his gallant friend (Col. Stanhope) had called an illustration of the fatal effects of ignorance of the native languages on the part of British officers in India, it was clear that the circumstance alluded to by the gallant officer could have no application whatever to the question before the court, inasmuch as the language spoken by the garrison of Talneir was the Arabic, not the Hindostanee; and it would not, he presumed, be contended, that a knowledge of Arabic was indispensable to officers commanding troops who were chiefly Hindoos. He might offer himself as an instance of an individual, not at all instructed in England, who had nevertheless acquired a sufficient knowledge of the Hindostanee, for the performance of his military duties, within a very limited period of time; and he might further adduce the hon. gentleman himself, the mover of this question (Mr. Hume), who very shortly after his arrival in India became so conversant in the native languages, as to be enabled to perform his medical duties to a large detachment of native troops in the most efficient and satisfactory manner, to which he (Colonel Baillie) could bear ample testimony. If such had been the case in former times, he saw no new state of circumstances at present which should render a change of system indispensable; and being satisfied that the accomplishment of the hon. gentleman's object, if practicable, would be attended with public inconvenience, greatly overbalancing its use, he trusted that the good sense of the proprietors would put an end to the question at once, by giving a decided negative to the motion.

Mr. Hume, in reply, said that the gallant Colonel might have been correct in speaking of his own case, but he was not so in speaking of his (Mr. Hume's) as he had found it necessary to make himself acquainted with the native language before he went to India in the service of the Company. He had heard nothing in the other remarks of the gallant Colonel, which was at all calculated to alter his opinion on this motion. He would therefore press it.

Col. *Stanhope* in explanation, said, that in the illustration he had given, he meant and spoke of the Hindostanee and not the Arabic. The former is generally understood by the Arab troops as well as the latter.

The motion was now put and negatived without a division.

THE CARNATIC DEBT.

Captain *Maxfield* gave notice of a motion for the next court on the subject of the debts of the Nabob of the Carnatic.

STAMP DUTIES IN INDIA.

Col. *Stanhope* gave notice that at the next court he would submit a motion that all papers and other documents which had reached the directors on the subject of the recent stamp regulations in India be laid before the court.

The court then adjourned.

Postscript to Asiatic Intelligence.

Saturday, Dec. 28.

We are in possession of no advices from India of a later date than what is contained in the preceding pages.

Lord Amherst, with the Countess of Amherst and Lady Sarah Amherst, left Subathoo on the 25th June, by dawk; they rested at Kurnaul, and thence proceed to Meerut, where they arrived on the morning of the 2d July, all well. They proposed to remain for a few days at that station, and from thence travel direct to Calcutta. Dr. Cavell, his lordship's physician, died at Subathoo, of cholera.

Advices from St. Petersburgh to the 10th December communicate the important news of the signature of preliminaries of peace between Russia and Persia: the terms, though severe, are not harder than might be expected.

Futteh Ali Khan, the governor of Tabreez, immediately after the taking of the city, was deputed by Prince Abbas Mirza, to carry proposals of peace to Gen. Paskewitch. A few days after, the Caimacan, or principal minister of the prince, waited upon the general, to fix a time and place for the negociations. On the 2d November Count Obreskoff, on the part of the Russian general, met the Caimacan at a village beyond Tabreez, where next day they agreed to the following preliminaries: 1st. That Persia shall cede the whole khanat of Erivan (on both sides of the Araxes) as well as the khanat of Nakshirvan. 2d. That the Russian portion of Talish (occupied by the Persians) shall be restored after the conclusion of peace. 3d. That a pecuniary indemnity for the expenses of the war shall be paid by Persia, part on the signature of the treaty, the remainder by instalments. 4th. That the Russians shall hold the province of Azerbijan till the whole sum be paid.

On the 9th November Prince Abbas Mirza assented to these preliminaries, which were sent to the capital for ratification by the Shah. An interview was to take place between the prince and the Russian commander-in-chief at Dekhargan, a village between Tabreez and Marsagna, on the 16th November.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

LAW.

HIGH COURT OF DELEGATES, *Dec.* 18.

The Ship "Atlas."—This was a suit promoted by Alexander and Co., merchants of Calcutta, against the owners of the ship *Atlas*, to try the validity of an alleged bottomry bond executed by the captain of the *Atlas* to the house of Alexander and Co. in 1823. The case was tried before Lord Stowell in the High Court of Admiralty, who pronounced against the validity of the bond; upon which an appeal was entered in the High Court of Delegates.

The Solicitor-general and Drs. Lushington and Dodson having been heard for the appellants, and Dr. Phillimore and Mr. Parke for the respondents, the court inquired whether, if the bond in question was not strictly speaking a bottomry bond, the counsel for the appellant were prepared to argue that the High Court of Admiralty had jurisdiction to entertain it.

Dr. Lushington said, that if the court allowed time, he should be prepared to argue the affirmative of the proposition.

It was finally agreed that the case should stand over to the 15th of January.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FAREWELL DINNER TO LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK.

The Directors of the East-India Company, Dec. 5, gave, at the Albion Hotel, Aldersgate-street, a farewell dinner to the Right Hon. Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, Governor-general of India, previous to his departure. The entertainment was sumptuous, and befitting the occasion. On the right and left of the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman, at the cross table, were the Governor-general, the President of the Board of Control, Lord George Bentinck, the Earl of Gosford, Sir Henry Verney, Sir Coutts Trotter, Mr. J. Denison, M.P., Mr. Bonham, M.P., Major Dallas, Governor of St. Helena, Mr. Ellis Heaton, Sir Rufane Donkin, Mr. R. Barclay, M.P. The Directors composed the remainder of the party, which was thirty-eight in number.

NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Lieut.-General the Earl of Dalhousie will, it is understood, succeed, in the course of the ensuing year, General Lord Viscount Combermere, G.C.B. and G.C.H., as commander-in-chief in India.—*London Paper.*

GLASGOW TRADE WITH INDIA.

Within the last eight days there have sailed from the Clyde the regular trading ships *Fortune* and *Mountstuart Elphinstone* for Bombay, and also the *Iris* for Calcutta. Those three ships measure 1,000 tons register, and are stowed full of various manufactures of the city and its neighbourhood. We are credibly informed, that, within the short period of six months, an export of cotton yarn from Glasgow to the East-Indies has taken place to the amount of £15,000.—*Caled. Merc. Nov.* 29.

MR. FARQUHAR'S WILL.

The validity of a will of Mr. Farquhar of Fonthill, dated in 1814, which has been sent to England from India, is now in a train of adjudication, a suit having been commenced in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, promoted by Mr. Colvin, the executor under the alleged will, against Mr. J. Farquhar Frazer, the next of kin, who had taken administration of the effects, as in a case of intestacy. It is understood that some very curious facts are likely to transpire in the course of this suit.

M. RIFFAUD'S EGYPTIAN COLLECTION.

M. Riffaud, who has resided for some time in Egypt, has just returned to France, bringing a collection more extensive than any individual has hitherto made in that country, consisting of statues (66 in number), and drawings of subjects of natural history, botany, and architecture. The drawings include 500 coloured plants, taken at the two periods of their flowering and fructification, in Nubia, Upper and Lower Egypt. These drawings are accompanied by notes indicating the various uses to which the natives apply the plants, either medicinally or for dyeing: drawings of fishes, insects, and shells of the Nile, 150 in number; beside each fish, which is coloured after nature, is drawn its skeleton: drawings of quadrupeds, reptiles, birds, and insects, in Nubia, Lybia, Upper and Lower Egypt, in number about 1,000. There is also a series of drawings, representing the antiquities of Nubia and Egypt, plans of monuments, together with 160 hieroglyphical inscriptions amongst the ruins. Lastly, the collection comprehends instruments of agriculture and surgery, costumes, jewels, and ornaments, topographical plans, meteorological observations, &c. The collection has been pronounced by the late Mr. Salt, in a letter addressed by him to

Admiral Sir Sidney Smith, as "highly curious and interesting."

MR. MOREAU'S RECORDS OF BRITISH FINANCE.

Another work of Mr. César Moreau, on British Finance, has just appeared; it is entitled, "Chronological Records of British Finance, from the earliest period (A.D. 55) to the present time (1828); founded on authentic documents." It is one of the most extraordinary specimens of laborious compilations we have ever seen. It includes almost every item which can throw a light upon the subject of British finance; and we can only repeat our astonishment that any individual, especially a foreigner, could in so comparatively short a space of time, compile, arrange, and digest such a mass of figures upon such a difficult subject.

MR. CRAWFURD.

Mr. Crawfurd, late ambassador to the Court of Ava, and previously governor of Singapore, has arrived in London.

INTRODUCTION OF THE SILKWORM AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The incorporated British and Colonial Silk Company established in England, are about to act in conjunction with a committee formed in Cape Town, Southern Africa, under the patronage of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, in an attempt to establish the growth of silk in that colony, where the wild mulberry, on which the worm thrives, grows in most parts luxuriantly. A general meeting of the Cape committee was held at the Exchange, Cape Town, on the 3d August last, at which the following resolutions were passed:

1. That this meeting highly approve of the projected establishment, and pledge themselves to undertake the duties required by the company.

2. That the climate of this colony is well adapted to the growth of the mulberry and the raising the worm.

3. That a sub-committee be formed for the purpose of selecting an eligible situation for a trial establishment.

4. That his Honour G. Kekewich, Messrs. D'Escury, Craycraft, D. Van Reenen, and Marsh, be requested to form such committee.

5. That as the season is not too far advanced, it is advisable that a quantity of cuttings of the mulberry be provided and planted.

Mr. Geo. Thompson stated that whilst in England he had had several communications with Lord Auckland and the directors of the Company, and he read a letter from Lord Auckland on the subject.

Major-Gen. Bourke, the lieut.-governor, presented the committee with a copy of Count Dandolo's work on rearing silk-worms.

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF PARIS.

This society held its second general meeting for the year 1827, on the 14th December, at which Count Chabrol de Crouzol, minister of marine and the colonies, presided. His exc. the president opened the meeting with a speech, in which he referred to the French travellers who had recently visited various parts of the globe, and especially to the circumnavigation of Captain Freycinet and Captain Duperray, the former in the *Uranie*, the latter in the *Coquille*. In speaking of the expedition of D'Entrecasteaux in 1791, in search of La Perouse, he adverted to the possibility of some intelligence reaching France of the fate of this celebrated navigator, from the mouths of some of his surviving companions.

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.

A plan has been suggested by Captain Allen, of removing to England the prostrate obelisk of Alexandria, commonly called "Cleopatra's Needle," which was *given* some years ago by the Pacha of Egypt to his Majesty. The plan is, to build a ship in frame in this country, transport the same to Egypt, bring the pillar to the beach by means of railways, build it round, and launch the whole at the same time. The obelisk is calculated to weigh 400 tons: and it would be impracticable to convey it in the ordinary manner on board a common vessel. The objection to removing monuments of ancient art from Egypt has now become stale and obsolete.

SHIPS TRADING TO INDIA.

Being unable to procure, in sufficient time for publication in this number, a complete list of ships trading to India and eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, we insert an abstract of such particulars as may be required for immediate information.

FOR MADRAS AND BENGAL.—*General Palmer*, Truscott (510 tons); to sail from Portsmouth Jan. 7, 1828.—*Providence*, Ford (695); to sail from Gravesend Jan. 15.—*Ganges*, Lloyd (440); to sail from ditto Jan. 25.—*Thames*, Brigg (366); ditto ditto.—*City of Edinburgh*, (400); ditto ditto.—*Atlas*, Hunt (411); to sail from ditto Feb. 10.—*Victory*, Farquharson (712); to sail from Portsmouth March 15.—*Boyne*, Pope (575); to sail from Gravesend March 25.—*Lord Lynedoch*, Beadle (632); to sail from ditto April 15.—*Coromandel*, Boyes (650); ditto

ditto ditto.—*Fairlie*, Fuller (755); to sail from Downs May 1.—*William Money* (800); to sail from Gravesend May 21.

For Bengal.—*Hebden*, Fowler (260 tons); to sail from Gravesend Jan. 10, 1828.—*Fame*, Bullen (350); to sail from ditto Jan. 15.—*Minstrell*, Arkcoll (400); to sail from ditto Feb. 25.

For Bombay.—*Harlequin*, May (350 tons); to sail from Gravesend Jan. 15, 1828.—*Royal George*, Ellerby (480); to sail from ditto, Jan. 25.—*Thorne*, Johnston (300); to sail from ditto, Feb. 2.—*Lady Raffles*, Tucker (600); to sail from ditto, Feb. 28.—*Egyptian*, Lilburn (360); to sail from ditto Jan. 10.

For Mauritius and Ceylon.—*Ceylon*, Davison (300 tons); to sail from Gravesend, Feb. 10, 1828.—*Dunvegan Castle*, Finlay (446); to sail from ditto, Feb. 28.

For Ceylon and Bengal.—*Elizabeth*, Grant (226 tons); to sail from Gravesend, Jan. 7, 1828.

For Batavia, Singapore, and Penang.—*Clorinda*, Carrew (180 tons); to sail from Gravesend, Feb. 2, 1828.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES IN THE BRITISH ARMY

(SERVING IN THE EAST.)

16th L. Dr. H. Wardroper to be corn. by purch., v. Brooks prom. (15 Nov. 27); Corn. J. W. Torre to be lieut. by purch., v. Everard, whose prom. has not taken place (9 Aug.)

1st Foot. Lieut. J. Ward, from 45th F., to be lieut., v. Bernard, who exch. (13 Feb. 27).

2d Foot. Qu. Mast. Serj. J. Moore to be adj., with rank of ens., v. Littlejohn, who resigns adjtcy. only (6 Feb. 27).

3d Foot. Maj. A. Cameron to be lieut. col. by purch., v. Wall, who retires; Capt. H. Gillman to be maj. by purch., v. Cameron (both 15 Nov. 27).

12th Foot. H. Thompson to be ens., v. Savage dec. (25 Apr. 27).

14th Foot. Lieut. G. C. M. L. W. S. Johnston, from 38th F., to be lieut., v. O'Halloran, who exch. (14 Apr. 27); Lieut. J. Johns, from h. p. Royal Marines, to be paym., v. Matthews app. to 31st F. (29 Nov.)

20th Foot. Ens. T. Wood, from 17th F., to be ens., v. Best, who exch. (22 Nov. 27).

30th Foot. H. J. Pogson to be ens. by purch., v. Mounsey, who rets. (15 Nov. 27).

31st Foot. Lieut. A. O'Leary to be adj., v. Shaw prom. (30 July 26).

38th Foot. Lieut. W. L. O'Halloran, from 14th F., to be lieut., v. Johnston, who exch. (14 Apr. 27); H. Close to be ens., v. Hayes dec. (15th Nov.)

41st Foot. Lieut. J. S. Simmons to be capt., v. Brown dec. (18 Feb. 27); Lieut. J. Cochran to be capt., c. Vaespall dec. (26 Feb.); Ens. W. Evans to be lieut., v. Simmons (18 Feb.); Lieut. R. Price, from 47th F., to be lieut., v. Vaspall (9 March); W. Graham to be ens., v. Evans (18 Feb.)

46th Foot. G. H. Smith to be ens., v. Grove, who resigns (21 Apr 27).

47th Foot. Lieut. Col. H. T. Shaw, from h.p., to be lieut.-col., v. L. Greenwell, who exch. (8 Nov. 27); Lieut. W. B. Bernard, from 1st F., to be lieut., v. Ward, who exch. (13 Feb.); Lieut. F. Wheatt to be adj., v. Reid prom. (1st Feb.); Qu. Mast. T. Shoolbraid, from 69th F., to be qu. mast., v. Wallis, who exch. (15 Nov.); Capt. E. Armstrong, from h.p., to be capt., v. J. Stewart, who exch., rec. dif. (22 Nov.); Ens. G. B. Hildebrand, from 55th F., to be lieut., v. Brooke dismissed (ditto).

46th Foot. Brev. Maj. Sir J. S. Lillie, from h. p. 60th F., to be capt., v. Hans Morrison, who exch. (6 Dec. 27); Assist. Surg. H. W. Radford, from h. p. 65th F., to be assist. surg., v. R. Hewart, who exch. (22 Nov.)

47th Foot. Ens. H. Bristow to be lieut., v. Price rem. to 41st F. (9 March 27); R. Allan to be ens., v. Bristow (15 Nov.); Lieut. W. H. Wiley, from 11th F., to be lieut., v. Richmond, who exch. (29 Nov.)

59th Foot. Maj. J. M'Mahon, from h.p. 60th F., to be maj., v. Fuller prom. (18 Dec. 27); Capt. C. G. R. Collins, from h.p., to be capt., v. R. Whittle, who exch., rec. dif. (6 Dec.); O. S. Blachford to be ens. by purch., v. Hamilton app. to 65th F. (6 Dec.)

Ceylon Regt. Capt. T. Fletcher to be maj. by purch., v. Delatre prom.; Capt. G. Cochrane, from h.p., to be capt., v. Fletcher (both 6th Dec.)

Brevet. Lieut. T. Ritherdon, Hon. E. I. Company's service, staff-captain at Military Seminary at Addiscombe, to have temporary rank of capt. whilst filling that situation at Seminary (22 Nov. 27).

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Nov. 20. *Preciosa*, Hjelm, from Singapore 15th June, and Batavia 1st Aug. (for Stockholm); at Cowes,—also H.M.S. *Tamar*, from Madras 12th July, and Cape of Good Hope 28th Sept.; at Plymouth.—*Dec.* 1. *Warwick*, Gibson, from Bombay 1st Aug.; at Gravesend.—2. *Britomart*, Brown, from Mauritius 14th Aug., and Cape 20th Sept.; at Deal.—3. *Mary*, Guy, from Singapore 24th July; at Gravesend.—4. *Spring*, Hayne, from Bombay 10th June; off Portsmouth (since wrecked),—also, *Midas*, Balgrie, from Batavia 11th Aug.; at Deal.—5. *Triumph*, Green, from Bombay 5th Aug., and Cape of Good Hope 2d Oct.; *Potomac*, Caudry, from Batavia 25th Aug. (for Antwerp); *Martha and Elizabeth*, Kirkhoven, from Batavia 9th Aug. (for Amsterdam); and *Amity*, Gray, from Batavia 1st Aug. (for Antwerp); all at Deal,—also *Albion*, M'Leod, from Bengal 18th July; at Liverpool.—6. *Maitland*, Studd, from Bombay 5th Aug.; at Gravesend,—also, *Bengal Merchant*, Brown, from Penang 20th May, and Singapore 12th June; at Deal.—7. *Brothers*, Motley, from Batavia 9th Aug. (for Rotterdam).—15. *Egyptian*, Lilburn, from Bombay 10th Aug.; and *Angerona*, Baker, from Bengal 30th May, and Cape of Good Hope 1st Oct.; both at Deal.—16. *Countess of Dunmore*, Gamble, from Bengal 25th July; off Margate.—17. *William Parker*, Brown, from Cape of Good Hope 12th Oct.; at Deal.—19. *Clansman*, Snowden, from Bengal 24th June, and Cape of Good Hope 9th Oct.; at Liverpool.—20, *James Scott*, Richards, from Batavia 1st Sept.; at Deal.—22. *Eleanor*, from Batavia (for Antwerp); at Deal.—23. *Maria*, Wilson, from Manilla, at Deal,—26. *Seppings*, Leader, from Ceylon 2d Aug., and Mauritius 26th Sept.; off Dover.

Departures.

Nov. 22. *Fortune*, Gilkeson, for Bombay; from Greenock.—23. *Bolivar*, Windsor, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—24. *Ann*, Stead, for N. S. Wales; from Deal.—*Dec.* 1. *Iris*, Franks, for Bengal; from Greenock.—6. *Lady Hannah Ellis*, Liddell (belonging to Leith), for Bombay; from Deal.—13. *Exporter*, Bullen, for Bengal; from Deal.—14. *Alexander Henry*, Mugridge, for N. S. Wales; from Cove of Cork.—23. *Importer*, Smith, for Cape of Good Hope; from Deal.—28. *Madras*, Beach, for Madras and Bengal; *Lord Amherst*, Ardlie, for Madras and Bengal; *Ellen*, Boyle, for Bombay and Tellicherry; *Surrey*, Kemp, for Bombay; *Stentor*, Tindall, for Ceylon (with troops); *Borodina*, Mantap, for N. S. Wales; *Reaper*, Rhind, for Batavia and Singapore; *Bencoolen*, Martin, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; and *Dominica*, Hodgson, for St. Helena (with coals); all from Deal,—also *Governor Harcourt*, Tulley, for Madras and Bengal; *Candian*, Read, for Bengal; *Sarah*, Christie, for Bombay; and

H.M.S. *Undaunted*, for Plymouth and Bengal; all from Portsmouth,—also, *Jessie*, Winter, for Cape of Good Hope; from Cowes.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Othello, from Bengal (recently arrived):—Lieut. Wm. Ellis, 45th N.I.; Mr. Willis Earle.

Per Clansman, from Bengal. Mr. G. Greenwell, surgeon; Mr. J. Kinnon.

Per Albion, from Bengal, John Crawford, Esq., H.C.'s service; Mrs. and Miss Crawford: Mr. and Mrs. Eglinton; Master Eglinton; Capt. Wm. Martin, 57th N.I.; Lieut. Cullen, artillery; Lieut. Baseley, ditto; Masters A. Van Ranen and W. Perara.

Per Maitland, from Bombay: Mrs. Doveton and child; Dr. Goss, Bombay army; Lieut. Powell, Bombay marine; Mr. R. Macpherson.

Per Triumph, from Bombay: Mrs. Tate and two children; Mrs. Guy; Mrs. Mackay; M. Forbes, Esq., merchant; Mr. Parry, barrister; Hon. Mr. Harris, civil service; Mr. Willis, ditto; Capt. Guy, Bombay marine; Capt. Tate, engineers; Lieut. Jameson, Nat. Infantry; Lieut. Littlejohn, Madras N.I.; Capt. Wildey, H.M.'s 4th L. Drags.

Per Mary, from Singapore: Mr. Serjeant.

Per Bengal Merchant, from Singapore: Mr. Peru, Bencoolen civil service, and two children; Mr. and Mrs. Dempster.

Per Midas, from Batavia: Mrs. Burgess; Master Whiteman.

Per James Scott, from Batavia: Capt. Rowe, of the *John Bull*, from N. S. Wales.

Per Angerona, from Bengal: Lieut. Johnson, H.M.'s 36th regt.; Mr. West.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Mary Ann, for Madras and Bengal: Maj. E. Osborne, 2d N.I.; Capt. F. Brind, Bengal artillery; Capt. T. Hide, 43d Madras N.I.; Capt. T. Warner, 18th ditto; Capt. J. Nicol and Capt. J. W. Moncrieffe, 23d ditto; Surgeons J. Owen and J. Home; H. Woolaston, Esq.; E. Impey, Esq., civil service; J. Darby, Esq.; Messrs. T. James, F. Barnett, W. Mackenzie, and T. S. Jarvis, cadets; Messrs. J. R. Moncrieffe, W. Fitzpatrick, and H. Fitzpatrick; Mrs. Mainwaring; Mrs. Napier; Mrs. Warner; Misses Showers, Hodges, Wilkinson, Warner, and Heunessey; three Misses Green; eight servants.

Per Governor Harcourt, for Madras and Bengal: Mr. and Mrs. Lindeman and family; Miss Atkin; Captain Memardier and lady; Ens. Bennett; Mr. Furse; Mr. Buist; Mr. Maxwell; Mr. M'Gregor; Mr. Coke; Mr. Austin; Mr. Halstead; Mr. Garratt; Dr. James; several servants.

Per Sarah, for Bombay: Capt. Edw. Mason; Mr. W. S. Grey; Mr. J. Glider; Mr. Wooller; Mrs. Rouget.

Per Henry, for the Mauritius: Dr. Sibbald, Mrs Sibbald, and family; W. Thomson, Esq.; Mrs. Thomson; the Rev. A. Drury; four servants.

Per H.M.S. Undaunted, for Bengal: Lord W. C. Bentinck, new Governor-general; J. E. Denison, Esq., secretary to his Lordship; Sir H. Verney, major, and aide-de-camp to ditto; A. Troyer, Esq., capt., and aide-de-camp to ditto; Lady Bentinck; Lady Charlotte Denison; several European servants, &c.

LOSS OF SHIPPING.

The *Spring*, Hayne, from Bombay for London, has been completely wrecked to the eastward of Pagham harbour, coast of Hants. She struck on the Owers on the afternoon of the 5th December, and has since gone to pieces. The crew, and a considerable portion of the cargo were saved.

The *John*, Dawson, from London, Mauritius, and Madras, for Calcutta, was totally wrecked on the 30th June, on the Western Sea Reef, Bay of Bengal. Lieut. Warren (a passenger), and three men were drowned.

The Dutch schooner *Swift*, Symons, from Singapore to Bourbon, struck on a reef three leagues to the southward of the island of Rodrigues, on the 30th June, and was totally wrecked. Thirteen of the crew, and a passenger (Mr. Moyreux, a merchant of Marseilles) were drowned.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 25. The lady of Maj. Edw. Osborne, of the Madras army, of a son.

26. In Mecklenburgh Square, the lady of Capt. Langslow, late of the Bengal establishment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 16. At Ellingham church, Norfolk, near Bungay, P. Dykes, Esq., of Beccles, in Suffolk, to Mrs. Smith, widow of the late H. Smith, Esq., solicitor to the Hon. E. I. Company.

27. At St. Ann's church, Soho, Lieut. Col. Commandant Chas. Deacon, C.B., of the 49th regt. Madras N.I., to Joan Ann, third daughter of the late Thos. Day, Esq., Watford, Herts.

— At St. Mary's, Islington, Mr. Wm. Tucker, commander of the East-India ship *Lady Raffles*, to Miss Caroline Edwards.

Dec. 10. At Jedburgh, Roxburghshire, Dr. Wm. Brown, surgeon of H.M.'s 45th regt., to Mary, eldest daughter of the late J. Thomson, Esq., Jedburgh.

15. At Rotherhithe church, Mr. A. Brunoe, of Prince of Wales' Island, to Frances, eldest daughter of the late Capt. C. Wyatt, of Rotherhithe.

DEATHS.

Oct. 13. On board the *General Palmer*, on the passage to England, Ens. J. B. Hawes, Madras N.I., in his 23d year.

Nov. 25. At Pau, in the South of France, Capt. J. S. Smith, lately returned from the 4th L. Dragoons in India.

— At Glenesk, Capt. Wm. Hodges, late of Calcutta.

27. At Brixton, G. Dominicus, Esq., late of East Farleigh, Kent, and formerly of the East-India House, in his 77th year.

28. At Bruges, Diana Mary, second daughter of Maj. Gen. Cuming, late of H.M.'s 47th regt., aged 12 years.

29. In Portland Place, General Ross, colonel of the 59th regt., and Governor of Fort George.

Dec. 2. At Hurley, Capt. Jas. Gumm, of Byfleet, formerly of the Hon. E. I. Company's naval service.

3. At the British Museum, Joseph Planta, Esq., principal librarian of that establishment, in his 84th year.

5. In Holles Street, Cavendish Square, Mary, wife of Dr. Colin Rogers, of the Madras establishment.

6. In George Street, Portman Square, Lieut. Gen. George Russell, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, on the Bengal establishment, aged 84.

11. In Ireland, Maj. Gen. M. Head, late lieut. col. of the 13th Light Drags.

22. In New North Street, Red Lion Square, Miss Jones, niece of the late Capt. Coxwell.

Lately. At Madagascar, the celebrated French orientalist, Fortunatus Albrand, in his 39d year.

— At a village between Cairo and Alexandria, Henry Salt, Esq., late British consul-general in Egypt.

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 22 *January* 1828—*Prompt* 11 *April*.
Company's and Licensed.—Indigo.

For Sale 12 *February*—*Prompt* 9 *May*.
Company's.—Saltpetre.

For Sale 18 *February*—*Prompt* 13 *June*.
Company's.—Bengal Raw Silk.
Private-Trade.—Bengal, China, and Persian Raw Silk.

CARGOES of EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS lately arrived.

CARGO of the *General Palmer*, from *Madras*.
Company's—Blue Longcloths—Blue Sallampores.

EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS, of the Season 1827-8, with their Managing Owners, Commanders, &c.

Voyage	Ships.	Tons.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Pursers.	Consignments.	To be Afloat.	To sail to Gravesend.	To be in the Downs.	Where Sailed.
												1827.	1827.	1828.	
6	*Dunira*	1325	G. Palmer	M. Hamilton	John Shute	James Rickett	R. Buckle	J. K. Jolly	Francis Burlin	J. Giles	*Bombay & China*				
2	*Edinburgh*	1325	H. Bonham	Henry Bax	T. Buttanshaw	D. Marshall	Geo. Waller	A. Tomlins	Robt. Harvey	W. J. Shepherd					
8	*General Harris*	1283	James Sims	Joseph Stanton	G. Braithwaite	Henry Burn	Jas. M. Baird	Thos. N. Were	John Millard	J. H. Lanyon	*St. Helena, Bengal, & China*	19 Nov.	3 Dec.	8 Jan.	
6	*Thomas Coutts*	1334	S. Marjoribanks	Alex. Christie	W. Drayner	J. Elphinstone	D. Robertson	R. Saunders	Jas. Beveridge	W. Maltman					
4	*Sir David Scott*	1342	Joseph Hare	J. O. M'Taggart	W. Ticehurst	D. J. Ward	John Rose	—	David Scott	T. A. Gibb	*Bengal & China*	3 Dec.	18 do.	23 do.	
9	*Marquis of Huntly*	1279	J. Mac Taggart	J. S. H. Fraser	Thos. Leach	R. Tabor	—	—	—	W. H. Harper				1828.	
4	*Berwickshire*	1332	S. Marjoribanks	Fred. Madan	H. L. Thomas	T. Shepherd	J. W. Edmonds	H. Dalrymple	T. Davidson	J. W. Rose	*Bengal & China*	18 do.	1 Jan.	6 Feb.	
1	*Reliance*	1325	John F. Timins	Chas. S. Timins	Edw. Jacob	C W Loveridge	Samuel Hyde	C. Udale	Jas. Grant	W S Spawforth					
4	*Duchess of Atholl*	1330	W. E. Ferrers	E. M. Daniell	T. J. Dyer	Thos. Sandys	Jas. T. Elliott	C. Welstead	Rich. H. Cox	W. Dickinson					
2	*Abercrombie Robinson*	1330	H. Bonham	John Innes	Jas. S. Biles	Geo. Frampton	H. Shepherd	W. Pitcairn	W. Hitchcock	Wm. Dallas	*Bombay & China*	1828.			
7	*Earl of Balcarras*	1417	*Company's Ship*	B. Broughton	Rees Thomas	J. P. Griffiths	Boulter J. Bell	E. Du Puis	Henry Arnot	Wm. Ainslie	*Bengal & China*	1 Jan.	16 do.	21 do.	
2	*George the Fourth*	1399	*Company's Ship*	Thos. W. Barrow	Wm. Pulham	A. Broadhurst	Wm. Piggott	Henry Smith	E. Turner	J. W. Graham					
8	*Marquis Camden*	1261	W. C. Drysdale	T. Larkins	W. Haylett	John Fenn	H. J. Wolfe	John Willie	Thos. Cron	T. Collingwood	*St. Helena, Bombay, & China*				
4	*Macqueen*	1333	John Campbell	James Walker	—	F. MacQueen	John Pitcairn	O. MacDonald	Alex. Macrae	J. Walkinshaw					
4	*William Fairlie*	1348	Joseph Hare	Thomas Blair	Geo. Dewdney	T. W. Marriott	R. Burroughes	Henry Thorn	Geo. Comb	Peter Milne	*Madras & China*	16 do.	31 do.	7 Mar.	
2	*Lord Lowther*	1332	H. Blanshard	Charles Steward	N. de St. Croix	Benj. Bailey	H. W. Parker	— Macauley	Robt. Martin	C. S. Compton					
3	*Castle Huntly*	1311	J. H. Gledstanes	H. A. Drummond	G. C. Kennedy	Henry Wise	J. Dalrymple		J. Campbell	John Main					
6	*Canning*	1326	*Company's Ship*	Philip Baylis	T. B. Penfold	F. G. Moore	G. Creighton	J. G. F. Pigott	F. Kiernan	H. Beveridge	*China*	1 Mar.	15 Mar.	20 Apr.	
6	*London*	1332	*Company's Ship*	Timothy Smith	A. Rivers	W. K. Packman	O. Richardson	A. Cruikshank	David Forrest	R. Dudgeon					
6	*Orwell*	1335	Matthew Isacke	W. E. Farrer	Jas. Wilson	R. M. Isacke	J. R. Pidding	Charles Jones	W. Bremner	W. M'Killigan					
9	*Prince Regent*	958	H. Bonham	Henry Hosmer	R. H. Treherne	Henry Harris	G. M. Abbott	F. Shaw	R. Greig	Alex. Crowe					
9	*Rose*	1024	Thos. Milroy	Thos. Marquis	—	—	—	—	Alex. Stirling	John Milroy					
9	*Marchioness of Ely*	955	O. Wigram	C. E. Mangles	W. H. Hopkins	—	M. Murray	Edward Voss	Wm. Scott	Honey Millet					
9	*Asia*	958	H. Bonham	T. F. Balderston	H M Sterndale	J. Miller	J. Copling	G. Abbott	R. Renwick	W. I. Irwin					

PRICE CURRENT, Dec. 28.

EAST-INDIA PRODUCE.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Coffee, Java ..... cwt.	2	2	0	—	2	8	0
—— Cheribon	1	18	0	—	2	6	0
—— Sumatra	1	14	0	—	1	18	0
—— Bourbon							
—— Mocha	3	0	0	—	5	0	0
Cotton, Surat ..... lb	0	0	4	—	0	0	5
—— Madras	0	0	4	—	0	0	6
—— Bengal	0	0	4	—	0	0	5
—— Bourbon	0	0	7	—	0	0	10
Drugs & for Dyeing.							
Aloes, Epatica ..... cwt.	15	0	0	—	21	0	0
Anniseeds, Star	6	0	0				
Borax, Refined	2	0	0	—	2	2	0
—— Unrefined, or Tincal	2	2	0	—	5	0	0
Camphire	8	10	0				
Cardamoms, Malabar .. lb							
—— Ceylon	0	1	6	—	0	1	9
Cassia Buds ..... cwt.	5	5	0	—	5	10	0
—— Lignea	4	15	0	—	5	5	0
Castor Oil ..... lb	0	0	6	—	0	1	6
Dragon's Blood ..... cwt.	5	0	0	—	21	0	0
Gum Ammoniac, lump ..	3	0	0	—	5	0	0
—— Arabic	1	5	0	—	3	10	0
—— Assafœtida	3	0	0	—	3	10	0
—— Benjamin	2	0	0	—	50	0	0
—— Animi	3	0	0	—	10	10	0
—— Gambogium	25	0	0				
—— Myrrh	3	0	0	—	8	0	0
—— Olibanum	3	5	0	—	6	0	0
Kino	11	0	0	—	14	0	0
Lac Lake ..... lb	0	1	0	—	0	1	6
—— Dye	0	4	0				
—— Shell ..... cwt.	3	0	0	—	5	0	0
—— Stick	3	0	0				
Musk, China ..... oz.	1	0	0	—	1	10	0
Oil, Cassia	0	0	4	—	0	0	5
—— Cinnamon	0	9	0	—	0	10	0
—— Cloves ..... lb	0	1	3	—	0	1	6
—— Mace	0	0	2	—	0	0	3
—— Nutmegs	0	2	9	—	0	3	0
Opium							
Rhubarb	0	1	6	—	0	5	6
Sal Ammoniac ..... cwt.	3	5	0				
Senna ..... lb	0	0	9	—	0	2	0
Turmeric, Java ... cwt.	1	10	0	—	1	16	0
—— Bengal	1	5	0	—	1	10	0
—— China	1	16	0	—	2	2	0
Galls, in Sorts	3	10	0				
——, Blue	3	15	0				

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Indigo, Blue and Violet lb	0	11	9	—	0	12	5
—— Purple and Violet	0	11	3	—	0	11	9
—— Extra fine Violet	0	10	6	—	0	11	0
—— Violet	0	9	0	—	0	10	3
—— Violet and Copper ..	0	8	0	—	0	9	6
—— Fine Copper	0	8	6	—	0	9	0
—— Copper	0	7	0	—	0	8	3
—— Consuming sorts	0	6	0	—	0	8	6
—— Oude good and fine ..	0	5	0	—	0	6	10
—— Low and bad Oude	0	1	6	—	0	6	0
—— Madras							
—— Do. mid. ord. and bad	0	4	0	—	0	7	11
Rice, Bengal White .... cwt.	0	11	0	—	0	15	0
—— Patna	0	18	0	—	1	1	0
Safflower	1	0	0	—	7	10	0
Sago	0	15	0	—	1	10	0
Saltpetre	1	5	6	—	1	11	0
Silk, Bengal Skein ..... lb							
—— Novi	0	14	10	—	1	1	8
—— Ditto White	0	13	1	—	1	2	4
—— China	0	16	9	—	1	0	1
Spices, Cinnamon	0	4	6	—	0	6	6
—— Cloves	0	1	1	—	0	3	2
—— Mace	0	4	3	—	0	5	9
—— Nutmegs	0	2	8	—	0	3	8
—— Ginger ..... cwt.	0	18	0	—	1	5	0
—— Pepper, Black .... lb	0	0	3	—	0	0	4
—— —— White	0	1	6	—	0	2	0
Sugar, Bengal ..... cwt.	1	10	0	—	1	17	0
—— Siam and China	1	10	0	—	1	17	0
—— Mauritius	1	7	0	—	1	18	0
Tea, Bohea ..... lb	0	1	5	—	0	2	9
—— Congou	0	2	1	—	0	3	5
—— Souchong	0	2	11	—	0	4	8
—— Campoi	0	2	6	—	0	3	3
—— Twankay	0	2	3	—	0	3	6
—— Pekoe	0	3	7	—	0	4	4
—— Hyson Skin	0	2	4	—	0	3	10
—— Hyson	0	4	1	—	0	6	1
—— Young Hyson	0	3	4	—	0	3	8
—— Gunpowder	0	4	4	—	0	5	2
Tortoiseshell	1	4	0	—	2	10	0
Wood, Sanders Red .... ton	8	10	0	—	10	0	0

AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Oil, Southern ..... tun	30	0	0				
—— Sperm	77	0	0				
—— Head Matter	76	0	0				
Wool ..... lb	0	0	10	—	0	5	0
Wood, Blue Gum ..... ton	0	6	10	—	0	7	0
—— Cedar	0	0	4	—	0	0	6

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, *from 26 November to 25 December.*

Nov.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr.Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr.Ct. Red.	N. 4Pr.C. Ann.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
26	206½7	85⅛85¼	85⅝86	—	91⅛91⅞	101⅜101¾	19 1/16 19⅛	250¾	82 86p	52 55p
27	206½7	85⅛85¼	86⅜	92⅜92½	92⅛92⅜	101⅞102	19⅛ 19 3/16	—	87 90p	54 56p
28	206½7¾	85⅛85⅜	86⅛86⅜	92⅜92⅝	92⅜92¼	101⅞102⅛	19⅛ 19¼	252½3	88p	54 56p
29	207¼8½	85⅜85¾	86⅛86½	92⅛92⅝	92⅛92⅜	101⅞102¼	19 3/16 19¼	253	88 90p	56 57p
30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dec.										
1	205 6	82½83⅜	82⅞84⅜	—	89½90	99⅞100⅜	18 11/16 18⅞	250	—	51 55p
3	—	82⅛82¾	82⅜83½	—	89⅛89⅜	99⅞100⅛	18 11/16 18¾	245 6	65 68p	40 44p
4	203½	81⅞82	82¼82¾	89 89⅛	88⅜89	100⅛100⅜	18⅛ 18⅝	245	60 66p	40 43p
5	203 4	81⅞82⅜	—	89⅛89¼	88⅜89½	—	18⅝ 18 3/16	—	65 73p	40 44p
6	205	82⅛82⅞	—	89⅝	89⅜89⅝	—	18 3/16 18 5/16	247	70 72p	42 44p
7	—	82⅛83	—	89¾	89⅜89½	—	18 3/16 18 5/16	—	70 73p	42 44p
8	—	82½82⅞	—	—	89⅛89⅝	—	18 3/16 18 5/16	—	70 73p	43 45p
10	204	82¼82½	—	—	89⅛89½	—	18 3/16 18⅞	—	70 73p	42 45p
11	205	82½82¾	—	89¾	89⅜89⅝	—	—	—	—	42 44p
12	204 ½	82½82¾	—	89⅜	89⅜89⅝	—	18 3/16 18 5/16	—	71 72p	42 44p
13	—	82⅞83⅛	—	90	89⅜89⅞	—	18⅞ 19	—	70 72p	42 43p
14	—	82⅝83	—	90 90⅛	89⅞90	—	18 5/16	—	70 72p	42 44p
15	—	82⅝83	—	—	89½90	—	18 3/16 18 5/16	—	70 72p	43 44p
16	206	83⅛83⅜	—	—	90⅛90½	—	18 5/16 19	—	72p	44 47p
18	205 ½	83⅛83⅞	—	—	90⅝	—	18 5/16	—	73 74p	46 47p
19	204 ¾	83⅛83⅞	—	90 90½	90⅛90⅞	—	19	—	73 75p	46 49p
20	205	83⅛83¾	—	90 90½	90 90⅝	—	18 5/16 19	—	77p	48 51p
21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	—	83⅞84	—	90¾	90⅜90⅞	—	19 1/16	—	85 87p	55 57p
24	205 ¾	83⅛83¾	—	90½	90⅜90⅝	—	19 1/16	—	84 87p	55 58p
25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

E. Evans, Stock Broker, 9, Cornhill, and Lombard Street.

THE

ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

FEBRUARY, 1828.

Original Communications,

&c. &c. &c.

SIR THOMAS MUNRO.

There is a melancholy pleasure in tracing the history of a person recently departed from this sublunary theatre, who has been distinguished for worth and talents, and has well deserved of his country. It is not merely upon the splendid parts of the career of such a man that his survivors love to dwell; every slight occurrence in his public life, which passed with little notice when it happened, every trivial incident in his domestic history, acquires an adventitious interest, and is read when related with new feelings.

This very natural and laudable curiosity we are desirous of gratifying in respect to the eminent personage whose name is prefixed to this memoir, whose services to his country have entitled him to her warmest gratitude, and who, unhappily for that country and for his friends, has been suddenly snatched away at a period, when his talents and experience, it might have been reasonably expected, would have enabled him to render additional benefit to Britain and to India.

The family of Sir Thomas we have been unable to ascertain, without application to a quarter where it would, in present circumstances, be indelicate to intrude. The published list of the Baronets of England, which includes the name of Sir Thomas Munro, gives no account whatever of his lineage. It is stated by a person who intimately knew him, that his birth was rather obscure, and that on entering his profession, he possesed neither connexion nor friends likely to promote his advancement. This circumstance redounds highly to his merit, and evinces the energy of his genius and character in a more decided manner than had he commenced his career under the auspices of rank and influence; for he raised himself to the elevation he attained by the force of his talents alone. But if his *genus et proavi, et quæ non fecit ipse*, are not apparent, the records of his acts and services are so obvious and so numerous that we are in no danger of being embarrassed otherwise than in selecting the most prominent.

Sir Thomas Munro was a native of Scotland, and was born in the year 1762. At the age of seventeen he entered the military service of the East-

PRICE CURRENT, Dec. 28.

EAST-INDIA PRODUCE.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Coffee, Java ..... cwt.	2	2	0	—	2	8	0
—— Cheribon	1	18	0	—	2	6	0
—— Sumatra	1	14	0	—	1	18	0
—— Bourbon							
—— Mocha	3	0	0	—	5	0	0
Cotton, Surat ..... lb	0	0	4	—	0	0	5
—— Madras	0	0	4	—	0	0	6
—— Bengal	0	0	4	—	0	0	5
—— Bourbon	0	0	7	—	0	0	10
Drugs & for Dyeing.							
Aloes, Epatica ..... cwt.	15	0	0	—	21	0	0
Anniseeds, Star	6	0	0				
Borax, Refined	2	0	0	—	2	2	0
—— Unrefined, or Tincal	2	2	0	—	5	0	0
Camphire	6	10	0				
Cardamoms, Malabar .. lb							
—— Ceylon	0	1	6	—	0	1	9
Cassia Buds ..... cwt.	5	5	0	—	5	10	0
—— Lignea	4	15	0	—	5	5	0
Castor Oil ..... lb	0	0	6	—	0	1	6
Dragon's Blood ..... cwt.	5	0	0	—	21	0	0
Gum Ammoniac, lump ..	3	0	0	—	5	0	0
—— Arabic	1	5	0	—	3	10	0
—— Assafœtida	3	0	0	—	3	10	0
—— Benjamin	2	0	0	—	50	0	0
—— Animi	3	0	0	—	10	10	0
—— Gambogium	25	0	0				
—— Myrrh	3	0	0	—	6	0	0
—— Olibanum	3	5	0	—	6	0	0
Kino	11	0	0	—	14	0	0
Lac Lake ..... lb	0	1	0	—	0	1	6
—— Dye	0	4	0				
—— Shell ..... cwt.	3	0	0	—	5	0	0
—— Stick	3	0	0				
Musk, China ..... oz.	1	0	0	—	1	10	0
Oil, Cassia	0	0	4	—	0	0	5
—— Cinnamon	0	9	0	—	0	10	0
—— Cloves ..... lb	0	1	3	—	0	1	6
—— Mace	0	0	2	—	0	0	3
—— Nutmegs	0	2	9	—	0	3	0
Opium							
Rhubarb	0	1	6	—	0	5	6
Sal Ammoniac ..... cwt.	3	5	0				
Senna ..... lb	0	0	9	—	0	2	0
Turmeric, Java ... cwt.	1	10	0	—	1	16	0
—— Bengal	1	5	0	—	1	10	0
—— China	1	16	0	—	2	2	0
Galls, in Sorts	3	10	0				
——, Blue	3	15	0				

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Indigo, Blue and Violet lb	0	11	9	—	0	12	5
—— Purple and Violet	0	11	3	—	0	11	9
—— Extra fine Violet	0	10	6	—	0	11	0
—— Violet	0	9	0	—	0	10	3
—— Violet and Copper ..	0	8	0	—	0	9	6
—— Fine Copper	0	8	6	—	0	9	0
—— Copper	0	7	0	—	0	8	3
—— Consuming sorts	0	6	0	—	0	8	6
—— Oude good and fine ..	0	5	0	—	0	6	10
—— Low and bad Oude	0	1	6	—	0	6	0
—— Madras							
—— Do. mid. ord. and bad	0	4	0	—	0	7	11
Rice, Bengal White .... cwt.	0	11	0	—	0	15	0
—— Patna	0	18	0	—	1	1	0
Safflower	1	0	0	—	7	10	0
Sago	0	15	0	—	1	10	0
Saltpetre	1	5	6	—	1	11	0
Silk, Bengal Skein ..... lb							
—— Novi	0	14	10	—	1	1	8
—— Ditto White	0	13	1	—	1	2	4
—— China	0	16	9	—	1	0	1
Spices, Cinnamon	0	4	6	—	0	6	6
—— Cloves	0	1	1	—	0	3	2
—— Mace	0	4	3	—	0	5	9
—— Nutmegs	0	2	8	—	0	3	8
—— Ginger ..... cwt.	0	18	0	—	1	5	0
—— Pepper, Black .... lb	0	0	3	—	0	0	4
—— White	0	1	6	—	0	2	0
Sugar, Bengal ..... cwt.	1	10	0	—	1	17	0
—— Siam and China	1	10	0	—	1	17	0
—— Mauritius	1	7	0	—	1	18	0
Tea, Bohea ..... lb	0	1	5	—	0	2	9
—— Congou	0	2	1	—	0	3	5
—— Souchong	0	2	11	—	0	4	8
—— Campoi	0	2	6	—	0	3	3
—— Twankay	0	2	3	—	0	3	6
—— Pekoe	0	3	7	—	0	4	4
—— Hyson Skin	0	2	4	—	0	3	10
—— Hyson	0	4	1	—	0	6	1
—— Young Hyson	0	3	4	—	0	3	8
—— Gunpowder	0	4	4	—	0	5	2
Tortoiseshell	1	4	0	—	2	10	0
Wood, Sanders Red .... ton	8	10	0	—	10	0	0

AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE.

Oil, Southern ..... tun	30	0	0				
—— Sperm	77	0	0				
—— Head Matter	76	0	0				
Wool ..... lb	0	0	10	—	0	5	0
Wood, Blue Gum ..... ton	0	6	10	—	0	7	0
—— Cedar	0	0	4	—	0	0	6

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, *from 26 November to 25 December.*

Nov.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr. Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr. Ct. Red.	N. 4 Pr. C. Ann.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
26	206 1/2 7	85 1/8 85 1/4	85 1/8 86	—	91 1/8 91 7/16	101 1/8 101 3/4	19 1/16 19 1/8	250 3/4	82 86p	52 55p
27	206 1/2 7	85 1/2 85 1/2	86 1/8	92 1/8 92 1/2	92 1/4 92 3/8	101 1/8 102	19 1/8 19 3/16	—	87 90p	54 56p
28	206 1/2 7 1/2	85 1/2 85 1/2	86 1/8 86 3/8	92 1/8 92 1/2	92 1/4 92 1/2	101 7/16 102 1/8	19 1/8 19 1/4	252 1/2 3	88p	54 56p
29	207 1/2 8	85 3/8 85 1/2	86 1/8 86 1/2	92 1/8 92 1/2	92 1/4 92 3/8	101 1/8 102 1/2	19 3/16 19 1/4	253	88 90p	56 57p
30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dec.										
1	205 6	82 1/2 83 1/8	82 3/8 84 1/8	—	89 1/4 90	99 7/8 100 1/16	18 11/16 18 7/8	250	—	51 55p
3	—	82 1/8 82 1/4	82 1/4 83 1/2	—	89 1/8 89 3/8	99 7/8 100 1/8	18 11/16 18 3/4	245 6	65 68p	40 44p
4	203 1/2	81 3/4 82	82 1/8 82 3/4	89 89 1/8	88 3/8 89	100 1/8 100 1/2	18 1/2 18 5/8	245	60 66p	40 43p
5	203 4	81 3/8 82 1/8	—	89 1/8 89 1/4	88 1/4 89 1/8	—	18 3/8 18 13/16	—	65 73p	40 44p
6	205	82 1/8 82 1/4	—	89 1/4	89 1/8 89 3/8	—	18 13/16 18 11/16	247	70 72p	42 44p
7	—	82 1/8 83	—	89 1/4	89 1/8 89 3/8	—	18 13/16 18 11/16	—	70 73p	42 44p
8	—	82 1/8 82 7/8	—	—	89 1/8 89 3/8	—	18 13/16 18 11/16	—	70 73p	43 45p
10	204	82 1/8 82 1/2	—	—	89 1/8 89 1/2	—	18 13/16 18 7/8	—	70 73p	42 45p
11	205	82 1/8 82 3/8	—	89 1/4	89 1/8 89 3/8	—	—	—	—	42 44p
12	204 1/2	82 1/8 82 3/8	—	89 1/4	89 1/8 89 3/8	—	18 13/16 18 11/16	—	71 72p	42 44p
13	—	82 7/8 83 1/8	—	90	89 1/8 89 7/8	—	18 1/2 19	—	70 72p	42 43p
14	—	82 3/8 83	—	90 90 1/8	89 7/8 90	—	18 1/2 18 11/16	—	70 72p	42 44p
15	—	82 1/8 83	—	—	89 1/8 90	—	18 13/16 18 11/16	—	70 72p	43 44p
17	206	83 1/8 83 7/8	—	—	90 1/8 90 1/8	—	18 11/16 19	—	72p	44 47p
18	205 1/2	83 1/8 83 1/8	—	—	90 1/8	—	18 1/2	—	73 74p	46 47p
19	204 1/2	83 1/8 83 7/8	—	90 90 1/2	90 1/8 90 7/8	—	19	—	73 75p	46 49p
20	205	83 1/2 83 3/4	—	90 90 1/2	90 90 1/8	—	18 15/16 19	—	77p	48 51p
21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	—	83 7/8 84	—	90 1/2	90 1/2 90 7/8	—	19 1/16	—	85 87p	55 57p
24	205 1/2	83 1/4 83 3/4	—	90 1/2	90 1/8 90 1/8	—	19 1/16	—	84 87p	55 58p
25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

THE

ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

FEBRUARY, 1828.

Original Communications,

&c. &c. &c.

SIR THOMAS MUNRO.

There is a melancholy pleasure in tracing the history of a person recently departed from this sublunary theatre, who has been distinguished for worth and talents, and has well deserved of his country. It is not merely upon the splendid parts of the career of such a man that his survivors love to dwell; every slight occurrence in his public life, which passed with little notice when it happened, every trivial incident in his domestic history, acquires an adventitious interest, and is read when related with new feelings.

This very natural and laudable curiosity we are desirous of gratifying in respect to the eminent personage whose name is prefixed to this memoir, whose services to his country have entitled him to her warmest gratitude, and who, unhappily for that country and for his friends, has been suddenly snatched away at a period, when his talents and experience, it might have been reasonably expected, would have enabled him to render additional benefit to Britain and to India.

The family of Sir Thomas we have been unable to ascertain, without application to a quarter where it would, in present circumstances, be indelicate to intrude. The published list of the Baronets of England, which includes the name of Sir Thomas Munro, gives no account whatever of his lineage. It is stated by a person who intimately knew him, that his birth was rather obscure, and that on entering his profession, he possesed neither connexion nor friends likely to promote his advancement. This circumstance redounds highly to his merit, and evinces the energy of his genius and character in a more decided manner than had he commenced his career under the auspices of rank and influence; for he raised himself to the elevation he attained by the force of his talents alone. But if his *genus et proavi, et quæ non fecit ipse*, are not apparent, the records of his acts and services are so obvious and so numerous that we are in no danger of being embarrassed otherwise than in selecting the most prominent.

Sir Thomas Munro was a native of Scotland, and was born in the year 1762. At the age of seventeen he entered the military service of the East-

India Company; and very soon attracted the notice of his superiors by his extraordinary diligence, and the zeal with which he applied himself to pursuits which might qualify him for the public service.

During the first Mysorean war, in 1790, he acted with the force under Colonel Read, who advanced from the southern districts of the Carnatic and Mysore; and he was particularly noticed by Marquess Cornwallis, who conducted that war in person. His Lordship nominated Captain Munro an assistant to Colonel Read in settling the provinces which were conquered from Tippoo Sultan; and upon the fall of Seringapatam in 1799, Captain Munro and Captain (now Major General Sir John) Malcolm were selected by the Earl of Mornington, Lord Cornwallis's successor (the former without recommendation) as agents or commissioners for the adjustment of the affairs of the Mysore kingdom, and for investing the young rajah with the government. The choice of two individuals, then of subordinate rank, who have since displayed such striking abilities as these two officers, affords a remarkable proof of the discernment of Lord Wellesley.

Soon after, Major Munro was deputed by the same nobleman to administer the provinces of Malabar and Canara. In 1800 he was chosen by Lord Clive, then governor of Madras, to fill the more important post of collector of revenue in the extensive territories ceded by his Highness the Nizam, which were placed under his especial direction, with full power to settle the affairs of that distracted country.

In the adjustment of these provinces, Major Munro displayed in an eminent degree the talents, natural and acquired, which so peculiarly fitted him for government in India. No task could have been more difficult than that which was assigned him. At the commencement of his management of the reserved and ceded districts, they were in a state of complete anarchy and disorganization: the Nizam was easily induced to make over these districts, from their being wholly unprofitable to him by reason of their disordered condition. His intercourse was almost exclusively restricted to natives and native functionaries, for no European, except a few King's and Company's civil and military officers, resided in this part of India. In a very few years (for his entire administration lasted but seven) these territories were restored to perfect order; or, to speak with more precision, order and tranquillity were for the first time introduced there. As a criterion of his services, it may be stated, that under the Nizam's government, the revenues *nominally* amounted to twelve lacs of pagodas; under Major Munro's management they exceeded eighteen lacs. These results were not obtained by a system of despotic severity, but by such equitable, judicious, and conciliatory measures, that his memory is cherished amongst the natives with the most ardent affection. He was best known throughout the country by the endearing appellation of *Father:* the following anecdote, related by Colonel Wilks,* attests this fact, and shews the opinion entertained of his rigid impartiality:—"I will not deny myself," says Colonel W., "the pleasure of stating an incident related to me by a respectable public servant of the government of Mysore, who was sent in 1807 to assist in the adjustment of a disputed boundary between that territory and the district in charge of this collector. A violent dispute occurred in his presence between some villagers, and the party aggrieved threatened to go to Annantpoor and complain to their *Father.* He perceived that Colonel Munro was meant, and found upon inquiry that he was generally distinguished throughout the district by that appellation."

In

* Historical Sketches of the South of India, vol. i. p. 210.

In 1804 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; and in the year 1808 he left India on furlough for England. His visit was probably not altogether without a view to being in readiness to give information to the Legislature, should it be required, on the subject of the renewal of the Company's charter: an office for which no one could be more competent, for few persons had possessed the means and opportunities of acquiring so large a store of original information in respect to the political condition and the character of the Hindus. Accordingly, in the year 1813, he was examined before a Parliamentary committee. His examination lasted for several days; and the body of information contained in his evidence constitutes a valuable legacy bestowed upon the country. The committee seem to have been fully aware of the character of the witness before them, of the comprehensiveness of his mind, and the extent of his experience; they consequently pressed him with questions of every sort relative to Eastern topics, his answers to all which discover an amazing intelligence, acuteness, and originality of thinking. At the close of his examination he made the following good-humoured remarks upon the multifariousness of his evidence: "I am afraid I have not been able to give full answers to the questions put to me on such a variety of subjects. I have felt myself incompetent to give the answers I would wish to have done to all kinds of points, embracing the quiet habits of the European traders in India, the civil wars of the Bengal indigo planters, the oppressions of the East-India Company, and in short to questions comprehending almost every subject, from the coarse blanket of the Hindu to the Feudal System."

After a short retirement from his official functions in India, Colonel Munro (he was promoted to the rank of colonel in June 1813 *) returned to Madras, having been selected by the Court of Directors to preside over a commission appointed to new model the revenue and judicial departments under the presidency of Fort St. George. This office he discharged with the ability which was expected from him. The result forms one of the most remarkable events in the political life of Sir Thomas Munro; it led to the adoption of the ryotwar revenue-system in the greater portion of the Madras territories. Much difference of opinion doubtless prevails as to the expediency of this important measure; much has been said and written to prove the pernicious consequences of it; although opinion is, nevertheless, as much divided as ever upon the subject, one fact is apparent, that during his time alone has Madras ever produced a surplus revenue.

The official documents which have been printed by the Court of Directors upon the revenue and judicial reforms in this presidency, contain many admirable papers from the pen of Sir Thomas Munro, which abound with proofs of deep insight into human character, that of the Hindu in particular; extensive acquaintance with native institutions and manners; and great familiarity with the principles of political economy as applicable to India. These documents furnish a valuable addition to the stores of knowledge revealed in his evidence before the Parliamentary committee on East-India affairs.

In 1816 Colonel Munro was appointed to the superintendence of the Dooab, on the cession of the Southern Mahratta country by the late Peishwa. In this situation he continued until the breaking out of the Pindarry and Mahratta war, when he resumed his military functions, which had merged, for nearly twenty years, in those of a civil nature.

Before he was entrusted with a separate command, Colonel Munro had been

* He continued till his death in command of the 12th regiment of Madras Native Infantry.

been employed by Sir Thomas Hislop in 1817, to reduce the rebellious feudatory of Soondoor, in the territory committed to his charge. Soon after, he was appointed Brigadier-general, and, in command of a small force, he acted with singular effect in that severe contest. With very imperfect means he conquered a considerable tract of country, attacked and took possession of several strong hill-forts, such as Bedamy, Nawlgaond, Nurgoond, &c. besides several fortresses on the plain, such as Belgaum, Dummul, Gudduck, &c. The important services rendered by this little force are recorded in the copious historical records of the events of the Mahratta war, written by actors in, and witnesses of the events they relate.*

The tribute paid to the merit of Sir Thomas in the field on this occasion, by Lord Hastings, speaks more than any laboured detail of his services. In General Orders, dated 29th August 1818, his Lordship expresses himself thus: "Brigadier General Munro has splendidly exhibited how a force, apparently insufficient, may be rendered adequate by judgment and energy; his subjugation of fortress after fortress, and his securing every acquisition, with numbers so unproportioned to the extent of his endeavours, is the most unquestionable evidence of his talents." And shortly after (referring to the projected return of Colonel Munro to England, for which he embarked a few months afterwards): "The approaching retirement from active duty of Brigadier General Munro is a subject of deep regret to the Governor General in Council, whose mind will retain a lasting impression of his singular merits and services, through a long and distinguished career."

But the most elegant compliment paid to Sir Thomas Munro fell from the lips of Mr. Canning, who, in moving a vote of thanks in the House of Commons, March 4, 1819, to Lord Hastings and the army in India, for their services in the great war with the Mahratta powers, adverted to Colonel Munro in the following terms:

> At the southern extremity of this long line of operations, was employed a man whose name I should indeed have been sorry to have passed over in silence. I allude to Col. Thomas Munro; a gentleman whose rare qualifications the late House of Commons had opportunities of judging when he was examined at their bar on the renewal of the East-India Company's charter; and than whom Europe never produced a more accomplished statesman, nor India, fertile as it is in heroes, a more skilful soldier. This gentleman, whose occupations, for some time past, have been rather of a civil and administrative, than a military nature, was called early in the war to exercise abilities which, though dormant, had not rusted from disuse. He went into the field with not more than five or six hundred men, of whom a very small proportion were Europeans; and marched into the Mahratta territories to take possession of the country which had been ceded to us by the treaty of Poona. The population which he subdued by arms, he managed with such address, equity, and wisdom, that he established an empire over their hearts and feelings. Nine forts were surrendered to him, or taken by assault, on his way; and at the end of a silent and scarcely observed progress, he emerged from a territory, heretofore hostile to the British interest, with an accession, instead of a diminution, of force, leaving every thing secure and tranquil behind him. This result speaks more than could be told by any minute and extended commentary.

Honours began now to flow upon him. In October 1818, on the extension of the order of the Bath to the Indian army, Colonel Munro was named a Companion of the Order. In August 1819 he became Major General, with brevet rank in his Majesty's army in India; and in the same month he was appointed Governor of Madras. It appears from the recorded declaration of Mr.

* See also the *Asiat. Journ.*, vols. vi. and vii. *passim*.

Mr. Canning,* that it was at the recommendation of that statesman, then President of the Board of Control, that General Munro was appointed to this high situation, although a Company's officer, which circumstance had been esteemed a sort of disqualification. In November 1819 he was nominated a Knight Commander of the Bath. He took the oaths at the India-House, as Governor of Fort St. George, 8th December 1819, and arrived at Madras 9th June 1820.

His government is distinguished for its mildness, as well as for the admirable system with which all its details were managed. The revenue was improved, profound tranquillity reigned throughout the provinces, and during the Burmese war an army of 20,000 men was furnished for that object from the Madras territories. Without instituting any invidious comparisons between the troops of the two presidencies, it is a notorious fact that the Madras sepoys went upon this arduous and appalling service with alacrity under the eye of their beloved Governor. We might appeal to many proofs inserted in this Journal† in testimony of the excellent temper of the Madras native troops.

In the General Orders issued by the Governor General in Council, 11th April 1826, the Madras native troops are thus eulogized:

> The Madras sepoy regiments destined for the expedition to Ava, obeyed with admirable alacrity and zeal the call for their services in a foreign land, involving them in many sacrifices and privations. This devotion to their government reflects the highest credit on the character of the coast army, not more favourable to themselves than it is, doubtless, gratifying to the Government of Fort St. George, as affording an unequivocal proof of the sentiments of gratitude and attachment with which that army acknowledges the paternal anxiety and care that ever watches over and consults its best interests and welfare.

In September 1823, Sir Thomas expressed a wish to resign the office of Governor, in order to retire altogether from public labours. But, in consequence of the rupture with the Burmese, he intimated to the Board of Control, as well as to the Court of Directors (in March and July 1824) his desire to retain the government till the arrival of his successor. The Court, in reply to this communication, observe:

> We are happy to signify to you our unanimous desire to avail ourselves of an extension of Sir Thomas Munro's services in that high station, at a period when his distinguished talents and peculiar qualifications cannot fail of being eminently beneficial to the country under your government as well as to our interests; and we have accordingly unanimously resolved to abstain from nominating any successor to Sir Thomas Munro until we shall have received from you an acknowledgment of this communication, and an intimation of his wishes in consequence.

He accordingly resumed his duties and his occasional journeys into the interior, particularly to the ceded districts, the scene of his astonishing improvements. He here was accustomed to perform all the essential functions of a good ruler, examining the accounts of the collectors, receiving petitions from the natives, and listening to and adjusting disputes. "When he was on any of those tours," says a person whom we before quoted, "he devoted a certain portion of the afternoon to the reception of petitions, hearing complaints, and redressing grievances brought to his notice. For these purposes, he daily took up his position in front of his state tent, receiving petitions with his own hand, surrounded often by a thousand persons, each of whose petitions he saw as regularly registered for subsequent examination as any law papers

* See *Asiat. Journ.*, vol. xxiv. p. 187. † See vol. xx., p. 844, vol. xxi., pp. 396 and 793.

papers in any of our public courts. The fatigue he would go through on these journeys is almost incredible. Those who accompanied him were not unfrequently worn out in their endeavours to keep pace with his activity; and even when travelling by night, he often astonished his staff the following day with the extent of the information he had picked up, and the observations he had made, when they supposed him to be asleep in his palanquin."

It was on a journey of this kind that he fell a victim to that scourge of India, the cholera morbus. Upon arriving at Putteecondah, a village twenty miles north of Gooty, on the 6th July, he was taken ill at breakfast, and left the table. He recovered a little, but whilst his secretary was sitting near him, he begged him to remove a little; adding, "I am an infected man:" thus evincing at the last moment his consideration for others. He expired at ten o'clock that night; and his body was carried next morning to Gooty.

He died just as his public career was about to close: he had determined to embark for Europe in August, and the vessel intended to convey him thither was in Madras Roads. Lady Munro had quitted India in March 1826.

We believe he left no issue; the baronetcy conferred upon Sir Thomas in July 1825, in consideration of his services, is therefore extinct.

A writer in a Calcutta paper,* who appears to have been well acquainted with the subject of this memoir, has furnished some particulars respecting him which we shall quote in his own language:

"In the economy of time he was punctual to a minute—had stated hours for every action and duty of life—and there was not a day in the whole year that he was not accessible to every person that had business to transact or information to communicate. In private life he was equally exemplary. He was hospitable to all people, and devoted two days of the week to public parties, whilst he scarcely was ever known to sit down to breakfast without a party of fifteen or twenty people. When he first came to India in the Company's military service (palanquins had not then been introduced at Madras), he often used to tell the story of his walking from the fort to the balls given at the Government House, with his shoes in his hands! At his meals he was punctual as a clock, and if ever a guest arrived two minutes after the time specified, he was too late. His stature was portly, and though he had long laboured under the disadvantage of deafness, which in society imposed on his manner some appearance of stiffness, yet did not the circumstance derogate from that urbanity for which he was ever remarkable." The literary acquirements of Sir Thomas Munro were extensive and various. He was an excellent oriental scholar, and his early application to study gave him opportunities of making himself master of European learning, particularly the sciences connected with government, his proficiency in which is said to have been acknowledged by Mr. Canning. The vigour of his mind was kept in action by a vigilance which suffered nothing to escape him. So studious was he of accuracy, that previous to submitting his minutes to council, he took the precaution of circulating them amongst his secretaries for their observations; and it was from a similar motive that he made his annual visits to the provinces, in order to inspect their condition, and to excite the functionaries of Government to exertion.

Upon a consideration of the character of Sir Thomas Munro, it is impossible not to think, that had he filled a still higher station than that to which his abilities raised him, he would have rivalled in reputation a Cornwallis, a Wellesley, and a Hastings.

* The *India Gazette* of July 19.

THE HINDOOSTANEE LANGUAGE.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Sir: Although I cannot be classed among the unqualified admirers of the political course of Mr. Hume, the complexion of which, whatever amount of good may be conceded to have resulted from it, participated too largely at an earlier period of his public career, of a factious and uncompromising hostility to all measures, good or evil, which had the sanction of men in authority (and this remark I consider no less applicable to proceedings in Parliament, than to the minor, but highly important arena of the General Court of Proprietors at the India House); yet it is but just to say, that the Indian army, and its interests, ever found in him a zealous advocate and cordial friend: and had his good purposes respecting it been accompanied by the forbearance and moderation which have characterized his subsequent procedure, I am satisfied they would have been more amply crowned with success. He has of late, however, pursued a path fully entitling him to the esteem and warmest approbation of those who, like myself, have the honour of forming a part of the Company's military service; as not only more dignified and honourable, but calculated to accomplish the salutary objects he has in view. These particular reflections have been suggested by a review of the matters which have engaged the attention of the court within the last six months, and the manner in which they have been treated at former periods. Such an *opposition* as that now referred to, combining as it does his unshaken firmness with a judicious application of collateral means, and supported by a candid and conciliatory tone, will give to his efforts a moral influence, opposed to which no declamation, stripped of such adjuncts, would prove effective. It is particularly gratifying to observe, that the executive body have paid such marked and favourable attention to his suggestions, coupled with those of his very able friends the Hon. Douglas Kinnaird and Mr. Randle Jackson, on the subject of extending the benefits of their admirable institution of Addiscombe to their *cavalry and infantry cadets*, a measure which will reflect lasting honour on all concerned.

In the debates reported in your number for January, I was not a little surprised, however, to see the way his observations respecting the Hindoostanee language were met by one honourable director, whose residence in Bengal would have been accompanied, one might presume, with more accurate information, on a subject at once so simple and obvious, as the acquisition of that which is in continual requisition, from the day of treading Indian soil to that of a final farewell. It is a well known fact, that the honourable and lucrative office which enabled that gentleman to become a member of Parliament and a director, was in no degree attributable to an accurate acquaintance with the *vernacular dialect*, but with the *Persic* and *Arabic*, at a time when these were less cultivated than of late; and it may be borne in mind, that these were of great value, and even indispensable, at the Mussulman court of Lucknow. At the same time, it is not less true, that the resident would be compelled to have frequent, and sometimes even important, communications with respectable natives in *Hindoostanee*, from their inability to hold intercourse in any other tongue; and I will venture to affirm, that no one who had not duly studied that language could maintain a general conversation in it, even after a residence of many years. I would even put it to the candour of that honourable director himself, whether he found himself efficient in that particular. I do not speak of a *critical*, or even *grammatical* knowledge, but merely

merely a *colloquial*. The fact is, however, that even in the peculiar appointment alluded to, an intimate knowledge of the Hindoostanee language would have proved of equal worth with the others; and in every other a military man can be called to, it is of tenfold value. We should be at a loss to account for such strange opinions being deliberately stated in any legislative assembly, but that it has been observed that some who have given an early attention to the *Arabic* and *Persian*, conceive the less erudite and every-day language almost beneath their notice.

But I am satisfied the parental regard and practical good sense of the directors, whatever may be the appearance, must be opposed to the pernicious doctrine of sending out their youth to pick up by degrees a *modicum* of that which they have incessant occasion for, not one in twenty of whom would, under such a *regime*, after a residence of as many years, be able to use corresponding words with some of the simplest and most necessary in our own language: examples might be multiplied, but take for instance the conjunctions *unless* and *though*. A Persian scholar could indeed supply them by the words مگر and هرچند; but as I have asserted, not one in twenty, simple as they are, of those who, acting upon the easy recommendation of getting on as others have done, neglected the study. I may add too, that there is difficulty and embarrassment sufficient in that despised language to stimulate to the pursuit; for in fact, some knowledge of the three from which it is chiefly derived, i. e. *Sunskrit*, *Persic*, and *Arabic*, is indispensable towards a thorough acquaintance with it, while it has also the peculiarity of being written and printed in the characters of each: Hindoos universally using the *Devanugree*, the offspring of the former, and Mahometans that of the two latter.

But allow me, Sir, for a moment to suppose a somewhat analogous case, in that of France, through a train of unforeseen events, becoming a province of Great Britain, and that it were found indispensable that all the standing army of that country should be officered by Englishmen; what would be our amazement to find it gravely recommended that the youth destined to so onerous and important a trust as that of commanding Frenchmen in their own country, should defer their study of the *French* until they had in fact entered upon such duties; and that if they even then picked up the *Patois* or *Gascoine* instead of that usually considered proper in their rank and circumstances, it would answer their purpose; and suppose some through indolence and other impediments neglected even to do so, while every hour requiring what they were so lamentably deficient in, and that others conceived there would be more *éclat* attendant on a proficiency in the *Latin*, *Greek*, or *German*; and the parallel will be complete, saving in the innumerable obstacles which a tropical climate and bad preceptors in the mass of Moonshees, present to a youth just released from school and parental restraints, and thrown on the wide world without any one to impress on him, or even remind him of, the importance of applying to the study of that and other essential objects. I forbear to expatiate further on the subject, for I trust the common sense of the case is apparent to all who have given it an unbiassed thought. I was gratified, however, to perceive that Mr. Hume was not surprised into an acceptance of the compliment paid him at the expense of his experience, or into an acquiescence in the very weak and unsatisfactory assertions which accompanied it.

I have, &c.

AMICUS VERITATIS.

January 19th, 1828.

THE LATE MR. MOORCROFT.

Some letters from Mr. Guthrie, one of the unfortunate companions of Mr. Moorcroft, in his travels through the countries of Upper and Central Asia, have lately appeared in a Calcutta newspaper. As they contribute some additional information respecting the progress of that enterprizing traveller, we subjoin the substance of them.

Mr. Moorcroft commenced his last ourney seven or eight years ago; he was accompanied by a party rather considerable in number, chiefly consisting of native servants, in charge of merchandize and baggage, but including the writer of these letters, who appears to have been an Indo-Briton, or East-Indian, and a Mr. Trebeck: both these individuals, by a singular and rather suspicious coincidence, died nearly at the same time with Mr. Moorcroft. The party reached Leh, the capital of Ladakh, in September 1820. It seems, from the earliest letter in the collection, which is dated 17th February 1820, from "Goodwarah, 200 miles from Joshee Muth (Nath), on the mountains of Gurhwal," that they had been induced to remain a considerable time at Johsi Nath. Upon their advance to this place, the Bhoteas and other hill-tribes on the borders of Tartary were alarmed at reports that the traveller was a *general*, and that he was leading a considerable army against them, and they prepared to oppose him. This false idea of his military character and views seems to have prevailed in other parts visited by Mr. Moorcroft, and to have occasioned him much embarrassment, by exciting suspicion, and affording countenance to the misrepresentations of his enemies. They left Johsi Nath on the 1st January 1820, for the Kooloo road, towards which they proceeded till they were stopped at Mundee, three days' journey from Belaspore, by a Sikh sirdar, who refused to allow them to advance without the permission of Runjeet Singh. In a letter dated "Mundee, 5th May 1820," Mr. Guthrie states:

Mr. Moorcroft is gone to Lahore to visit Runjeet Singh, as some of his men who were at Mundee, collecting revenues, stopped us as soon as we had arrived at that place, till Runjeet's permission was procured. By a letter received from him the other day, it appears he had been in close confinement for fourteen days, and that he is now released and allowed to go on, so that we shall soon see what comes up. However unfavourable this may appear to you, it is not so with us, as we may consider ourselves well off if we every where meet with nothing more. Some other reports are prevalent, foretelling not very pleasant things, but which may prove false, and therefore do not require mention here.

The next letter is dated "December 1820," and written from Leh, though the place is not named. It discloses the difficulties with which the travellers had to contend in their endeavours to prosecute their journey onward:

When I last wrote, there was some talk of our moving from this city to Yarkund, which belongs to the Chinese; but since that it has appeared that at the present moment it is impracticable for various reasons. Our character as *Feringhees* may be mentioned; that is, we are said to be only merchants come with an apparent intent to trade, but that our design is to visit these countries in the first instance under some sort of concealment, and when we become informed as to route, and other circumstances which are important, we shall invade the country, when we can advantageously attack. We have in possession a number of instruments, such as guns and pistols, some intended as presents, and others kept merely for amusement, &c. As no merchants have been in the habit of carrying such goods, we cannot make any person believe that they are for sale, or for presents to chiefs of countries, although a fowling piece has been given to the

Rajah of Ladakh. It is universally said that we are spies and not merchants; if we were, we had no business to carry weapons. However, these goods have never been allowed to enter Yarkund since the Chinese have had possession of it.

If none of the obstacles mentioned could have stopped us, the want of money certainly would. We have 200 maunds of baggage, merchandize, and personal property, and when we march must carry nearly 200 maunds of grain for road consumption, the carriage of which will cost at the rate of sixty rupees for every three maunds, nearly 8,000 rupees, beside the purchase of grain and other expenses; so that we must be possessed of 10,000 rupees before we can move from this with any kind of safety.

The Peerzada mentioned in my last letter has been good enough to send a favourable account of our conduct, and has tried to prove that we really are merchants. Mr. M. has likewise written to the minister at that city, giving him intimation that we are merchants proceeding to Bokhara for the purpose of procuring horses, and that we will take Yarkund in our route to that country in the beginning of next year.

Hafiz Moohammud Fazil, an intelligent Moosulman of our party, is going to Furruckabad to bring up some merchandize which was left at that place, and it now appears that they would meet with ready sale at the towns of Leh and Yarkund; we will also by this means insure a permanent passage from Hindoosthan to Leh, if by any untoward event we may not be able to penetrate further into Tartary.

The next letter is dated from "Leh," the capital of Ladakh, "1st August 1821;" it communicates some very curious particulars respecting the intrigues of Russia in this quarter, which though suggested heretofore, were never stated so circumstantially, and with so much plausibility:

The difficulties of our journey to Yarkund were increased by the death of the Emperor of China, and more so by a Russian ambassador, named Agha Mehdee, who has been endeavouring these five or six years to form connections with these countries. In a former embassy to Ladakh he procured shawl-wool goats for the Russians, that they might raise the material, and manufacture shawls for themselves in their own country, as they are obliged to pay enormous prices for those made in Kashmeer. Having accomplished his first mission successfully, and possessed naturally of great discernment and sagacity, he gained much reputation at the Court of St. Petersburgh, where, from a Jew he became a Christian. He was again sent into Asia with introductory letters to the chiefs of these countries, and with rich and valuable presents, amounting, I dare say, to five lacs of rupees. A year after his departure from Russia he arrived at Yarkund, and there became a Moosulman. By this conversion, and by the weight of his purse, he secured himself every attention, and having baffled our designs of visiting the latter city, marched for Ladakh, but on the heights of the Karakorum mountains he died of an indigestion. His assistant or servant, Moohammud Fuhoor, has arrived here: but he possesses not a quarter of the sagacity of Agha Mehdee, and is so much addicted to sensuality, that he has squandered away nearly the whole of the public money, and I suppose never means to return to Russia again. Agha Mehdee was equipped in the disguise of a merchant: but from facts that have been ascertained, and from the imperial letters to the Rajah of Ladakh and Maha Rajah Runjeet Singh, it appears that commerce was not his sole object, and that the Emperor Alexander has been contemplating the *invasion of China*; and as Ladakh and Kashmeer are localities favourable for the Russian army, the friendship of Maha Rajah Runjeet Singh and the chief of Ladakh was indispensable. By the death of the envoy the Emperor has lost a considerable sum of money, and all his views are blasted.

Our remaining in this country so long has not proved altogether useless. Some months ago Mr. Moorcroft had an engagement signed by the authorities for permitting British merchants to trade with Ladakh, or pass through it in progress to other countries; and now the allegiance of it is offered voluntarily to the Hon. Company. So far, then, our success has exceeded our expectation.

Meer Izzut Oollah, a most intelligent Mahomedan of our party, is gone to Yarkund

to negotiate with the Chinese governors for us, and we shall learn from him soon the result. By some route or other, we will march from this in winter, and by the end of next year I hope to return from Bokhara.

The succeeding letter is written from Cashmire, and dated 16th July 1823. It relates a few particulars of the country, of their journey, and of their future plans:

Our progress through Yarkund was rendered impracticable in consequence of Kashmeree merchants representing to the Chinese authorities that we had taken possession of Ladakh, and that our objects in wishing to visit Yarkund were political. This caused the Chinese authorities to retract from their engagement, which only remained to be signed by the governor.

Foiled in this attempt, we left Ladakh in October, and reached Kashmeer in November last, with the hope of proceeding through Kabool. We have sojourned nine months in Kashmeer, and expect to leave it in four or five days for Peshawer.

This country is naturally the most fertile and beautiful in the world; the climate is delightful, and its inhabitants are certainly the most sagacious people in Asia. Nature has blessed it with almost every production; but the oppression exercised on its inhabitants by its rapacious rulers for the last eighty years, has rendered it miserable, and it now exhibits a scene of starvation and disease horrible to behold.

During our journey from Leh to Kashmeer, we came in contact with a band of robbers, who had plundered and laid waste the district of Dias the night previous to our arrival, and had the day not been snowy, it is very likely we would have been attacked also. These depredators, though about 700 in number, scantily armed with matchlocks and swords, did not dare to approach us with their swords (for their matches were of no use in the snow), and the firing of a few blank cartridges with our effective flint guns caused them to depart.

It remains to be seen what success may follow our exertions in the line through Kabool, since the death of Moohammud Azeem Khan has rendered this route greatly more dangerous. Mr. Moorcroft will spare no expense nor exertions to effect a safe passage, neither will any peril cause him to return without effecting the objects he has in view.

The last letter is dated "Peshawer, 15th April 1824;" it alleges a very serious charge of duplicity and fraud against the Sikh ruler:

We were detained in Kashmeer nearly a year, in consequence of the manœuvres of Runjeet Singh, the chief of the Punjab, who threw every obstacle in our way to prevent our farther progress. We started from the city of Kashmeer in July last, and having entered the country of the Bumbas (who are dependent on the Singh), we were stopped on the pretence of not paying a most enormous duty, which Runjeet Singh in a passport exempted Mr. M. from paying, but privately hinted to the Bumbas that it should be exacted. Mr. Moorcroft said, that if the customary duties were required, he was willing to submit to pay it, but that the claims made were most extravagant and unprecedented. To this it was replied, that if we did not pay the amount mentioned, we would not be allowed to proceed. At first Mr. M. thought of attempting to march and brave any attack that might be made: but on second thoughts, seeing that our Kashmeeree porters, in case of any battle, would fly, and leave us but a small party to protect a large quantity of merchandize in a mountainous country, for which no other conveyance was procurable, and as the local government of Kashmeer remonstrated that we should return and go by another road, it was thought most prudent to follow the latter plan. We accordingly returned to Kashmeer, and were obliged to remain a month longer before carriage for baggage was procured. In August we again moved towards Peshawer, and by a most circuitous route arrived at Jelum, where we were again stopped for camels of conveyance. About the end of September we left Jelum, and arrived at Attok, crossed the river of that name, and halted for some time till news from Peshawer arrived. We had not encamped many days when two confidential

confidential servants of Yar Moohammud Khan, sirdar of Peshawer, were sent by their master to accompany us to the city, and to give us every assistance on the road. During our stay at Attok, particular inquiries were made respecting the nature of the country we had to traverse, and we found reason to suspect that some disturbance would take place in the territory of the Khuttuks, whose chief was a new ally of Runjeet Singh's, and who had just returned after an interview with him. According to our expectations, when we were within a mile of Akora, the capital of the Khuttuk country, intelligence was received that the Khuttuks were preparing to plunder us: we however still marched on, and instead of passing through the town, as was anticipated by our antagonists, we traversed its outskirts safely, and encamped on a commanding situation not far distant from Akora. The Khuttuks were waiting to receive us into the gates of the city, that they might lock us up as soon as we entered, and plunder us in safety to themselves. Frustrated in this, they saddled their horses, put on their armour, and were determined to stop us on the plea of our having shirked the duties. Coming out of the town, they found we had encamped, and instead of attacking us, the chief came to Mr. M.'s tent and offered his services, for he thought we knew nothing of his design. Our sentry only allowed a few courtiers to come to the tent with their chiefs, whilst the body of his troops was kept at a respectable distance from the bounds of our small camp. The cavalry were galloped about before us, flourishing their swords, and brandishing their lances, to shew their skill and to inspire us with fear; but we evinced no sign of suspicion, on the contrary, praised their horses and themselves. We were fatigued by a long march, hungry and tired, and were very happy when we found that the Khuttuks would give us time to refresh ourselves, for we were aware that they only waited to raise a larger body of troops. After pitching our tents and arranging our baggage in the usual way, we contented ourselves with a meal of rice and dholl, and betook ourselves to rest, as it had become dark, and we were to rise very early the following morning to proceed on our march, if the Khuttuks did not prevent us. At nightfall a body of cavalry and footmen spread themselves round our camp as sentinels, on pretence of guarding us from thieves, but in reality to watch us, and to give notice should we think of preparing to march in the night. Our camels were taken to a distance, as there were no bushes near our camp for them to feed upon, and were interrupted by the guards of the Khuttuks. This circumstance fully proved to our minds that we should be attacked either that night or the following morning. But the night passed in safety, and by some mistake our camels were released early in the morning.

At sunrise (our usual time of starting) we began to prepare for the day's march; and no sooner the Kuttuks found that we were going off, than they assembled in a large body either to exact a heavy duty, or to plunder us if possible. They consisted of about 700 in number, armed with matchlocks, swords, and spears. Our whole force was thirty strong, and we formed two lines of fifteen each in the face of our enemy, with a small piece of brass cannon on the left flank of each line, whilst our camels in the rear were lading to proceed. The body of the Khuttuks stood in a heap in our front, and on our road about fifty yards from our line, and the dry bed of a river intervened between them and us. Our camels were laden, and we were about to move forward; when a portion of the Khuttuks descended into the ravine to get nearer, and to fire their guns at us over the bank, whilst they themselves were secure, as they thought, from our balls, and at length they all came down into the bed of the watercourse. One half, or fifteen of us, with a piece of cannon, drew up to the bank, and declared that we would fire upon them if they came nearer to us than they were. Some of the foremost suddenly retreated, and fell upon the large body in the rear, which put them into confusion, and if we had at that moment fired, every ball must have told. It was thought most prudent, however, not to fire, but to proceed on our march, leaving the Khuttuks to the left. Our camels set off with the soldiers in the rear, and though the Khuttuks followed us for some short distance, no one attempted to come near us. This circumstance, though badly related, will give you an idea of the character of Runjeet Singh, and of the courage of the Afghans; whilst the steadiness of thirty soldiers in facing 700 men, shews the advantages which are derived from discipline!

We

We were received into Peshawer with civility by its ruler, and can find no fault with the treatment we have experienced from the people in general, though the country is in a distracted state. Mr. Moorcroft and myself have been lately on a journey to the country of the Wuzenees, a portion of Afghanistan, to see the horses of that place; Mr. M. thinks that these animals will answer the purposes of the British Indian army. We were accompanied by a Moosulman priest much respected in that country. The people were very hospitable to us, and supplied us with food, and even with bedding for our servants.

We shall leave this very shortly for Kabool, and if no untoward occurrence should prevent us, we shall be in that city about the end of May, whence I shall again write. The climate of Peshawer was temperate in winter, but at present is excessively hot.

This portion of Asia would give employment to many hundreds of Indo-Britons; if a colony were to establish themselves in it, which would not only much improve the condition of its present inhabitants, but it would also be the means of diffusing the Christian religion in this part of the globe.

EAST-INDIA EXPENDITURE.*

Years.	Expenditure of the Presidencies of			Interest on Debt.	Political Charge paid in England.	Total Expenditure.
	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.			
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1793	3,425,299	2,140,307	739,001	636,226	165,347	7,304,828
1794	3,354,736	1,925,497	786,691	526,205	171,392	6,950,047
1795	3,464,144	1,871,525	747,889	484,301	163,399	6,986,278
1796	3,636,193	2,103,902	734,153	414,750	199,128	7,391,716
1797	3,774,820	2,411,959	894,913	426,847	375,097	8,137,226
1798	3,943,116	2,517,774	950,512	603,926	203,784	8,541,953
1799	3,912,999	3,281,605	1,223,208	721,550	300,736	9,716,334
1800	4,453,119	3,065,880	1,517,900	957,236	273,817	10,603,323
1801	4,702,400	4,405,559	1,297,453	1,062,684	307,635	12,097,227
1802	4,733,478	5,085,214	1,204,760	1,386,593	482,730	13,291,008
1803	4,914,105	4,908,840	1,290,165	1,361,453	393,207	13,081,971
1804	5,327,903	6,063,720	1,652,631	1,394,322	435,224	15,307,963
1805	6,508,200	5,991,748	2,048,487	1,566,750	485,605	18,192,010
1806	7,719,944	5,385,640	2,455,746	1,860,090	575,795	18,418,863
1807	7,723,216	5,269,700	2,166,605	2,224,956	492,083	18,865,330
1808	6,371,843	5,193,673	2,059,107	2,225,668	505,797	16,658,031
1809	6,476,986	4,935,743	1,738,495	2,241,665	550,766	16,267,702
1810	7,158,961	4,869,476	1,747,139	1,925,300	565,931	16,561,422
1811	7,241,829	5,110,977	1,557,165	1,715,232	580,767	16,521,359
1812	7,058,371	4,619,610	1,542,485	1,488,242	690,613	15,777,308
1813	7,257,731	4,859,136	1,542,562	1,491,870	1,490,700	16,935,470
1814	7,135,172	4,893,224	1,589,329	1,537,434	1,335,579	16,801,016
1815	7,373,005	5,134,246	1,675,200	1,526,467	1,393,393	17,393,324
1816	7,854,681	5,289,476	1,937,430	1,584,157	1,459,426	18,433,950
1817	8,025,980	5,201,399	1,902,460	1,720,232	1,464,029	18,605,513
1818	8,483,924	5,475,254	1,885,786	1,753,018	1,306,431	19,213,360
1819	9,087,377	5,979,045	2,492,193	1,684,271	1,375,832	20,914,556
1820	8,920,451	5,694,844	2,395,844	2,006,109	1,426,766	20,762,593
1821	8,750,757	5,572,489	3,176,143	1,908,853	1,329,168	21,036,256
1822	8,540,182	5,405,592	3,609,894	1,935,390	1,392,905	21,060,811
1823	8,746,043	5,072,992	4,264,448	1,694,731	1,720,724	21,804,465
1824	9,445,538	6,213,817	3,228,150	1,652,449	1,153,886	21,992,857
1825	11,394,496	5,714,849	3,279,390	1,460,433	1,580,259	23,753,743
1826	12,580,260	5,783,351	3,697,192	1,674,792	1,452,680	23,928,008

Note.—The years end in February. The total expenditure includes commercial charges, and also the expenditure of Bencoolen and Prince of Wales' Island.

* From Mr. Moreau's "Chronological Records of British Finance."

ANALYSIS OF THE CODE OF MENU.

(*Continued from p.* 48.)

The fourth chapter of the code is "on Economics, and Private Morals:" such is the title, but it is far from being an accurate index to the contents and character of this portion of the work. A great part is occupied with tedious directions for the reading of the *Véda*, comprising details which are either superfluous, frivolous, or indelicate. This whole chapter is, with few exceptions, a farrago of nonsense; the mental energies of the writer (if it be really the product of the same pen as the first chapter) seems to have slumbered in its composition; some words in it appear to be used merely for the sake of a jingle or pun which they discover in the original, and which, having no real connexion with the sense, grievously offend the understanding. This portion of the code might be expunged without much inconvenience, since all or nearly all its material provisions may be found in other parts.

The chapter begins by ordaining (as had been done before) that a Bráhmen, after leaving his preceptor, should become a married housekeeper, and live without, or with the least possible, injury to animated beings, by irreproachable occupations peculiar to his class: service for hire, which is termed *dog-living*, he must by all means avoid. A disquisition on the comparative advantages of the different modes of legal occupation is closed with this just sentiment: "Let him, if he seek happiness, be firm in perfect content, and check all desire of acquiring more than he possesses; for happiness has its root in content, and discontent is the root of misery."

Of the duties which conduce to fame, length of life and beatitude, the chief is reading the *Véda*, and those *nigamas* which are explanatory of the *Véda*. Then follow directions for the other duties, namely, the five great sacraments, already described.

The rites of hospitality are duly enjoined: "let him take care, to the utmost of his power, that no guest sojourn in his house unhonoured with a seat, with food, with a bed, with water, with esculent roots, and with fruit." Such as do forbidden acts, such as subsist like cats (craftily), such as oppugn or believe not the scripture, and such as are rapacious, are to be excluded; which gives a large discretion to a Bráhmen. "Gifts must be made by each housekeeper, as far as he has ability, to religious mendicants, though heterodox."

A string of absurd precepts then follows, relative to sundry subordinate actions of a Bráhmen: he must wear a pair of bright golden rings in his ears; he must not gaze on the sun; nor step over a string to which a calf is tied; nor run whilst it rains, nor look on his own image in the water; "by a mound of earth, by a cow, by an idol, by a Bráhmen, by a pot of clarified butter or of honey, by a place where four ways meet, and by a large tree well known in the district, let him pass with his right hand toward them." He must not sleep alone in an empty house; nor interrupt a cow whilst she is drinking; nor make any vain corporeal exertion; nor take pleasure in asking idle questions; nor strike his arm, or gnash his teeth, or make a braying noise; nor wash his feet in a pan of mixed yellow metal; nor eat from a broken dish; nor sit on a broken seat; nor tear his nails with his teeth; nor break mould or clay; nor cut grass with his nails; nor ride on the back of a bull or cow; nor pass otherwise than by the gate into a walled town, or an enclosed house; nor approach the roots of trees by night; nor play with dice; nor eat whilst he reclines on a bed;

bed; nor sleep quite naked; nor go any where with a remnant of his food in his mouth; nor sleep with his feet wet; nor advance into a place undistinguishable by his eye, or not easily passable; nor pass a river swimming with his arms; nor stand upon hair, ashes, bones, potsherds, seeds of cotton or husks of grain; nor stroke (or scratch) his head with both hands; nor, after his head has been rubbed with oil, touch with oil any of his limbs; nor receive a gift from a keeper of a slaughter-house or oil-press, or from a king not born in the military class, who is declared to be on a level with the keeper of ten thousand slaughter-houses: "he who receives a present from an avaricious king and a transgressor of the sacred ordinances, goes in succession to the following twenty-one hells;" which are enumerated, and which include the hell of iron spikes, the sword-leaved forest, and the pit of red-hot charcoal.

It would be difficult to divine the grounds of these and other frivolous prohibitions; some of those omitted are extremely indelicate, and even revolting. The Bráhmen is, moreover, forbidden to give temporal advice to a Súdra, or to give him spiritual counsel, or to inform him of the legal expiation for his sin, on pain of sinking with him to hell. The comment qualifies the severity of this precept by interpolating the words "in person," and "personally."

Then follow the injunctions regarding the reading of the *Véda*: "let the housekeeper wake in the time sacred to Bráhmí, the goddess of speech (*i. e.* the last watch of the night); let him then reflect on virtue and virtuous emoluments, on the bodily labour which they require, and on the whole meaning and very essence of the *Véda*. Having risen, having done what nature makes necessary, having then purified himself and fixed his attention, let him stand a long time repeating the gáyatrí for the first (or morning) twilight; as he must for the last (or evening) twilight in its proper time." After certain ceremonies, and a full exertion of the intellectual powers, the reading is to commence and to continue for four months and one fortnight, with a brief intermission to allow of a ceremony "out of town," called utserga of the *Védas*. The *Véda* must never be read without accents and letters well pronounced; nor in the presence of Súdras; nor on certain days, when there is wind, or dust, or thunder, or rain, or preternatural sounds in the sky, or an earthquake, &c. The reading must be suspended where offensive smells prevail, and in a district where a corpse is carried, and whilst the sound of weeping is heard, and in a promiscuous assembly of men. A Bráhmen must suspend his reading for three days after receiving an invitation to the obsequies of a single ancestor, or when the king has a son born, or "when the dragon's hand causes an eclipse." He must not read lolling on a couch, nor with his thighs crossed, nor in a cloud of dust, nor while arrows whiz, nor while shakals yell, dogs bark or yelp, or asses or camels bray: to which the gloss adds: "nor while men in company chatter." He must not read near a cemetery, nor after receiving a gift at a srádddha, nor in an alarm raised by fire, nor in terrors from strange phenomena, nor on horseback, nor on a tree, nor on barren ground, nor in a battle, nor when blood gushes from the body; "if a beast used in agriculture, a frog, a cat, a dog, a snake, an ichneumon, or a rat, pass between the lecturer and his pupil, let him know that the lecture must be intermitted for a day and a night." These provisions will serve as a specimen of the rest.

Those precepts, which must be meant to be comprehended under the title "private morals," the following will exemplify: a Bráhmen must show no particular attention to his enemy, to his enemy's friend, to an unjust person, to a thief, or to the wife of another man; he must never despise a warrior, a serpent, or a priest

priest versed in scripture, "since those three, when contemned, may destroy a man." The following precept contains a rule which indicates a polished state of manners: "let him say what is true, but let him say what is pleasing; let him speak no disagreeable truth, nor let him speak agreeable falsehood. Let him say, 'well and good,' or let him say 'well' only; but let him not maintain fruitless enmity and altercation with any man." There is a maxim very similar in Marcus Antoninus, or some other stoical writer. The puerility of the precept which succeeds is seen in striking contrast: "let him not journey too early in the morning, or too late in the evening, nor too near the mid-day, nor with an unknown companion, nor alone, nor with men of the servile class." This branch of the chapter is concluded with a declaration that every other duty is subordinate to the study of the *Véda*.

Then follow further details respecting the *moral* offices of a Bráhmen, beginning with a definition of pleasure and pain. "Whatever act depends on another man, that act let him carefully shun; but whatever depends on himself, to that let him studiously attend: *all that depends on another gives pain; and all that depends on himself gives pleasure;* let him know this to be in few words the definition of pleasure and pain." The meaning of this definition is not obvious. In the list of duties occur the following: "let him never oppose priests, cows, or persons truly devout; nor deny a future state; nor throw a stick, when angry, at another man." A twice-born man is forbidden to assault a Bráhmen on pain of being whirled about for a century in hell; even smiting him in anger with a blade of grass must be expiated by twenty-one transmigrations into impure quadrupeds; and shedding a Bráhmen's blood is punished in a horrible manner: "As many particles of dust as the blood shall roll up from the ground, for so many years shall the shedder of that blood be mangled by other animals in his next birth." The following verses which immediately follow are specious:

Even here below an unjust man attains no felicity; nor he whose wealth proceeds from giving false evidence; nor he who constantly takes delight in mischief.

Though oppressed by penury, in consequence of his righteous dealings, let him never give his mind to unrighteousness; for he may observe the speedy overthrow of iniquitous and sinful men.

Iniquity, committed in this world, produces not fruit immediately, but, like the earth (in due season); and, advancing by little and little, it eradicates the man who committed it.

Yes; iniquity once committed fails not of producing fruit to him who wrought it; if not in his own person, yet in his sons; or, if not in his sons, yet in his grandsons.

He grows rich for a while through unrighteousness; then he beholds good things; then it is that he vanquishes his foes; but he perishes at length from his whole root upwards.

Wealth and pleasures repugnant to law let him shun; and even lawful acts, which may cause future pain, or be offensive to mankind.

It is from such detached passages as these that a favourable but partial view of Hindu morals is taken: they stand, however, like small green oases amidst deserts of interminable sand.

Then follow precepts respecting abstinence from altercation with relatives and domestics, and respecting the receiving of presents, which, it must be inferred from the precautions directed, was the besetting sin of the Bráhmen tribe in early times: the interdictions in this code seem chiefly directed against the "unlearned" Bráhmen, he who has not read the *Véda*: "let him *who knows not the law* be fearful of presents from this or that giver; since an ignorant

rant man, even by a small gift, may become helpless as a cow in a bog." Covetousness and hypocrisy are censured in severe terms, as if the author of the code was (as M. Rémusat remarks) not insensible to the vices of Bráhmens: "every religious act fraudulently performed," the law says, "goes to evil beings." A succeeding verse is singularly at variance with another in the code, which declares that devotion is equal to the performance of all duties; it is as follows: "a wise man should constantly discharge all the moral duties, though he perform not constantly the ceremonies of religion; since he falls low if, whilst he performs ceremonial acts only, he discharge not his moral duties."

Then follows a long series of directions respecting interdicted food: a Bráhmen must never eat the food of the insane, the wrathful, the sick, nor that on which lice has fallen (a circumstance which denotes that the ancient Hindus were as uncleanly as the modern), or which has been pecked by a bird, approached by a dog, or smelled by a cow; nor that of a thief, a public singer, a carpenter, an usurer, a niggardly churl, one bound with fetters, a hypocrite, a servile man, a physician, a cruel or dishonest person, a backbiter, a tailor, a blacksmith, or that on which any person has sneezed; nor any food whatever but that which satisfies him! The catalogue of interdicted food (in which the confounding of occupation with moral guilt, amongst the causes which make food impure, is amusing) concludes with a specification of the reasons for which the food of certain persons is considered impure. These are childish, absurd, and indelicate; yet the subject is treated with unusual solemnity. For example: "the deities, having well considered the food of a niggard who has read the scripture, and that of an usurer who bestows gifts liberally, declared the food of both to be equal in quality; but Brahmá, advancing towards the gods, thus addressed them: 'make not that equal, which in truth is unequal; since the food of a liberal man is purified by faith, while that of a learned miser is defiled by his want of faith in what he has read.'"

Benevolence is then eulogized, provided it be accompanied by faith; and ample retribution, with interest, is promised hereafter. "For whatever purpose a man bestows any gift, for a similar purpose he shall receive, with due honour, a reward." Having made a donation, he is forbidden to proclaim it, otherwise its fruit is destroyed. Then follow six verses which deserve to be quoted:

Giving no pain to any creature, let him collect virtue by degrees, for the sake of acquiring a companion to the next world, as the white ant by degrees builds her nest;

For in his passage to the next world, neither his father, nor his mother, nor his wife, nor his son, nor his kinsmen, will remain in his company: his virtue alone will adhere to him.

Single is each man born; single he dies; single he receives the reward of his good, and single the punishment of his evil deeds:

When he leaves his corse, like a log or a lump of clay, on the ground, his kinsmen retire with averted faces; but his virtue accompanies his soul.

Continually, therefore, by degrees, let him collect virtue, for the sake of securing an inseparable companion; since with virtue for his guide, he will traverse a gloom, how hard to be traversed!

A man, habitually virtuous, whose offences have been expiated by devotion, is instantly conveyed after death to the higher world, with a radiant form, and a body of ethereal substance.

. . . . . .

This passage seems to belong to a religious system essentially distinct from that of which we are treating.

Immediately succeeding the verses quoted, are directions for raising an individual in the world, "by connections with the highest and best families, avoiding the worst and meanest," which is strangely at variance with the maxim implied above, that "virtue alone is happiness." Presents, it is further added, may be accepted from *all men*, when the offer is *spontaneous:* "gold or other alms, voluntarily brought and presented, but unasked and unpromised, Brahmá considered as receivable even from a sinner." Nay, the acceptance is commanded under a penalty: "of him who shall disdain to accept such alms, neither will the manes eat the funeral oblations for fifteen years, nor will the fire convey the burnt sacrifice to the gods." The chapter concludes:

When he has paid, as the law directs, his debts to the sages, to the manes, and to the gods (by reading the scripture, begetting a son, and performing regular sacrifices*) he may resign all to his son (of mature age); and reside in his family house, with no employment but that of an umpire.

Alone, in some solitary place, let him constantly meditate on the divine nature of the soul, for by such meditation he will attain happiness.

A priest, who lives always by these rules, who knows the ordinances of the *Véda*, who is freed from the bondage of sin, shall be absorbed in the divine essence.

* These and the subsequent words in parentheses are supplied from the gloss of Culluca Bhatta.

(To be continued.)

HINDU LAW OF MARRIAGE.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Sir: In the analysis of the third chapter of the code attributed to Menu (p. 43), the writer has, I think, fallen into an error respecting the forms of marriage denominated Gándharva and Rácshasa. He says, the four forms named Brahmá, Daíva, 'Arsha, and Prájápatya only are blameless; the other four, namely, 'Asura, Gándharva, Rácshasa, and Paisácha, are base. Menu, however, after stating the opinions of all these forms by some entertained, declares: "For a military man, the before-mentioned marriages of Gandharvas and Racshases, whether separate or mixed, are permitted by law." The Gándharva is described as a love marriage, "the reciprocal connexion of a youth and a damsel with mutual consent." So in the story of Sakuntalá in the *Mahábhárata*, Dushwanta says: "Come, beautiful timid maid, let us be united by the Gándharva nuptial tie, for of all the modes of marrying, the Gándharva is esteemed the best." He then quotes Menu's decree, and adds: "Suspect not but that both the Gándharva and the Rácshasa modes are lawful for the regal and military order, and may without doubt be used, either separately or together." It is true that, in a subsequent verse, Menu denominates the four last forms base, and productive of a wicked progeny; but this, I apprehend, is said with reference to a priest's contracting such marriages. The Rácshasa form (by some considered, says Menu, as peculiar to a soldier) is described by the legislator as "the seizure of a maiden by force from her house, while she weeps and calls for assistance, after her kinsmen and friends have been slain in battle or wounded, and their houses broken open." The *mixed* mode of marriage referred to, partaking of the Gandharvas and of the the Racshases, is where a girl is made captive by her lover after a victory over her kinsmen. This was a case (as Mr. Mill supposes) of not unfrequent occurrence.

I am, Sir, &c.

C.

TITLES AND OFFICES IN CHINA.*

In the *Yuen-kĕen-luy-han*, there are eighteen volumes containing the "Shĕ-kwan-poo," or a collection of notices on the appointment of government officers. This division of the work gives an account of all the various appellations by which civil and military officers have been designated, during the several dynasties which have ruled in China, from the time of Fŭh-he (or Fo-hi) down to the present day.

The want of a tolerably accurate idea of the nature of ancient offices, and the duties to be performed by those holding them, forms a considerable difficulty to the European in reading Chinese books: to remove this difficulty, in some degree, the following brief analysis of the "Shĕ-kwan-poo" is given.

The ante-diluvian personage Fŭh-he (B.C. 3250) ruled under the auspices of a dragon; therefore he called his officers *Lung-sze*, "dragon-rulers." The officers who acted in *spring*, in *summer*, in *autumn*, and in *winter*, had different appellations, still retaining in each the word dragon. Kung-kung-she, the next personage in the fabulous ages, ruled under the auspices of water, and all his officers received a designation in reference to *water*. Shin-nung ruled under the auspices of fire, and therefore he called his officers *Ho-sze*, "fire-rulers." Hwang-te named his officers in allusion to a *cloud*, which appeared when he attained the dominion. Shaou-haou named his in reference to a Fung-neaou bird, which appeared when he ascended the throne.

Passing over this ante-diluvian age, the account is carried forward to the post-diluvian period—the ages of Yu, Hea, and Shang, when there were appointed four *Foo* officers and three *Kung*. These Sze-foo and San-kung were statesmen of the first rank, who assisted the monarch. When king Ching appointed the officers of the Chow dynasty, the San-kung were called Tae-sze, Tae-foo, and Tae-paou: the first was so called because he was "one whom the emperor considered as a teacher and an example;" the second was to "assist and support the emperor;" and the third was "to protect and fix the emperor in the steady practice of virtue and justice." Ke-tsze, who affected madness to save his life, was a Tae-sze to Chow-wang. During the dynasty of Tsin and the beginning of that of Han, there were no persons who bore the office of Tae-sze till the reign of Ping-te (A.D. 10), when Kung-kwang was made Tae-foo and subsequently promoted to be Tae-sze. During the residence of the Han dynasty at the eastern capital, the Tae-sze office was again laid aside till the beginning of the reign of Hëen-te (A.D. 200), when Tung-chŏ was made a Tae-sze, and became a most turbulent and bad character during the civil wars which then commenced. After Chŏ was destroyed, the office was again abolished.

During subsequent dynasties, these San-kung were at different times set aside and re-established, according to the taste of the reigning monarch, and the meaning of the term has varied: the above-named three officers were by some emperors called San-sze, and three inferior officers were called San-kung. The dynasties Kin and Sung had these officers. During the Ming dynasty they were once abolished and again established; and under the present reigning Tartar family they are apparently merely honorary titles. They apply the same terms to an inferior class of officers, who hold these titles in reference to the princes of the blood; in that case the titles have the words *Tae-sze* always preceding them.

San-

* Abridged from Dr. Morrison's Chinese Dict. *in voc.* KWAN.

San-shaou, called also San-koo, were three officers intended to second or assist the three Kung mentioned before; these officers were first appointed under the Chow dynasty, and were called Shaou-sze, Shaou-foo, and Shaou-paou. These seem to have been intended rather as officers of the palace, a sort of lords in waiting, or personal attendants on the sovereign, than rulers of the country. The designation *Sing* (*i. e.* watchful, attentive) was also applied to certain of these powerful courtiers, who were admitted to the secrets of the palace. The latter Han, it is said, made the San-kung ministers of state.

Tsae-seang, "assistant rulers," called simply Seang, "assistants," were ministers of state, introduced under Hwang-te (B.C. 2732); they were also termed Ching-seang, Seang-kwŏ, Pae-seang, Chung-seang, and Tso-yew-ching-seang. The latter Han dynasty abolished the title of Ching-seang, and governed by the San-kung. The last emperor of that dynasty revived the title and placed in that office Tsaou-tsaou, the most celebrated rebel of Chinese history. The principal ministers of state were subsequently called Ke-hăng, Sze-too, Chung-shoo-kĕen-ling, Chang-ke-meĭh, Choo-kee, and Tae-wei. Under Shin-tsung (A.D. 1080) the prime minister was the Mun-hea-shang-shoo.

Under the Leaou Tartars, there were *north* and *south* Tsae-seang, who were great civil and military functionaries: they had also other titles applicable to principal ministers of state. The Yuen Tartars, the Chinese Ming dynasty, and the reigning Manchow Tartars have all retained the term *Tsae-seang* to denote their six principal statesmen.

Ta-heŏ-sze signifies "a great learned scholar." The title Heŏ-sze originated with Ching-kwan (A.D. 640), the second emperor of the Tang dynasty. The duty of the Heŏ-sze was at first of a literary nature, having charge of the government library and papers, and being royal tutors. The reigning family gives the title Ta-heŏ-sze to the six ministers of state, and the title Heŏ-sze to learned men employed about the court.

Tae-tsae was an ancient title denoting principal ministers of state; it was often discontinued and revived. Tsung-ning of the Sung dynasty (A.D. 1120) was the last emperor who employed it, because the then title Pŭh-shay, "a servant archer," was represented as too mean an epithet for a state minister. No such title now exists, nor existed under the Leaou, King, Yuen, or Ming dynasties.

Tae-wei, "the great tranquillizer," was the title of a high military office under the Tsin dynasty, which was continued under that of Han: the Tae-wei ranked with the ministers of state.

Ta-sze-ma, "a great horse-controller," was an ancient officer who had the direction of military affairs; this title and the preceding have been occasionally interchanged. Yuen-show, of the Han dynasty (B.C. 135), adopted this title to add to that of Tseang-keun, "a leader of an army;" but since the Suy dynasty it has been entirely discontinued.

Ta-sze-too, "great manager of the multitude," was an ancient officer, whose duty was to superintend the instruction of the people. In the time of Tsin the office became more political, and the ministers were called Ching-seang-sing-sze-too. The Han dynasty (A.D. 5) abolished the term Ching-seang ("second assistant") and adopted Ta-sze-too. During the Tse dynasty (A.D. 400) the Sze-too office took cognizance of all the districts in the empire and of the population. It does not now exist.

Chung-shoo-shay-jin are officers of the seventh rank; a sort of secretaries. The office was established on the beginning of the Ming dynasty.

Tseih-

Tseih-hëen-tëen-heŏ-sze are literary men at court who superintend imperial publications. The appointment was first made during the time of Kae-yuen, of the Tang, A.D. 740. Under the Ming, the duties of this office devolved on the Han-lin college.

The She-kwan are a sort of historiographers, or recorders of imperial transactions and national occurrences. The office originated in the time of Hwang-te, B.C. 270.

King-yen-kwan are officers who "serve up (to the emperor) a feast of classic lore." The emperor Seuen-te of the Han (B.C. 50) first summoned many of the learned to discourse on the coincidence and discrepancies of the *Woo-king*, or five ancient classics. For many ages no persons were regularly and permanently appointed to this office, but the sovereign called on any scholar to read and explain ancient books to him. Yuen-tsung, of the Tang (A.D. 740) changed the institution called "the hall for the elegant and correct composition of books" into "the hall of assembled worthies," and selected daily one aged scholar to stand and read to him. Hence the title *She-tŭh*, "stand and read," which denotes the office of reader to the emperor.

She-keang, "to stand and speak," is the title of the lecturer to the emperor. Kaou-tsung (A.D. 680) appointed to this office an eminent scholar, named Seaou-tĭh, of whom it is said, that such was his reverence for ancient literature, that when he opened the *Woo-king* "he made it a point of duty to bind his girdle about him, wash himself, and sit down with cautious respect opposite the books." Heŏ-sze, or "learned scholar," is now added to the titles of She-tŭh and She-keang.

In consequence of many lecturers endeavouring to make allusions to the emperor's conduct, their services have often been dispensed with, and their appointment has become a sinecure. Këen-lung declined listening to them; and Kea-king, his successor (the late emperor) did the same, observing (very sensibly) that "the art of government did not consist in learned discussions about the words and sentences of ancient writings."

Han-lin-yuen, "the hall of a pencil forest," is a college of learned men founded about A.D. 740 by Yuen-tsung, "to be ready when the emperor should condescend to interrogate them on literature and language." The hall is described as "the place of waiting for an imperial summons." Tae-tsung, of the Tang (A.D. 630) first began to employ eminent scholars to write his edicts; there were always some of them waiting at the northern gate of the palace; hence they are called by the people, Pĭh-mun-heŏ-sze, or "north gate literati."

Han-lin-heŏ-sze-ching-che, "members of the Han-lin college, receivers of the imperial will," were persons appointed to receive and make known to those concerned the papers issued by the emperor. The members of the college were at first called Han-lin-kung-fung, "a forest of pencils to present supplies." There are various titles appertaining to the members of the college in reference to their respective functions.

Shang-shoo is the name of an office which originated in the time of Tsin, B.C. 100, when four officers were appointed to superintend the issue of papers. It is thought to have been similar to that of Shun (B.C. 2176) called "receiver and recorder of the affairs of the empire." Lŭh-shang-shoo, in the time of Ho-te, were officers superior to the San-kung already described: this office has not existed since the time of Suy, A.D. 620. The power of the Shang-shoo officers varied under different dynasties. Under the latter Han, they were

were first ministers of state. Under the reigning family, they are presidents of the six supreme courts at Peking.

Shang-shoo-ting is an appellation of the first ministers of state, introduced by the Tsin, B.C. 200. Woo-te, of the Han, employed eunuchs; but about eighty years afterwards (B.C. 10), Ching-te substituted literary men as his ministers with the above title. The Tartar dynasties Kin and Yuen had ministers called Shang-shoo-sing, the chief of whom had the title of Shang-shoo-ting. The Chinese Ming discontinued this title of office, and the present Tartar family have not revived it.

Shang-shoo-pŭh-shay was a military title given by the Tsin to good bow-men, (*pŭh-shay* signifies "skilful archer,") which from the employment of military men in civil affairs, came to signify a manager or director, and in that sense was added to other titles. The Tartar dynasty Yuen discontinued the title Pŭh-shay, and it has not been revived.

The use of the word *tsaou* * in titles was introduced by Ching-te (B.C. 10); he appointed five ministers, the first called Pŭh-shay, the other four Sze-tsaou; these Tsaou had different departments in the government; one of them, the Kĭh-tsaou, superintended foreigners in China, and another, the San-kung-tsaou, decided criminal cases. The number of Tsaou was subsequently six, to whom Kwan-woo added two other officers, a Ling and a Pŭh-shay; these eight officers were called, collectively, "the eight thrones." Choo-tsaou-lang-kwan were four chief officers, first appointed under the Han, two for foreign, and two for domestic affairs. Under the latter Han, there were thirty-six Lang-kwan, or She-lang, in six departments, cointaining six persons each.

Hing-tae-sing was an office which originated with the Tsin, in the fifth century. The officers were civilians who accompanied the army, or were stationed in the provinces, with extensive powers: they corresponded with the Poo-ching-sze, or provincial treasurer, of the present day.

The six supreme courts have a number of officers attached thereto: the expression *Lŭh-poo*, or "six supreme courts," was not used till the Sung, in the beginning of the seventh century, when they were new modelled from the Lŭh-tsaou. The members of these six courts were thus named: "heaven officers;" "earth officers;" "spring officers;" "summer officers;" "autumn officers:" and "winter officers." The Chinese are very fond of a miniature world, and apply the allusion both to the body politic and the human body. To these several courts were appointed ministers with titles in which the word *lang* occurs. This word was the name of an ancient ting or pavilion; and persons who were received into the superior offices about court, as secretaries and superintendents of departments, were called Lang-kwan, "officers of the pavilion."

Besides the "six poo" or courts, there have been other offices called poo, to which the imperial treasures, granaries, sacrifices, &c. are consigned.

The Chung-shoo, or "writers inside," were officers within the palace, who transmitted the imperial commands; they have had various distinctive epithets. The Choo-shoo, sometimes a military officer, superintended the Chung-shoo.

Tung-sze-shay-jin were originally masters of ceremonies at religious rites. Men of good character, under fifty years of age, and of commanding appearance,

* From the *east* and to *speak*; referring to those who determined causes on the east side of the royal palace.

pearance, were selected. From these persons being employed in the reception of foreign envoys, the term Tung-sze came to denote the interpreters who are the medium of intercourse with foreigners.

Mun-hea-sing were officers in watch at the palace gate, or entrance into the imperial apartments. She-chung were personal servants of the emperor, superintending his food, medicine, and wardrobe. Other titles imply similar offices.

Ke-keu-choo was a recorder of his Majesty's words and actions. In the Han, there was a female Ke-keu-choo in the imperial harem.

Poo-keuĕ, "to supply a deficiency," and Shĕ-e, "to gather that which is left," were titles of officers who pointed out any error or neglect of the monarch.

Foo-paou-lang was keeper of the signet: this office has since received various other names.

Choo-meĭh-yuen was originally a court of eunuchs in the time of Tae-tsung, about A.D. 760. They endeavoured gradually to usurp the authority of the ministers. Under the Yuen, this office was a military board, which had complete control over the army.

Yu-she, "imperial or royal historiographer," is a title of office which existed under the Chow, but the duties were different from those of the modern Yu-she. The ancient Yu-she were employed to write down the will of the monarch and record the transactions of the court. In the Han, their office took its present form. They are dispersed over the empire to collect information for the sovereign, to whom they communicate directly their reports, with their advice. They possess no authority; they are spies upon the people, upon the provincial governments, and upon the conduct of the sovereign himself: some have suffered death for their too free remarks upon their master's public or private behaviour. Kea-king denied their right to interfere in his domestic concerns. There are several classes of these Yu-she, who have different appendages to their titles.

The Choo-king, or "various classes of king," are high officers with different duties. The word *king* denotes an object of congratulation and trust, and was applied to the highest officers of state in ancient times. More recently, the term has become little else than a complimentary superaddition to other titles. The Tae-chang-king attended at great state ceremonies, and conducted the sacred music; the second class, or Tae-chang-shaou-king, assisted in the presentation of incense, lights, &c. at the ceremonies; the third class, called Tsung-ching-king, were appointed to superintend the royal kindred, and to keep and revise the list of them, and the "gem tablet," or imperial genealogy; the fourth was the Ta-le-king, a board of law officers, a sort of court of equity, to control punishments and executions; these were some of the offices denoted by *king*. There was also a kind of agricultural board, denominated Sze-nung-king, to superintend the cultivation of grain and the breeding of animals. So early as Shaou-haou-she (B.C. 2500) there were nine agricultural officers, called after the nine varieties of the Hoo bird. The last Chinese dynasty, Ming, merged the duties of these officers in those of the Hoo-poo, or board of revenue and domestic regulations. The Tae-pĭh-king were officers who attended to the sovereign's carriages, stables, &c. The Hung-loo-king were officers who directed the etiquette at the reception of great court visitors: they are now called Hung-loo-sze. The Tae-foo-king took care of the imperial gold, silk, &c.

Pe-shoo-këen,

Pe-shoo-këen, "overseer of the secret books," is the keeper of the national archives. The title was introduced by Hwan-te, A.D. 170. When the Sung established libraries and rooms for learned men about court, they included a chamber for records. The Ming dynasty discontinued this office, and placed the records and "prohibited books," in the interior apartments of the palace. The composers of the annals were called Choo-tsŏ-tso-lang.

San-laou-woo-kăng, *i. e.* "thrice old, five changes," is a designation of two officers who in former ages were revered by Chinese sovereigns. "Thrice old" denotes having passed through the three stages of longevity, or 80, 90, and 100 years; the "five changes" are the five Chinese elements, which such aged persons were supposed to be skilled in. To these sages several of the emperors paid much respect, suffering them to sit with their faces to the south (the position of honour), whilst the emperor faced the north. It is 800 years since this office was discontinued; the last emperor who sought advice from a "thrice old man," received this answer in verse:

> Wood by the application of the plummet is regularly squared:
> The monarch who receives and listens to reproof will become a perfect man.

Kwŏ-tse-tse-tsew, "pourer out of a libation of wine amongst the nation's sons," is the superior of a college at court. The title refers to a practice still in use at Chinese feasts, where the oldest person present pours out a libation to the earth, the giver of good to man. In the time of Tae-tsung, A.D. 650, students from Corea and other countries on the frontier of China were received into the college, till the whole number was upwards of 8,000.

There follows in this part of the original work a long and minute detail of certain subordinate ministers attached to menial offices in the palace.

Ta-foo is a title commonly added to others, which has continued from ancient times to the present day: some titles with Ta-foo annexed are merely honorary, shewing a particular rank, not a specific office. The same remark applies to many distinctions containing the word *Lang*, all of which have been discontinued since the Sung.

The Tung-kung-kwan, officers of the eastern harem, include the guardians, teachers, and other officers of the prince, twenty-two in number, besides others who superintend the imperial grandchildren. Most of these titles were introduced by the despots of the Tsin dynasty.

Wang-how-kwan-shŭh were principal officers of the petty kingdoms formerly composing the empire; under the Chung, these officers were five in number. In succeeding times, the kings designated many of their officers by the same titles as were used at the imperial court.

(*To be concluded next month.*)

TURKEY.

When we consider how sedulously the history, the literature, the institutions, and character of most nations have been studied, we must feel not a little surprised that those of Turkey, a nation perhaps as singular as any existing, should be known only to the learned. Nay, so profoundly ignorant are most readers of every thing relating to this people, that they would be puzzled if required either to name the founder, or any three consecutive sovereigns, of the Ottomans. Various treatises, indeed, have appeared, even in our own language, on the subject; but they are, generally speaking, as much forgotten as if they had never been. Gibbon has, with his usual eloquence and learning, devoted a portion of his immortal work to the early *history* of the Turks; but he has given us little information (to have done it, indeed, would have been foreign to his design), as to other points concerning them which are of equal, if not of superior importance.

A little work * has recently been called forth by the present relation of Turkey with the Christian powers of Europe, which will serve us, by way of text, for an article on this subject. It is confessedly a compilation from D'Ohsson, Thornton, Busbek, Volney, and others, and contains little more than some general observations on the *government* and *character* of the Turks. Though it is exceedingly meagre in its details, it possesses the unquestionable merit of accuracy in exhibiting them. We cannot, however, avoid lamenting that the anonymous author has confined himself within so narrow bounds. With such copious materials before him, materials which abound with curious and interesting information, he might have produced a work more deserving of its subject, and better calculated to gratify the stimulated curiosity of the public. He might have afforded us some glimpse both into the domestic manners and the literature of the Ottomans; and he might also have cast an introductory glance at their history previous to the fall of Constantinople. What he *has* done, however, he has not done ill: as a compiler, he exhibits both carefulness and judgment; and if his book possess few attractions for the scholar, it may be consulted with profit by the general reader.

Before we direct the attention of our own readers to what we esteem the most striking portions of the work, we shall take a rapid glance at the early history of the Turks. The path is a beaten one, yet we are sure it discovers many objects either totally unobserved, or but partially viewed by the traveller. Our authorities are chiefly Turkish, and extracted from Cantemir and Leunclavius.

The historic events of the Turks are interesting, at whatever period they are contemplated. Their subjection to the ancient khans of Scythia; their revolt under their first monarch; their irruption from the Imaus into the country of their oppressors; their repeated victories and stupendous conquests, not only in Scythia, but in Persia, and even China; their establishment of an empire which made all Asia tremble, and even threatened the independence of that of Rome; its division into three vast kingdoms, and the civil wars to which that division gave rise;—these are events too remote, as well as too numerous to be noticed here. Our present business is with the *second* empire of the Turks; or rather with the revival of the first by Othman and his immediate descendants.

From the close of the eighth to the middle of the tenth century, the fragments

* The Establishment of the Turks in Europe: an Historical Discourse. London, 1828.

ments of the ancient empire to which we have alluded, subsisted from China to the Danube, each a powerful and independent people. That which occupied the eastern provinces of Asia was the most mighty, and from it the present Ottomans are derived. In 1052 the Turks of those regions were governed by Togrul Beg, the grandson of Seljuk. Under him they all embraced Mahomedanism, a religion which Seljuk first professed, and which had been but very partially received by the people. So powerful did the successors of Togrul become, that one of them, Alp Arslan, was master of all Asia from the Oxus to Mount Taurus; had twelve hundred princes, or the sons of princes, to stand before his throne; and enjoyed, from the caliphs of Bagdat, the envied title of "the prophet's temporal vicar on earth." But in 1272 the last of the Seljukian dynasty in Persia was overcome by the neighbouring khans. The invasion of Zenghis Khan forced considerable numbers of the inhabitants to flee westward. At the head of about four hundred families of the fugitives was Soliman, the grandfather of Othman, or Osman, who perished in crossing the Euphrates. He left three sons, two of whom returned to Persia; and the third, Ortogrul, or Ertucul, was resolved to make the best of circumstances which were probably not the most flourishing. Just as the last of these was meditating what course to pursue, he learned that Aladin, the sultan of Khorasan, had also been driven from Balk by the resistless Tartar, and was making considerable conquests in the Greek provinces of Asia. Anxious to obtain the protection of a person whose force he dreaded, he despatched one of his sons to offer his military services to Aladin, and to solicit, in return, the grant of some territory on which he and his followers might subsist. The mission was successful: he obtained Engur (the ancient Ancyra in Galatia), and there he accordingly established himself. From thence he made frequent incursions into the neighbouring provinces subject to the Greek emperor, and thereby obtained both great booty and numerous captives. The latter he made slaves, and caused them to perform not only menial domestic offices, but also those of agriculture, with which his followers were totally unacquainted, and which they had long been taught to despise.

Ortogrul, like many other celebrated men, is said to have had a remarkable dream.* It made so great an impression on his mind that he immediately arose,

* This dream, which we have extracted from the *Annales Turcici* of Leunclavius, differs in some points from the one preserved by D'Ohsson, *Tableau Général de l'Empire Othoman*, Paris, 1788. From the latter authority it appears that the dream originated not with Ortogrul, but with Osman himself, who had long been deeply enamoured of Malhoon-Khatun, the prophet's daughter. She was not insensible to his merits; but she had too much virtue to become his mistress, and too much prudence to encourage a suit, which might mortally offend the pride of Ortogrul. But Osman persisted: he employed an intimate friend of his, the governor of Eski-Schehher, to prevail on his father to sanction his pretensions to the hand of the girl. That friend, however, deceived him; he demanded the maid for himself: but such were his vices that Edebal refused to listen to his proposal. Thence arose a furious strife between the two rivals, and Edebal perceiving that his daughter was unsafe while she remained so near the perfidious governor, removed with her to the vicinity of Seugutjik, one of the towns subject to Ortogrul. One day Osman went to visit the old man. While there he had the following dream:—He perceived a light resembling that of the moon proceed from the side of Sheik Edeball, and rest on his navel. Suddenly arose a stupendous tree, the top of which touched the clouds, and the branches of which were loaded with delicious fruit, and seemed to cover the whole earth. One of them was more remarkable than the rest by its beauteous green! It stretched in the form of a sabre towards Constantinople. Beneath the shadow of that tree, were discovered plains and mountains, meadows and orchards, houses and public edifices. Many rivers and streams spread their clear waters around. The people of various nations resorted thither, some to quench their thirst, others to water their lands; some to raise fountains and aqueducts, others to divert or repose themselves; and all were filled with joy and admiration. On his awaking, Osman hastens, of course, to acquaint his host with what he had seen. The latter, after some moments of silent wonder, informs him that every thing in his vision prefigured his future greatness; that the tree which he had seen was the mysterious Tooba, one of the wonders of Paradise; that the rising of the moon from the loins of one, and its setting on the navel of the other, were symbolical of the intimacy existing between both, arising from their faith, learning, and virtue; that

arose, performed the customary ablutions, repeated his daily prayers, and proceeded to Iconium (Conia), to learn its interpretation from one Edebal, a famous doctor and prophet. This city was the residence of the Sultan Aladin, who held the said prophet in as high esteem as any of his subjects. Presenting himself before Edebal, Ortogrul thus addressed him: "Venerable man, I have had a remarkable dream. In it I perceived a light resembling that of the moon, passing from thy bosom to mine. When it reached me, from my navel sprung a tree, so broad as to overshadow whole regions, and so high as to overtop the loftiest mountains. From its roots flowed a living fountain, by which many vineyards and gardens were watered." Edebal was silent for some time, and evidently wrapt in meditation; but he at length replied: "Most excellent man, thou shalt have a son whose name shall be Osman. He shall carry on many wars with success, so that thy posterity shall become great and powerful. He will marry my daughter, and from that union shall spring sons who will arrive at royal dignity, and to the government of nations." We are accordingly told that a son was born and named Osman; and that when the young chief reached a suitable age he married the daughter of the holy prophet, and thus became the founder of a mighty race.

Osman succeeded to the petty government of his father about A.D. 1290. He equalled the latter in military bravery, and far exceeded him in policy. At the commencement of his administration, he bound his followers more closely to him by distributing among them the lands and other possessions which Ortogrul had procured either by the sword or from the favour of the sultan, and to which he himself had made considerable additions. He fortified many towns in his territories, and during his almost regal authority of twenty-seven years, he made many destructive inroads into the Greek empire. In these depredations he was ably assisted by his son Orchan. They assailed, took, and almost destroyed Nice; and afterwards defeated a powerful army sent against them by the emperor. Neapolis in consequence fell into their possession; and from thence Orchan proceeded to Prusa. That important city was captured in 1327, from which period may be estimated the true era of the Ottoman empire. Osman did not long survive this great achievement of his son; he died the succeeding year, and his body, we are informed, was interred in a silver tomb in the city we have just named.

Orchan

that the flourishing state of the tree, its fruit, branches, and foliage, foretold the prosperity of his house and dominions; the plains, mountains, meadows, orchards, rivers, and streams, betokened the extent of his monarchy, and the immensity of his possessions. The branch inclining towards Constantinople, evidently pointed out the conquest of that proud city by some prince of his race; and that the various people who were sheltered by the tree represented the various nations which, being subjected to his sceptre, should enjoy the advantages of a paternal government: but this was not all. Edebali thought that the light proceeding from his loins represented his daughter, then in her fifteenth year; and considering the whole as of divine ordination, he hastened to communicate it to Ortogrul. The latter, influenced by the same conviction, sanctioned the union of the two lovers.—Tom. i., p. 356-358.

Yet, though Ortogrul is by some authorities deprived of the honour of the preceding dream, he was not without his portents, which foretold the elevation of his race on the wreck of the Seljukian dynasty of Iconium. Some weeks before the birth of Osman he dreamed that a spring of clear water arose in his house; that in its course it increased into an immense torrent, and inundated the whole earth. An old sheik assured him that his race should be blessed, and that he would soon have a son who should found a universal monarchy. Some time afterwards he visited a famous mollah, with whom he remained all night. On retiring to rest he perceived a copy of the Koran in his apartment: the sight of it inflamed his piety. He passed the greater part of the night before it in profound meditation in a standing posture, his hands joined together, and his head bent forward. Towards day-break he betook himself to sleep, and a celestial voice exclaimed: "Ortogrul, thou hast honoured and respected my word, and I will bless and exalt thy race: it shall rule over an empire whose glory shall endure for ever." Imposture is confined to no age, country, or religion: flattery will be practised where any thing is to be gained by it; and people will not readily discountenance whatever tends to sanctify, and thereby to establish, their usurpations.

Orchan shewed himself no unworthy successor of his great father: glory was his chief object. Like the latter, he divided his possessions among his chiefs. He was zealous for his religion: wherever he came, he either destroyed the Christian churches, or converted them into mosques. His warlike exploits exceeded in number as well as magnitude those of his predecessors, yet much of his success may be attributed to his eldest son, Soliman. Under the latter, the Turkish armies soon subdued all Asia Minor to the banks of the Hellespont. Nor did this distant boundary arrest his ambitious career: he crossed it, and seized on a strong fort on the European side. From thence he despatched his soldiers to ravage the whole coast: Gallipoli fell into his hands, and Constantinople itself was soon to tremble for its fate. The culpable negligence of the Greeks cannot be too highly censured. Had they made a few vigorous efforts, Soliman would have been compelled to suspend, if not to abandon, his European conquests; but they appear either to have despised the small force assembled under that leader, or to have vainly expected that he would retire to Prusa after obtaining some transient advantages over them. They affected to consider the loss of Chiridocastrum and Gallipoli as too trifling to be noticed, and to ridicule the adventurers for using such diligence to occupy places which were not worth the trouble of preserving; but Orchan, who hastened to support his son, soon convinced them of their own infatuation. He had previously established a regular standing army—a thing never before attempted by the Turkish rulers; and his forces being united with those of Soliman, he compelled Cantacuzene to bestow on him the hand of Theodora, the daughter of the latter. But the sacrifice of this unfortunate princess was not the only indignity sustained by the emperor: he was unable to refuse his conqueror permission to sell his own subjects as slaves in the market of Constantinople. Powerful as Orchan was, and proud as he must have felt at his reception into the imperial family, he contented himself with the title of *Emir*. He expired with grief on the tomb of his valiant son Soliman, who was killed by a fall from his horse, A.D. 1358, and was succeeded by another of his sons, Amurath I.

Amurath perseveringly trod in the footsteps of his deceased father and brother. He took successively the towns bordering on the Hellespont; defeated the Greeks in a pitched battle, and compelled the inhabitants of Adrianople to surrender that important city, A.D. 1360. In 1365 he overthrew a great army of Servians, who vainly attempted to arrest his conquests in Thrace. Adrianople was made the seat of his government; but his presence in Prusa was often required to consolidate his power in Asia Minor. The Greek emperors now reigned only by sufferance: their capital was surrounded both in Asia and Europe by their formidable enemy, and they often testified their dependence by appearing before him in compliance with his mandates. His victorious career from the Danube to the Adriatic was for a short time arrested at the foot of Mount Athos. The Christians of the surrounding country had retired into the strongly fortified monasteries on the almost inaccessible heights of that holy hill, and from thence they set at defiance the army of Amurath: nothing could exceed his despite on contemplating the impregnable situation of the place. It could be taken only by miracle, and a miracle must accordingly be operated for the favoured follower of the prophet. *God destroy thee!* exclaimed he, in all the bitterness of his disappointment, as he retired to the banks of a neighbouring stream to brood over his mortification; but he was soon relieved by the intelligence that his curse had been heard by heaven,—that a considerable portion of the fortification had suddenly fallen.

fallen. He immediately attacked, and obtained possession of the place. The submission of Greece was the result of this miracle; but the favour of the prophet could not avert his tragical death. While prosecuting his conquests in Servia, a Christian soldier entered the Turkish camp; he feigned that he had deserted his countrymen, and that he wished to serve against them: he was in consequence brought before Amurath. On stooping to kiss the foot of the latter, he drew out a concealed dagger, and plunged it into the heart of the unsuspecting Moslem. This event, which occurred in 1390, rendered his chiefs uncertain which of his two surviving sons should be raised to the vacant dignity. After some deliberation, however, they declared for Bajazet, and resolved on the destruction of Zelebs. The latter was sent for, as if by command of his father; and on his entering the tent, unsuspicious of evil, and ignorant of what had taken place, he was seized and put to death.

During the fourteen years of his reign, Bajazet, who received the epithet of Ilderic, or the Lightning, was constantly at the head of his armies, from the Danube to the Euphrates. Both Christian and Mahomedan yielded to his arms: his conquests were equally rapid and important, both in Europe and Asia. Macedonia, Thrace, and Thessaly acknowledged his dominion, and he revived, after the conquest of Iconium, the kingdom of the Seljukians in the Ottoman dynasty. He was the first of his race who laid siege to Constantinople: he raised it to march against Sigismund, King of Hungary, who had invested Nicopolis with a powerful army. Having obtained a complete victory over the Christians, he again attempted the capital of the Greeks; but was again compelled to abandon the enterprize to defend his possessions in Asia. He was the proudest of men, and he considered the humble title of Emir as unsuited to his greatness. He forced the feeble Caliph of Egypt, whom he reverenced as the head of the Mahomedan world, to dignify him with the sacred name of Sultan. Like his grandfather Orchan, he married a Christian princess. He reduced the Greek dominions to a narrow corner of Thrace; forbade Palæologus to fortify Constantinople, and was only induced to spare that city for an annual tribute: yet he broke the truce, and he would doubtless have seized it had not its fate been suspended by the invasion of Timur, who routed his army and made him prisoner. Unable to brook the indignities he sustained from his savage conqueror, he killed himself, A.D. 1403, and after the intervention of a year was succeeded by Soliman, one of his sons.

The authority of Soliman was as short as it was inglorious. He was never fully acknowledged as the head of the Ottoman empire, which was, indeed, dismembered by his brothers. Entirely given to debauchery, and careless of his government, he was surprised and defeated by his brother Musa; and finally slain by the inhabitants of a village through which he was passing to Constantinople.

Musa ascended the throne of his murdered brother in 1411. After a reign remarkable as much for its tyranny as for its brevity, in which he obtained some successes over the Christians, he was, in his turn, defeated by another of his brothers, Mahomet, whose professed purpose was to revenge the death of Soliman, but whose real one was to seize on the throne of Adrianople. He was slain, and his head carried to the victorious Mahomet, A.D. 1414.

Mahomet I., after triumphing over his brother, and restoring the unity of the empire, warred successfully against the Walachians, Bulgarians, and other Christian enemies, who, availing themselves of the civil dissensions of the Turks, had thrown off their allegiance. He died in 1422, and was succeeded by his son, Amurath II.

This

This was one of the greatest of Turkish sultans. He excelled in the arts both of war and peace: his successes in Greece, and even Hungary, rivalled those of the greatest of his predecessors; and his attention to the internal administration of his dominions, endeared him to his subjects. Not satisfied with the reputation of a hero and a politic prince, he aspired to and obtained that of a saint. Twice he abdicated the sovereign power in favour of his son, and twice he was compelled to resume it: once to oppose the Christian enemy, and once to suppress a formidable sedition of the Janizaries. That his retirement to the society of saints and hermits at Magnesia yielded him more real happiness than the splendour of royalty, is apparent from the reluctance with which he left that retirement, and from the avidity with which he sought it after he had overthrown the Hungarians. He died in 1450, after an unsuccessful attempt on Belgrade.

Of Mahomet II., the celebrated conqueror of Constantinople, enough is already known. The pen of Gibbon has rendered him familiar to almost every English reader. Under him, Constantinople was taken by assault, A.D. 1453.

Having thus briefly adverted to the foundation of the Ottoman monarchy, we proceed to an equally brief notice of the book which we referred to at the outset.

This "Historical Discourse" the author ranges under five heads: I. The extent of the conquest (of Constantinople). II. The character and genius of the Conquerors. III. The causes of their success. IV. The kind of government they established. V. The causes which arrested their progress, and which have led to their decline. On the first of these heads we do not think it necessary to say more.

II. The primitive character of the Turks is a simple one: it is that of the pastoral or warlike nations: they are by turns active and indolent, cruel and merciful; easily excited to combat, but with difficulty induced to labour; equally pleased amidst the toils of war and the luxury of repose. In their general mode of living they are temperate, and even abstemious; implicit followers of the commands of their prophet, and haughty despisers of all other institutions. By nature they are frank, candid, and sincere; but too barbarous to consider properly the obligation of a treaty, or the sanctity of a promise, more especially with regard to nations of a different faith. Venality seems to have been long a blot on their character. Integrity is the virtue of extreme simplicity or of extreme refinement; the Turks soon passed the one point, and never reached the other. Yet although the possession of a rich empire has tended greatly to corrupt their manners, the noble nature of the savage is still perceptible: the generosity of the Turk is spontaneous; and even his injustice, though violent, has something which savours of hardihood and grandeur.—The Turk is moved by few passions, and those few carry him straight to their object. If he is revengeful, he takes away the life of his enemy; if he is covetous, he seizes the provisions of those who are weaker than he is; if he is amorous, he buys and shuts up in his seraglio the object of his love. He has no conception of the complicated intrigue, the perpetual bustle, the varying opinions, which attend and influence the business of life in our northern countries.—A steady trade-wind carries him to port, or a calm leaves him motionless: of the varying state of our atmosphere, and all its shifting breezes, he has no adequate conception; he wonders at, and pities our activity.

Much of this is doubtless true, and we cannot too much praise the candour exhibited by the author in speaking of a people who have been grossly misrepresented. We think, however, that he is much too severe in asserting that "they disregard the sanctity of a promise." If any reliance is to be placed on the experience of men who have passed many years in constant commercial intercourse

intercourse with them, we must say that no people on earth are more punctual in the fulfilment of their engagements—none more scrupulous in observing their promises. And such is the well-grounded confidence reposed in them, that it far exceeds that subsisting among the members of Christian communities. We do not think that "integrity is the virtue of extreme refinement." On the contrary, the experience of ages shews that when nations arrive at a high pitch of civilization, they forsake the natural for the artificial modes of life—they cease to be distinguished for the homely virtues which dignified and adorned their first existence. Where new wants are created, new modes of supplying them will be resorted to; and there will always exist greater difficulty in procuring the means of subsistence in a refined than in a comparatively barbarous country. Hence every species of circumvention is practised by the luxurious and refined merchant; and we have little hesitation in asserting that London, in the course of a single year, exhibits more instances of fraud—of wilful and deliberate dishonesty, than the whole Ottoman empire—than even the whole Mahomedan world. Nor do we admit the revengeful disposition so generally ascribed to the Turks by their enemies. It is, in fact, strongly denounced by the Koran, and our author himself thus bears testimony that forgiveness can be practised by the disciples of the Arabian prophet:

It is related of Hassan, son of Ali, that a slave having thrown a dish on him boiling hot, fell down on his knees, and repeated from the Koran: "Paradise is for those who bridle their anger." Hassan answered: "I am not angry." The slave continued, "and for those who forgive men."—"I forgive you," said Hassan. The slave, finishing the verse, added, "for God loveth the beneficent."—"Since it is thus," answered Hassan, "I give you your liberty, and 400 pieces of silver."

To this interesting anecdote we add two others preserved by D'Ohsson in his great work, *Tableau Général de l'Empire Othoman:* "Omar II. is cited as an example of goodness, mildness, and simplicity. But his virtues, and the vigilant attention with which he repressed the luxury of his court, occasioned his fatal end. The princes of his house were dissatisfied at his rigour: they plotted his destruction, and prevailed on one of his own officers to poison him. Perceiving that he had swallowed the deadly draught, he inquired of the traitor, in a tone equally mild and tranquil, why the latter had committed the deed. The guilty wretch fell at the caliph's feet, and confessed that his fidelity had been seduced by a bribe of 1,000 sequins. 'Go,' said the monarch, in the same tone, 'take the money to the public treasury, and leave the palace before the report either of thee or thy crime be known to any one.'"—"Abdallah III. had conquered Ibrahim, who, at the head of a powerful party, had aspired to the caliphat. To save himself from the active search of his justly offended master, the latter had disguised himself, and passed six years in an obscure village of Arabia. At the end of that period, tired of his miserable and degraded existence, he resolved to throw himself on the mercy of his lord, to whom he addressed this memorial: 'Commander of the Faithful, my crime is great, but thy clemency is greater: my punishment would be the effect of thy righteous vengeance, but my pardon will be that of thy magnanimity.' Abdallah wrote at the head of the memorial: 'Ibrahim, I pardon thee.' He did more than this: he assigned his now humbled rival a considerable revenue for life."

III. If the religion of Mohomet was by no means a perfect system for the improvement of mankind, it was well adapted to unite the wandering Arabs of the desert, and to form any nation which should adopt it into a military community, more formidable for attack than Sparta, and in some respects as well adapted as Rome herself for the conquest

conquest of the world. Before a battle, the Turkish commanders make a circuit of their troops, holding forth the prospect of everlasting happiness to those who should die in the cause of the true faith, and the assurance of protection from above to the armies which fought in behalf of the Koran. The soldiers repeated to one another before the action, 'either the glory of victory, or the crown of martyrdom.' They believed that legions of angels hovered over their camp, and directed their weapons to the hearts of their enemies: even Mahomet himself, at the head of all the hosts of heaven, was supposed often to assist in person the combatants who fought for the propagation of his faith. Hence they were armed with invincible resolution and heroic courage; hence they acquired that unanimity which was seldom found in the ranks of their enemies; hence they were never daunted by defeat, or elated by victory.

The institutions of the Turks were well contrived for maintaining a military spirit among them. In the eye of the law, all Mussulmans were soldiers, and were distinguished by the name of *Askery*, as forming a separate class from the herd of infidel subjects. At first a third of the conquered lands were distributed among the officers and soldiers. The conquests of the Ottomans were so extensive, that they were not obliged, like the Normans and Franks, to settle a captain and his troop on the same estate: the private soldiers held grants of their own directly from the sultan, and their lands were cultivated exclusively by the conquered people, who paid to their new landlords a tenth of the produce.

No wonder that attractions so great as those which were exhibited to the Turk, both in this world and the next, should make him a formidable warrior. He knew that if victorious his condition on earth would be one of ease, if not of independence; and he believed that if he fell in the conflict, he should be immediately transported to regions where the delights enjoyed on earth would be exceeded a million-fold. When he thought of the celestial pavilions which were planted by rivers of pleasure, and inhabited by the black-eyed houries who were anxiously awaiting his arrival, he often grew impatient to throw off his load of mortality, and take his flight to the sensual paradise of his prophet. Hence as death held out such objects of desire, danger could not inspire him with dread; and to the soldier who is taught to triumph over both, success must be certain. We now proceed to the kind of government established by the Ottoman lords.

IV. Having emerged from the obscurity of their original station by adopting a military form, the Turks preserved that form in the sway and regulation of their dominions. In all civil matters the sultan is supreme. It is held that his will is sufficient to overturn or set aside, at any moment, any law not established by the Koran, or which does not concern religion: even this limitation is only an opinion of the lawyers. In religious matters, however, in spite of their sacred character, the sultans seem to have allowed much of the real power to escape them. The *fetva*, or holy seal, which was affixed by the caliphs to their acts, is not in the hands of the sultans, but in those of the ulemas. When the sultan wishes to have the sanction of religion to any act of great importance, he is obliged to have recourse to this body, and obtain their consent.*

The civil government is carried on by the vizier and other principal ministers. When they meet in divan, the sultan is present behind a grated window, from whence he can see and hear every thing, but where he is not seen. The supreme command in the provinces is vested in the *beglierbegs* and *pachas*. The beglierbegs are only two, or at most three

* These ulemas are the clerical and legal body, and they consist of three classes—the doctors of law, the judges, and the ministers of religion. "Of these, the ministers of religion form the lowest class," and the doctors the highest. The latter are the intrepreters of the Koran, and their blood cannot even be shed by the sultan. The cadhis, or judges, occupy a middle rank between the other two. Yet all three form one indissoluble body; for law and religion are the same in Turkey, the mufti is the highest in both; he is the *sheikh islam* and the *fetva sahibi*—the prelate of orthodoxy and the giver of judgments.

three in number; they rule the provinces of Anatolia, Romelia, and Damascus. The pachas, who are next in rank, have the government of all the other provinces. The authority of the pacha extends over the military forces, the revenue, and the administration of justice. He leads the army of his province, administers justice in his own person, and both collects and transmits the revenue to Constantinople. But in the midst of all his prosperity, and all his wealth, the most powerful pacha is, to use a Turkish phrase, "a statue of glass," and a single blow from the hand of his master may dash him to pieces. Such is the reverence paid by Mussulmans to the unity of the supreme power, that although many great men have ruled over the provinces of Turkey, and the government of Constantinople often seems quite unable to retain its authority, independence has seldom been successfully asserted, and the pachalics have never yet been rendered hereditary like the fiefs of the Gothic kingdoms.

When a pacha becomes so powerful as to be dreaded by the sultan, an officer is quietly and secretly despatched to bring his head. If he obtains any previous intimation of his danger (and as he has spies at the Sublime Porte, this is often the case), he takes care that the poor messenger shall lose his head before the imperial mandate be delivered. Yet though many successive messengers have met with this fate, the obnoxious governor generally falls a victim in the end.

In the administration of civil law the judges are said to be often corrupt, and the witnesses perjured; and the criminal law is represented as still worse. "If a baker is found selling his bread by a light weight, he is hanged before his door; if any one is apprehended on the spot where a disturbance takes place, he is instantly dispatched. No matter if the apprentice, who knew nothing of the fraud, is hanged instead of the baker; no matter if a spectator loses his life instead of the actual rioter: the purpose is to create terror to the guilty, even by shedding the blood of the innocent, and the crime is punished when the criminal escapes." To this we say, *credat Judæus*. Things may be bad in Turkey; but the Sublime Porte, with all its love of blood, could not surely tolerate such excesses; nor do we believe that they would be borne by the people, who are ready enough to rebel whenever they have any cause of dissatisfaction.

Taxation weighs chiefly, but not entirely, on the unbelievers. There are, it appears, three great taxes, one on land, another on personal property, and the third a poll tax, which varies according to the circumstances of the individual, and is paid by every one who has attained the age of twelve years. The Turk may with reason congratulate himself on his exemption from contributing to the support of the state, but we have no reason to suppose that the burthen falls heavily on the Christian and Jewish portion of the community. The revenue arising from the whole empire does not probably exceed four millions, a sum of no great magnitude, considering the fertility of the regions, and the vast population, submitted to the Ottoman sceptre.

V. Among the causes which have contributed to the decline of the Turkish power, may be reckoned the luxurious indolence to which the nation has been addicted since its first establishment in Europe. They have not been much accustomed to war during the last century, and they have certainly no disposition to engage in it, unless in their own defence. They have also neglected the cultivation of the arts, and have thereby suffered nations once more barbarous to obtain advantage over them. In some respects "knowledge is power," a truth, however, which they seem either not to understand or to despise. With fortification, the mathematics, and the mechanical powers, they are little acquainted; and they are entirely ignorant of the improvements which have been made in the art of war among the other nations of Europe. Their pre-

sent sultan is sensible of this alarming state of things, and, with a vigour which cannot be too much admired, he is labouring to amend it. Whether he may persevere in his design, and thereby avert the storm which appears to be bursting over him, time only can determine. The Turks are not fond of innovation; and their climate indisposes them to long continued activity; but their numbers are great, and if their religious enthusiasm can be effectually called forth, they may make a vigorous stand—for a short time only—against their assailants.

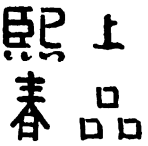
The limits within which we are necessarily confined, forbid our expatiating on this subject. We have given a general view of the manner in which the author has treated it; and we think that the opinion we expressed of the work, at the commencement of this article, will be sanctioned by the reader. It is a meagre compilation — exceedingly so; but yet it contains some accurate and judiciously selected materials; and in the absence of more voluminous works, it will not be found either useless or uninteresting. The style is too laboured—it is evidently formed on the model of Gibbon, though it is destitute of the enchanting graces of our English Tacitus. It is often pompous without dignity, and affected without elegance.

CHINESE MS.

Omne ignotum pro magnifico is an ancient adage: instances might be multiplied in support of its truth, if the concurrent testimony of mankind did not declare the proneness of the human race in all countries to admire what is not understood.

When we are told by Major Denham of the prodigious esteem in which a broken English cut glass chandelier-drop was held at the court of Bornou; when we read of the profound respect paid to a cuckoo clock in China, or of a native of that country paying his vows to a paltry European print of Buonaparte, *quasi deo;* we smile at follies which might be paralleled amongst ourselves.

The writer of this was lately conversing upon the subject of the Chinese tongue with a person who professed to have some little knowledge of it; and he informed the writer that he was in possession of a curious illuminated Chinese MS., which contained some philosophical maxim or dogma of one of the sages of China, the sense of which he could not *exactly* discover. Expressing a wish to see this document, the writer was soon after admitted to the possessor's library, where he found suspended a square piece of crimson paper with ornamented edges, whereon appeared four Chinese characters in gold ink. This was the MS. referred to. The writer's surprise and amusement may be conceived, when he found this *maxim* to be as follows:



Shang pin he chun, i. e. *Hyson of superior quality.*

Upon mentioning the circumstance to an able sinologist, he remarked that Dr. Hager has been mystified by this same *maxim*, which is to be found upon or within many of the tea-chests brought to this country. In his "Elementary Characters of the Chinese" (London, 1801, p. lxxvi.) that learned person gives the above characters, which he thus translates: "of superior quality, lasting, and fragrant."

PLAN FOR PUBLISHING EASTERN WORKS IN ENGLAND.

It has long been a source of regret to every oriental scholar, that works in the original languages of the east are so scarce, or so little accessible to students, in this country, whereby a very serious impediment is offered to the cultivation of eastern literature. Instances have occurred within our knowledge in which individuals of limited pecuniary means, and not possessed of the degree of influence required to obtain access to the depositories of oriental manuscripts, have been compelled to suspend, and sometimes abandon, the study of languages which might have opened to them stores of learning, of which Europe is yet comparatively ignorant. Until these languages are more generally known, and the literature they contain is better appreciated, it is absurd to expect that any individual will, from mere love of learning, tax his funds so heavily as upon his own responsibility to print works, the sale of which would not reimburse him a tenth of the expense of printing; yet until some method be devised by which copies of oriental works, now slumbering undisturbed in the libraries of the universities, the British Museum, and the East-India House, in the shops of booksellers, and in private collections, can be multiplied, we may look with fruitless anxiety for the more general diffusion of oriental literature in England, however lamentable it is that this country should continue in the rear of other nations in a pursuit which so essentially concerns its own interest.

It is superfluous to point out the many important objects with which the cultivation of eastern languages and letters is intimately connected. The permanence of our Indian empire; the right understanding of its politics, its jurisprudence, its political economy; the prosperity of our eastern commerce; the religious and moral condition of a hundred millions of Hindus and Mahomedans who are our fellow subjects, with a multitude of considerations growing out of these and other kindred topics, will easily suggest themselves, with all which the enlargement of our knowledge of eastern languages and sciences is closely allied.

What is then to be done, in order to accomplish that which cannot be left, as in ordinary cases, to the operation of individual industry and enterprize? It is with great satisfaction we announce that, amongst the members of the Royal Asiatic Society, a plan has been formed and digested for this very interesting object, and for providing funds to carry it into execution. The plan is patronized by his Majesty, by their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Clarence, the Duke of Sussex, the Duke of Gloucester, and Prince Leopold, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Goderich, Lord Grenville, and other personages of high rank. We give the following detail of it from the prospectus:—

"1. The extensive and valuable collections of oriental MSS. which are deposited in our public and private libraries, have long attracted the attention of the learned of this and other countries; and it has been suggested that some means, offering a reasonable prospect of success, may be devised, by which the public may be put in possession of all that is valuable in eastern literature, and an opportunity be presented for shewing that this country is not backward in contributing to the advancement of oriental learning, in which she has long held the foremost rank. The interesting relations, moreover, in which this country stands with the east, affording as they do the best opportunities for carrying such a project into effect, and at the same time promising

promising both to England and its eastern possessions the most beneficial results, may be mentioned as additional motives for engaging in such an undertaking.

" 2. The advantages likely to be derived from a more extensive cultivation of oriental literature in this country may be considered as applicable to biblical criticism, ecclesiastical and general history, biography, belles-lettres, the arts and sciences, and geography.

" 3. With reference to biblical criticism and ecclesiastical history, we know that our Scriptures, particularly those of the Old Testament, abound in modes of expression, and allusions to customs, in many cases imperfectly understood in Europe, but still prevailing in the east. That light confessedly derived from the Arabic and other sister dialects of the Hebrew, has been thrown on the text of Scripture by the Rabbinical and other commentators, no one will deny; yet volumes on Arabic grammar, rhetoric, and the more ancient productions of the Arabian poets, which approach most nearly in style and sentiments to some parts of the Hebrew Bible, still lie in MS. in our libraries, either entirely neglected, or at best accessible to few.

" 4. In the Syriac language, which approximates still nearer than the Arabic to the Hebrew in its form and modes of expression, there are in our libraries unpublished grammars and dictionaries, and even commentaries on the Scriptures, written by the bishops and other learned members of the oriental churches; together with MS. works of the greatest value to divines, on ecclesiastical history and divinity, composed by the fathers of the Syrian and Arabian churches. The collection also of the late Mr. Rich, now placed in the British Museum by the liberality of Parliament, contains perhaps the most valuable MSS. of the Syriac Scriptures now in existence; and it is of the greatest importance to biblical criticism that a collation of them should be made and published.

" 5. Perhaps no people possess more extensive stores of history, biography, and polite literature, than the Arabs and Persians. The accounts which their historical and biographical works contain of their own and the surrounding countries, are necessarily the only sources from which information can be obtained relative to the history of those regions, and of the extraordinary persons to whom they have given birth. Their histories of the crusades in particular, which furnish the most authentic details on this interesting subject, will always amuse and instruct the general reader, while they furnish materials of the greatest importance to the historian. In polite literature, and especially in works of fiction, they have perhaps never been excelled, and in studying such of their works in belles-lettres as have been already printed in any European language, regret must be felt that few of these books, which are so well calculated to afford us pleasure, have been translated.

" 6. Whatever may be our present superiority over Asia in the arts and sciences, it cannot be uninteresting to the inquiring mind to recur to the sources from whence we derived the first elements of our knowledge. In this respect Asia must be recognized as the elder sister and instructress of Europe; and although the hordes of barbarians, which poured forth like a torrent from her north-western regions, effectually extinguished the light which she at first imparted, yet we are indebted to the Mohammedan courts of Cordova, Grenada, and Seville, for its restoration, as it is to them that Europe owes the rudiments of many of her now highly cultivated arts and sciences.

" 7. From Asiatic works on the mathematics and medicine perhaps much light is not now to be expected. To trace the progress of these sciences, however, under

under the Caliphat, when science had declined among the Greeks, cannot be uninteresting to the philosopher. And as many of the most celebrated of the Greek authors were translated into Arabic, under the patronage of the court of Bagdad, it is not improbable that some long-lost Greek works may be discovered in an Arabian dress, as was the case with the treatise on conic sections by Apollonius Rhodius, brought to Europe by Golius, and translated by Halley.

"8. From the mercantile character of the Arabs, foreign countries were explored, and commercial establishments formed by them, at an early period of their history; and it is anticipated that accounts of their travels may be discovered, not less interesting than those of Ibn Batuta, noticed by Mr. Burckhardt, and of which some specimens have been published by Kosegarten and Apetz, or of the two Mohammedans who visited India and China in the ninth century, translated and published by the learned Renaudot.

"9. But while the literature of the east in general is highly worthy of our notice, that of British India has an especial claim to our regard. The possession of a more intimate acquaintance with the history, geography, statistics, laws, and usages of that portion of our empire, must be productive of good both to the governors and the governed; and to procure means for obtaining information on these subjects is one of the principal designs of this prospectus.

"10. The object proposed is, to publish, free of expense to the authors, translations of the whole or parts of such works in the oriental languages as a committee of orientalists already appointed shall approve. These translations are to be accompanied by the original texts, and such illustrations as may be considered necessary. By the publication of the original text it is intended to multiply copies of such works as are scarce, and to furnish students at a moderate expense with correct copies of the best Asiatic works, to which they might not otherwise have access.

"11. It is not intended to confine the operations of the committee to works in the Arabic, Persian, and Syriac languages; it is their intention to translate and publish standard and interesting works in Sanscrit, Chinese, Pali, Cingalese, and Burmese; in the languages of Thibet, Tartary, and Turkey; in the Malayan, and other dialects of the eastern archipelago; and in the numerous dialects of Hindustan, and the southern peninsula of India.

"12. It cannot be expected that the publication of oriental texts and translations can be effected to any considerable extent, by the efforts of individuals, for none but a public body can command the funds, or furnish the literary means, necessary for such an undertaking. The Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, which was instituted for the advancement of oriental literature, is the only body in this country to which the public can look with any prospect of success for the accomplishment of such a project; and the council of that society have expressed their willingness to co-operate in the execution of the plan which it is the object of this prospectus to make known. They have subscribed largely from their funds; have recommended a committee, consisting of individuals well known for their zeal and attainments in eastern literature, to superintend the editing, translating, and printing of the works that are to be published; and have granted the use of their house for the transaction of the business of the committee:—thus affording the best proofs of their readiness to promote the proposed object, and the strongest guarantee to the public that such works as may be recommended for publication will

will be executed in a manner that will render them worthy of the patronage that is now solicited.

" 13. For the purpose of directing the attention of scholars to the literature of the east, and encouraging translations, the committee will give annually, for such works or portions of works as they consider deserving of distinction, four rewards in money, in sums of from £50 to £100 each, and four gold medals of the value of fifteen guineas each, inscribed with the names of the individuals to whom they are presented. Translators whose works are approved, will be eligible to either description of reward, unless they expressly limit their views to the medals. The rewards and medals will be conferred at the annual meeting; and success on one occasion will not disqualify for receiving rewards or medals at future anniversaries. Any member of the committee who sends a work for approval, whether with a view to obtaining a reward or medal, or merely to have it printed at the committee's expense, is to cease to act on the committee until a decision is come to on his work.

" 14. This committee now appeal to the liberality of the public for such pecuniary aid as will enable them to effect the objects proposed in this prospectus. The sums contributed will be appropriated exclusively to the execution of the plan above detailed, and the accounts will be examined, and a report made annually to the subscribers of the application of the funds, by an auditor, who is to be elected by and from the body of the subscribers. A report of the progress made in translating and printing during the year will also be made to the subscribers annually, and notices will be given of such works as the committee may intend to print at the expense of the funds contributed by the subscribers. The first general meeting of the subscribers will be held at the house of the Royal Asiatic Society on Thursday the 21st February 1828, at two o'clock P.M., when the regulations for the committee will be determined on, and an auditor be elected.

" 15. The terms of subscription proposed are, that every individual or institution subscribing ten guineas or upwards annually, will be entitled to one fine-paper copy of every work translated, printed, and published by the committee, with the name of the individual or institution subscribing printed on the back of the title-page. The remaining copies will be disposed of by the committee in such a manner as they may consider most conducive to their objects, and to the advancement of oriental literature.

" 16. The committee propose to open communications with the literary societies, the British governors and consuls, and learned individuals in Asia and Africa, for the purpose of procuring scarce and valuable oriental MSS. They also intend to communicate with the oriental scholars in this and other countries, for the purpose of bringing to light texts and translations of valuable oriental works, which may now lie in MS. in public and private libraries; and thus, by every available means, to endeavour to preserve what might otherwise be irrecoverably lost, and to make known original works and translations which might otherwise never meet the public eye.

" 17. The committee confidently expect that valuable translations will be obtained from Asia, as they feel assured that many civil and military officers residing there have hitherto been deterred from translating oriental works by their having no opportunity for publishing the result of their labours in England. As that opportunity is now offered, it is hoped that they will be stimulated by the desire of improvement in the Asiatic languages, and the prospect of acquiring celebrity in Europe, to make translations and avail themselves

themselves of the means of publication presented in this prospectus. For the purpose of obtaining translations and subscriptions from Asia, learned men in India, Ceylon, Penang, China, &c. will be invited to form themselves into corresponding committees.

" 18. The willingness already evinced to further this design, induces the committee to entertain the most lively hopes of success. From the list of distinguished names prefixed and appended to this prospectus they have the greatest encouragement to proceed, and have every reason to expect that the execution of the plan will be materially assisted by the British universities.

" 19. It is requested that those individuals who are willing to become subscribers to the execution of this plan will send their names and addresses to the Secretary, Mr. William Huttmann, at the house of the Royal Asiatic Society, No. 14, Grafton Street, Bond Street, London; and that they will inform him where he may draw for the amount of their subscriptions. Subscriptions will also be received by such houses of agency as may be nominated by the corresponding committees in Asia."

The chairman of the committee is the Right Hon. Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart. The deputy chairmen are Sir G. T. Staunton, Sir E. H. East, Sir A. Johnston, Col. Mark Wilks, and Lieut. Col. Fitzclarence. The other members consist of eminent oriental scholars in England and various parts of the east.

The subscriptions already promised to this magnificent undertaking (including the liberal contribution of one hundred guineas by the East-India Company to the Royal Asiatic Society for objects contemplated in this plan) amount to between £800 and £900 per annum. Large as this sum appears, it is by no means commensurate with the magnitude of the undertaking: the larger the amount of the annual subscription, the wider will be the scope of the committee's exertions. It is to be hoped that an undertaking so truly national as this is will be supported and encouraged by national liberality; and that, by means of this plan, properly managed, the chief, perhaps the only, obstacle to the much desired dissemination of knowledge relating to the east, may be entirely removed throughout Europe.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The writer of the communication which was inserted in a condensed shape, under the above title, in p. 28, requests us to explain that, in his suggestion respecting the information of a corps of pioneers composed of *natives*, he meant not the *aboriginal natives*, who are a slender and feeble, as well as untractable race; but natives of European descent, of whom, he says, there are many who act as housekeepers, servants, &c.

He pointed out likewise a typographical mistake in p. 30, line 37, where the word *army* is printed for *arm*, which makes the passage somewhat ridiculous.

THE BRITISH TERRITORIES IN THE DECCAN.

The following is an extract from an official report of Capt. Henry Dundas Robertson, collector of Poonah :—

It might be interesting to trace the exact limits held at different periods by the various rulers of that portion of country now included in the Sattara principality and the Ahmednuggur and Poona collectorships, and to inquire into the partial changes introduced into particular districts by particular men; but this would occupy too much of my time at present, for it would necessarily embrace a study of the history and wars of all the Mahomedan kings of the Deccan, and of the usurpations of many of their Turrufdars and Jagheerdars. I shall therefore enter on a consideration of those times which more particularly relate to the objects of this letter, from their having been marked by distinguished men, whose wisdom in revenue administration, though not now operative, is still a theme of conversation with the mass of the people. Before I do so, however, it may not be amiss to give a general outline of this collectorship at the present time.

The district under my superintendance is bounded on the west by the summits of the Syadaree range of mountains, and by the jagheer of the Punt Suchen and the river Neera on the south. From the north-western point it runs south-east along a range of hills, a few miles north of and parallel to the river Gora, until that river is joined by the Neera. From thence the bounds of the turruf of Pabool form its limits as far as the river Bheema, the course of which river marks its remaining boundary to the north and to the east. It extends from forty-five to fifty miles along the western Ghauts, is sixty-five miles broad in the centre, and about forty just before it diminishes into a strip of about twelve miles; its greatest length from east to west in ninety-five miles, and its medium length, exclusive of the strip at the eastern extremity, is sixty-eight miles.

The general face of the country is mountainous and irregular. The mountains near the Ghauts are covered with wood and shrubbery, and those inland are bare apparently in proportion to their distance from the great range. The country is intersected by many rivers and streams which take their rise in the vicinity of the Ghauts, and which, bounded by inferior ranges of hills, run to the eastward and southward. The vallies through which they bend their course are fertile, and with some exceptions well-peopled. But they are productive more from the excellence of the soil, by which they seem to have been enriched at the expense of the mountains, than from any unusual labour of the husbandman or the existence of means of irrigation. These vallies, where narrow and bounded by mountains or high hills, are termed Khorey and Neher, and are most frequently distinguished by the names of the rivers which pass through them, Moota Khorey, the valley of the river Moota, Baun Neher and Bheem Neher, the vallies of the Baun and the Bheema rivers. The names of the principal rivers are the Bheema, the Gora, the Baum, the Moota; the Moota, the Pawna, the Indooranee, the Under, the Moota Moolla, the Kurrah and the Neera. They are by no means plentifully stocked with fish, and the kinds which are found are few of them good. On the mountains near the Ghauts are found royal tigers, besides the other less ferocious beasts which are met with in the interior: cheetas, panthers, hyenas, wolves, hogs, &c. The products of the mountains are few; teak and poon trees are to be found, but not in any quantity, and of no great magnitude

magnitude. Plantains grow spontaneously on some of the mountains. The grass which grows on the western hills is good for horned cattle, and not for sheep or horses; but the reverse is the case where the deep narrow vallies near the Ghauts widen into plains along the banks of the rivers. The grass on the skirts of the hills forty miles inland is excellent both for sheep and horses.

The climate is invigorating and good, in comparison of other parts of India: the air is lighter, the cold more bracing, and the heat less oppressive; it is therefore a country better adapted for Europeans than many other countries of India. The diseases incidental to it are fever, ague, and diseases of the liver and bowels, and violent colds and catarrhs. The thermometer sometimes varies from twenty to thirty degrees in the course of the day and night, and at the breaking up of the rains there is a succession of cool breezes and hot sunshine, which cannot fail to be injurious to those who are obliged to suffer from exposure to the full force and rapidity of the changes. It is at this period that all those complaints symptomatic of a deranged state of the liver are most prevalent. The languor which in almost every season of the year is found in most parts of India, is hardly ever experienced here even in the hottest weather: this probably arises from the perspiratory ducts having less duty to perform, and from the greater substantial vigour left in the constitution to resist the effects of heat.

The periodical rains are the same as those which prevail along the western coast of the peninsula: a few showers of the monsoon of the other coast, however, reach us here, and are calculated on by the cultivators in November, to bring forward their corps. From the Ghauts inwards fifty miles there is generally a sufficiency of rain, but beyond that distance there is usually only a scanty supply; and in the easternmost districts of Soopa and Patus there is frequently a great scarcity. This is probably to be accounted for on the grounds that the mountains of the western parts attracting the clouds, the plains not far removed from them do not receive their due proportion of rain. The prevailing nature of the climate is affected in some measure by these different proportions of the supply of rain, or more probably by the same cause which occasions this difference, the greater elevation of the country. From the Ghauts eastward, thirty, and in some places forty miles, it is colder than farther inland, nearly all the year round; and the districts included within that range are designated Mawul or Mora, words signifying damp, wet, foggy. They are reckoned by the natives uncomfortable districts to live in on account of their chilliness. It was from them that Sewajee drew the flower of his soldiers, who were foremost in all services of danger and difficulty. Eastward of this tract the country is distinguished by the name of Desh, which is a word used for any country generally, but which here is applied in particular to the country inland from the Mawuls.

The people of the Desh are more able-bodied and better looking than the Mawullees. The difference is said to arise from the more heating and more nourishing quality of the grain raised in their fields, and on which they subsist. Their chief food is that produced on their own fields, which consists in the Mewals of rice, raghee, and savey, and further inland, of bajerry and joarry. Wheat is seldom eaten by them; and what their fields produce of this latter grain is usually sold in Poona, or the kusba or market town nearest to their village. The difference in the condition of the mountaineers is also to be remarked in their nakedness. The Koonbees around Poona have generally a very good pair of cotton breeches: but those of the Mawuls have only a small piece of cloth to cover what it would be indecent to disclose. They

all carry cumleys over their shoulders. The Mawullees are noted by Brahmins and polite natives for their clownish and awkward behaviour when called before their superiors, and for their inaptitude in comprehending any message or direction; but from what I have observed of them, they are as little deserving of being thought stupid as the more courtly inhabitants of the Desh, if we take into consideration the fewer opportunities they have had of seeing polite company. Excepting these points of difference, the mass of the Koonbee population of my district is the same in all respects. The Desh Koonbees, it is true, affect to look upon the Mawullees as inferior to themselves, and assume that they, and those only of the Mawul families which have Rao to their names, are entitled to be called Mahrattas, and that all other Mawullees are below them. This attempt at consequence is, however, not admitted by the Mawullees, who boast of more Raos (titled families) created by Sewajee Rajah from among the members of their clans, than the Desh Koonbees can pretend to. The Koonbees of the whole district have almost invariably two surnames. That of their clan or family is not that which they use, and those of the same family surname have, in many cases, not all the same surnames in common use. This additional surname seems to have been conferred on them by their associates in consequence of some remarkable feature in the character, or strangeness in the habits or person of him who first acquired it: thus Jadoo, means the runner; Charga, the thievish; Sawunt, the courageous; Shetgu, the filthy; Gursey, the cat-eyed; Gurawrey, the assinical; Seloney, the fœtid; Toopey, the greasy; Barka, bald-head; Dhawury, left-handed; Dulvee, the grinder, &c.

Those families which from common Koonbees arose to power and wealth, having endeavoured to make distinction of caste between themselves and the caste from which they drew their origin, established particular usages, which some of their descendants, when reduced to poverty, have found to be very irksome. Thus the wife of a proud man who calls himself Mahratta, and twists his whiskers in sovereign contempt of the whole world, is never allowed to be seen by vulgar eyes; when she goes out she wears a veil, and when at home she sits as a queen, exempt from the duty of cooking or any other domestic office which a reasonable Koonbee or Brahmin imposes on his less pampered mate. There are various other distinctions and customs, invented from vanity, which Mahrattas who have arrived at power have adopted, and which it is not necessary to mention here.

The Koonbee eats fish, fowl, mutton, wild hog, and probably all kinds of animals fit for the use of man, excepting kine; he considers himself feasted when he can partake of a goat or sheep, or wild hog. Koonbees have no expedient, however, for taking hogs, and it is remarkable that though very fond of eating them, they almost never attempt to destroy them unless they be supported or inspirited by a party of English, or native gentlemen, or of the inland carriers called Lummans, who will sometimes for the sake of a hunt go several miles out of their road. They drink spirituous liquors, but they have no excessive partiality for them, probably from their being unable to procure and accustom themselves to their use. They also smoke little, and take few or no intoxicating drugs: the use of opium is hardly known to them.

There is no city excepting Poona in the whole district; but there are several very respectable kusba towns, which carry on an inland trade that will be hereafter noticed. The principal articles of manufacture are coarse woollen and cotton cloths, and in Poona there are silk-weavers' looms, which vie with the manufactories of Peitun in producing silken surhees and dresses ornamented

ornamented with gold tissue. The principal kusbas and other towns are Khair, Chacun, Sassore, Paubool, Jejooree, Powar, the two Tulligaums, Gera, Nowkombery, and Kendoor. The houses of these towns are comfortable buildings of stone and mud, covered with tiles, some of them two stories in height. They are inhabited by traders and bankers, and Brahmins both of the Desh and of the Concan. When I come to speak of the taxes on the inhabitants of towns, I shall furnish a more detailed description of the people.

The most remarkable hills in the country are rendered more so either by a fort or a place of worship dedicated to some favourite god, either of the Brahmins or of the Koonbees. The names of the forts on hills are Logur, Issapore, Kooaree, Ghungur, Singhur, Poorunder, and Wyregur. The hill-forts of Toong, Ticona, Rajgur, and Torna, which belong to the Punt Suchen, border on the southern boundary of the collectorship, and indeed the two former may be said to be in it, standing, as they do, in a neck of his territory, which juts from the southern line nearly up to Logur. Those hills which are sanctified by the presence of a god are more numerous. The most famous of them is that where the river Bheema takes its rise, and which is supposed to be the holy place where one of the Jotee lings of the original Mahadean lingum fell on being broken into twelve pieces. The faith of many pious men was much shaken, some years ago, by the small stone which was the object of their worship having moved, under the hands of the priest one day, who officiated in anointing and keeping it gratified by the most orthodox attentions and services; but the ready ingenuity and the easy credulity of this absurd people, soon taught them to invent and to believe that the real Jotee lingum was invisible and enclosed within the rock, and that this moveable, and therefore, as they suppose, false lingum, was placed there by the Mahomedans, some centuries ago, to deceive those who were not fully read in the mysteries of the religion. The caves of Carli are known to Europeans, and have acquired a fame for the elegance and immensity of the design of the Baudh temple which forms the principal cave. They are situated, not on the summit, but about half way up a hill, and are disgraced by a paltry Hindoo building and a set of filthy Hindoos, who there perform the religious service of a Hindoo deity. There are many others of lesser note.

The height of the mountains of the Syadaree range is probably not less than 2,800 feet above the level of the sea; while here and there mountains are piled upon them, whose summits may not be less than 700 feet higher. The ranges of the hills which form the vallies from the Ghauts inland vary in length from 500 to 700 feet. The hill-forts of Logur, Issapore, Kooaree, Singhur, and Poorunder, are probably, the lowest of them, not less than 4,000 feet above the sea.

There are many places of pilgrimage and devotion: Beemashunkur, Enkveerah, Devi (at the caves of Carli), Alindee Jejaoree, Moreshwur, &c. The names of the gods worshipped by the Brahmins are Soorya, Narayan, Vishnoo, Sumb, Shucktee, Gunputtey, Ramkrishen, Pandoorung, Moonjya, Nursingh, Veeuteesh, Cartikswamey, Pureshram, Brimha, Deh Asht Vessu, Marootee, Luxmee, Narrayn Sheshashaee, Nowgra. It would be superfluous here to say any thing regarding their mode of worship, being already so well known from the dissertations of learned men, and varying very little from the practices of Brahmins in other quarters. Like all other Brahmins, they venerate the sun, the moon, Vishnoo, Mahadeo, and the Devi, as most genuine gods and goddesses, and worship them in the particular unshapen stones and substances

stances consecrated to each. Thus a black stone found in the river Gunda, near Budreekedar, is the emblem of Vishnoo. A grey one, from the Nerbudda, is sacred to Mahadeo. A piece of common glass, which by concentrating the sun's rays burns cow-dung, is holy to the sun, and is called Surayakund. A substance (said to be a stone) which melts into water from the force of moon-beams, is dedicated to the Moon, and called Somkund, and the Devi is best personified by a mineral found in the beds of rivers. These five genuine deities have innumerable sons and daughters; or more properly speaking, they are worshipped under different attributes worked up into various shapes.

The names and attributes of some of the greatest gods of the Koonbees are as follows:

Mussooba, or Muskooba, is merely a stone with shindoor (or red-dust) on it. He may be called the god of revenge. Offerings are made to him by those who wish the injury of others. He is a terrific power, which, when a man knows his enemy has propitiated, he generally makes such a retribution as prevents the necessity of the god exerting his power in favour of his votary. There is no particular place for Mussooba's residence: he is sometimes in town, and in fields under trees. All the Mussoobas in this collectorship are said to be of an old standing; they are not created at the pleasure of any one, but when several people of the village suffer injuries in an unaccountable way, the village Deo is interrogated, and he generally points out that there is a Mussooba in some particular spot who must be propitiated.

Vital is the god of demons and evil spirits: he is seen in the shape of a stone standing erect with little single stones all round him, and is worshipped when any one is supposed to be possessed with a devil; and also once a year at the full moon in Magh by all the villagers, who each take a lighted bundle of straw, and walk round him howling and bawling, and making a hideous din: he is always at least a quarter of a mile from habitations.

Bharoo, or Bheirow, may be said to be the universal village god of the collectorship. He is represented standing with two hands, with a trident in the left, and a drour or drum, such as leaders of apes have, in the right: he is encircled by a serpent. When thus represented he is called Kal Bheirow, and he is anointed with oil once in fifteen days; when he is represented by a plain stone he is called Bal Bheirow, and is covered with shindoor mixed with oil. Bheirow is a good god: he cures the bites of snakes when proper offerings of ghee, &c. are made to him; he resolves the hopes and fears of individuals, and is in all respects an oracle to the village. When any one is desirous of knowing whether any thing he is about to undertake will turn out to his wishes, he sticks two unbroken soparee-nuts on each breast of the image, and tells it, if his wish is to be accomplished, that the right or the left soparee-nut (just as he thinks either most likely) is to be allowed to fall first. Bheirow also is occasionally promised a cock or a goat, if he causes success in an undertaking.

Marootee is the famous Hunooman, or monkey-god. No village is without his image: he is a good god, and only takes coco-nuts from his worshippers. He is sometimes in the town or village, and sometimes out of it; he is most famous for assisting in frightening away devils from those into whom they may have entered.

Bhowanny (called also Fringaee and Tookaee) disputes the honour occasionally of village Dev with Bheirow, and that too where both of them are in the same village: she is also oracular. Fowls and goats are offered to her; and she has twice a year, the same as Bheirow, a procession of the whole village

lage to worship her, once at the sowing and once at the reaping season. She is personified with a sword in her right hand. Sometimes she has eight hands, with many of the symbols of Vishnoo, the chunck, chucker, &c.

Beerooba is worshipped by dhungers or shepherds: he is kept outside of villages, and is an evil god, who, like Mussooba, is supplicated by persons seeking revenge.

Khundooba is the tutelary god of this country: he is usually represented on horseback with a sword in his right hand, and Mulsabhyee, his wife, sitting before him. He is represented at Jejoorg, however, by a lingum. He seems to be the It Shu Dev of the whole Deccan, from the Brahmins of the Desh down to the lowest castes: for whatever other household gods there may be, he is always the principal. By worshipping him, sickness is cured and wishes gained. His image is always made of metal, never of wood or stone. He is held in particular estimation by the Ramoossees, who if they swear by placing their hands on saffron (the particular dye stuff consecrated to Khundooba) that they will not rob, they never violate their oaths. There are very few images for the public worship of this god, and when he is made seated on horseback, he is so, according to the accounts of his incarnation in the Mulharee Mahatima, when he came to kill Muneemut the demon.

Sutwaee is the goddess of pregnant women. She is worshipped by barren women, and by those who have been brought to bed on the fifth or sixth day after their accouchement. She is is represented by a bust without arms.

Junaee, Jakaee, Jokaee, Nowlaee, Mookaee, Kalcaee, Metisaee are the same Devi as Bhowanny, but they are very terrific personifications of that goddess, and do a great deal of mischief. They have all devilish qualities, and assist evil-disposed persons to wreak their wrath on their neighbours. They also amuse themselves in molesting mortals by destroying their fields of grain, by causing them to fall sick, and sometimes an unfortunate wight is caught by one of them when on a journey, and never more heard of. They are aided by two attendant gods, called Naikjee and Beirjee, who have as little heavenly compassion in them as their mistresses.

Wangoba is a stone set up as a god to prevent tigers from carrying off the village cattle, &c.

The country is divided into mozehs, with and without dependent villages and hamlets. Forty to ninety mozehs form a turruf sunt or mehaul. The largest mozeh of each turruf is called kusba, and is the market-town of the division. Five to eight turrufs compose a soobah, pranth, or desh. But the latter term is sometimes applied to a single pergunnah.

The bounds of a village are either the banks of a river, the tops of mountains or hills, or, where there are no such natural divisions, a line of loose stones, whose removal in many places has perpetuated quarrels for the last hundred years. Although all land is referable to some village, barren mountains and impervious jungles are not included in the village accounts of measurements. The waste land deducted in village accounts is only such barren spots as are included within the outline of arable land.

The boundary line of a turruf is formed by the exterior bounds of its border villages, for I conceive that the smaller division of village bounds must have preceded the greater ones of turrufs. It therefore partakes as much as possible of natural divisions, and it is remarkable how very frequently, and with how much judgment, bounds of turrufs have been fixed by those who first made these divisions. They are, with very few exceptions, found to run along the tops of mountains exactly at the point where the rain runs down both

both sides of the mountain, or to follow the course of rivers and small streams. The first-mentioned boundary line is termed panlote, which signifies the falling of water.

The divisions of soobah, pranth, &c. seem to be a certain number of turrufs marked off for the convenience of managing them. Several of them formed a circar: but the use of this latter term does not appear to have been frequent in late times.

Villages are sometimes found distinct from any turruf, but they are usually attached to a turruf, and called phootgaons of that turruf. Probably they may have originally belonged to a turruf, as phootgaon seems to signify dismembered villages. Although villages are found in this state in regard to turrufs, land is never found but attached to some village. The mountain of Singhur is perhaps the only exception to this fact in the collectorship, and it has become separate government property from its top to its base, in consequence of the interminable disputes of the villages surrounding it about the portions belonging to each.

The villages in the collectorship are for the most part open. Some of them, however, have good walls of mud, and of mud and loose stones; others offer a good defence against robbers and horse by having the sides and gable-ends of the houses in the outer parts of the village connected to each other.

The houses are of mud and stones, and in the desh have mud roofs, on which grass grows in the rains on tiles. In the mehauls the habitations are not so roomy, and are covered with thatch; which latter is on every account better adapted to the purpose of keeping out the heavy rains experienced in these turrufs, than badly burnt tiles of flat mud roofs.

The hereditary village servants are, on the part of Government, the Potail, the Koolkurnee, the Chowgulla; and for the use of the village community, the Burra Ballcotees. The officers of turrufs and of soobahs are the Daismook, the Daispandee, and in some turrufs there is a Dessaye besides the Daismook. In cities and towns are the Shetsees and Koolkurnees of divisions. I shall now revert to ancient times, and to the revenue settlements of our predecessors.

(*To be concluded next month.*)

SONG.

As linger the faint rays of day forsaking summer skies,
And twilight checks the gloom until once more the sun arise:
So love, true love, is loth to leave the heart it once has lit,
And comes with brighter beams again, if ever forced to quit.

As green around the oak or elm the parasite we see,
Though age, or steel, or scathing bolt, has killed the noble tree:
So love, true love, though death has nipped its hopes whilst in their bloom,
Clings closely to the image of the loved one in the tomb.

As streams swelled by the wintry floods, which rocky mounds divide,
Bursts the rude barriers in their way, and flow in mingled tide:
So love, true love, no bounds can stop, no force of man restrain;
No; true love does for ever love, if truly loved again.

H.

MEMORANDA OF SOUTHERN INDIA.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Sir: Having passed sixteen years of the earlier part of my life in the province of Malabar, I beg to offer the following replies to the inquiries of the Royal Asiatic Society, as inserted in the *Asiatic Journal* for September 1827, page 349. At the same time I beg that they may be considered as offered with diffidence, after an absence of twenty years from that province, and solely from an idea that they may be useful, in the absence of the results obtained from the superior experience of later residents, withheld from a want of leisure or other causes.

History.—Under this head is required illustrations of the history, state, and institutions of the south of India, by "genealogies of the several dynasties and considerable families." I accordingly furnish a copy of an ancient manuscript respecting the principal princes and rulers in Malabar, descriptive of the general partition of Malayalum by Cherrumal Perumal.—(*See the end of this letter.*)

"Can any connexion be traced between the princes of the Chola and Pandiyan dynasties, and the sovereigns of the Malayalam country?" I answer:

In the *Keral Oolputtee*, or "History of Keralla," *Cherrumál Perumal* is the name made use of, and not *Sheran*, which may make some difference in the idea of the connexion. I should conceive that a good translation of the *Keral Oolputtee* would not only throw great light upon the customs, laws, and manners of the Malabars, as adopted a thousand years ago, but likewise upon their origin, their division into castes, the countries from whence they were derived, with much other information of the most interesting nature, such as their humane motive for allowing their wives to live, whilst those of the adjoining countries were doomed to burn with the bodies of their deceased husbands, no instance of which ever occurred, to my knowledge, during the long period that I resided in that province. A good *Keral Oolputtee* may be found in possession of many of the teachers and principal people of the province, and probably at the Catholic College of Verapoli, in Travancore. The history commences with an account of Vishnu having appeared incarnate in the human form, on a high mountain; that he ordered the sea to retire and dry land to be formed: he then collected people from all the countries around, and directed the lock of hair which was used at the back of the head to be placed in front,—a distinguishing mark to this day of a Malabar-Hindoo; with many other interesting matters peculiar to the natives of that province. Their number I now consider to be about 600,000; the length of the province 300 miles from north to south, and from ten to sixty miles in breadth.

Antiquities.—In the front of what is called the Brass Pagoda in Tellicherry (properly called *Tála Cherrum*, or "Head Pass"), there is an inscription of four or five lines, written in characters which, I believe, no learned European has yet been able to interpret.

There is also at Mhuna, a Hindoo village near the foot of a ghaut of the same name, about fifty-five miles in the interior of the south of Malabar, a solid stone pillar, broad at the base, several feet in height, and octagonal in form, admired by every European who visited the place for its beauty and workmanship; but from whence it came, or by whom it was erected, no one at that period could give any account. Now that our authority is better established,

more

more correct information, if sought for, may be procured upon the subject. The pillar stood in a kind of church-yard, with several other monumental erections.

Countries and People.—South and south-east of Calicut, in Malabar (*Malayalum*, "mountainous country"), most of the land-owners had a number of *Poliars* (slaves) belonging to them, the greater number of whom had woolly hair. From the constant intercourse kept up by the Moplas (descendants of Arabs) with the Arabs from Mocha and other places, I think that the described slaves were originally brought from Madagascar, Abyssinia, &c. and sold to the Malabarians.

In the district of *Wynaad* ("country of numberless passes"), above the western range of mountains, there is a class of people called *Panniars*, who are also slaves, and bought and sold with the land in the same manner as the Poliars; these have woolly hair, but are considered a degree higher in rank than the Poliars.

In Malabar there is a still lower caste called Nyahties, or hunters, who are not allowed to build houses or to approach any other caste; they consequently live in the woods, and are held in dread from their supposed power of witchcraft through their intercourse with the evil spirit.

In Malabar, when the province was under the government of various princes and chieftains, it was usual to name them according to the number of men whom they were able to bring into the field; as, for instance, in Cartinaad there are four chiefs who are designated the *Moowaira* (or "three thousand") Nairs; and in the Cherical district there are others known by the title of the "thirty thousand" Nairs, although they may not have sufficient influence at the present period to muster more than 100 men.

The bow and arrow are what I consider to be the original arms of a Malabar native, and that the Nair's knife was introduced afterwards: my reason for adopting this opinion is, that the inhabitants of the mountains, who are a wilder race of men than such as reside in the low country, always use the bow and arrow without its accompaniment, the Nair's knife. The physiognomy of the Nair bears a strong resemblance to that of the Rajpoot caste of other countries. I therefore think it very probable that the present mountaineers, who bear the original arms of the country, and whose persons and features are widely different from those of the Nair caste, were driven to their present unhealthy, but more secure places of abode, by the superior power of invaders from a foreign country: the former being an ignorant and barbarous race, whilst the Nair, comparatively speaking, is a civilized, and even polished caste of people. Muskets are now very commonly borne by all classes in the low country, since their introduction by Europeans. The Nair is considered the proper military tribe of Malabar; but to this has been added the Tear, a lower class, and the Coorychan, or archer of Wynaad, who in times of war are regularly called upon for military service. The profession of the latter is a cultivator of land; and laying his bow and arrow on the ground whilst he continues ploughing, in case of the approach of an enemy he instantly relinquishes his plough and resumes his arms. The forest being their strongest hold, the Malabars always resort to it in time of war, and from thence take every opportunity to annoy their assailants. They do not understand any thing which is comprehended under the name of military tactics, but generally agree among themselves upon the particular situation which each chief is to occupy with his men in the jungle; these are stationed in small parties, and at certain distances from each other, leaving the enemy's regular line of troops

to

to advance along the high road until their arrival at a spot most favourable for the attack of the Nairs: this was usually or most frequently made, in the first instance, upon the baggage and followers placed between the rear of the line and the rear guard, by their foremost party, who being stationed behind rocks and trees, safely shot their arrows from thence upon the advancing body of men; and satisfied with the execution of their first attempt and the confusion and delay consequently occasioned by it, they then quitted their station, and passing through the jungle in the direction intended to be pursued by the invading army, they proceeded on until they fell in with a second party of Nairs, whom they reinforced, and having as before taken up a secure station in the jungle, this double strength would there await the approach of our troops and again attack them in a similar manner, some of their adherents being appointed to watch the time when the line moved on, that the baggage thrown down by the terrified followers might be collected; and any wounded men, if from necessity left on the ground, be put to death, as was invariably done. The described mode was always adopted against our troops by the irregular armed followers of the Raja of Cotiote, from the year 1797 to 1804, and is particularly applicable to their former custom against an overpowering body, and to troops without as well as those who were accompanied with baggage and followers. As one of several instances which I could give of the serious result of this mode of warfare, to troops not before accustomed to it, a native battalion of sepoys, about 1,200 or 1,300 strong, being unable for want of provisions to maintain their station in Wynaad, about the year 1797, were directed to descend by one of the passes into the lower country. The enemy had taken post on the side of a mountain facing the march of the troops, with a deep ravine between, and commencing their attack at a favourite spot; after the utmost coolness and courage had been displayed by the commanding and the other European officers, the former and most of the latter were killed, the colours of the corps were taken, although the adjutant, in order to preserve them, had torn them from the staff and wound them round his body, till he fell, when his example was followed by the serjeant-major, who being also killed, the colours were consequently lost, and about 700 men were killed and wounded. Subsequent to this, no material loss has been sustained by our troops, which, in my humble opinion, may be principally attributed to the excellent measures adopted by the late Col. John Montresor, of H.M.'s 80th regt., on whose private or public character too much praise cannot be bestowed: he was universally respected and adored by his troops, and lost his life by great exertions and anxiety in the execution of the charge entrusted to him. By his measures the enemy were everywhere driven from their strong-holds, and being subsequently obliged to submit, have never ventured to oppose us in any numbers since the death of that excellent and lamented officer.

Landed Tenures, &c. &c.—In the Malabar province, the land itself, under the name of *Jemmum*, is completely sold, and every right belonging thereto is made over to the new possessor, or *Jemmkar* (landowner); it being particularized in the deed, that as high as the highest heaven, and to the lowest region, every thing therein contained within a perpendicular line is to be regarded as belonging to the new proprietor.

The system of agriculture in Malabar was very simple: a light plough, drawn by two small oxen, guided by one driver, being all that was used to plough, or, more properly speaking, turn over the earth; a certain portion of seed was then sown, and water admitted, either from the adjacent river, or

wells sunk for the purpose. After the nella (rice in the husk) had grown to a certain height it was usual to transplant it out in regular rows until it became ripe, when it was gathered, and the nella trodden out by oxen. No (or scarcely any) manure was used in the rice grounds, the natives trusting entirely on that point to the decomposition of its vegetation, which was allowed to rot on the ground, or it was sometimes burnt, when dried by the sun. In many parts of Wynaad they reap three crops in the year; but in Malabar I have known the produce to be unequal to the seed sown.

The chief products of the soil were rice, coco-nuts, pepper, and the fruit of the jack tree, with the areca (commonly called betel) nut: the four latter grew on what was usually termed garden land, divided into so many divisions or parambas; a good coco-nut tree being estimated to live 100 years, and to bear as many as 500 nuts, and sometimes more.

The apportionment of the above productions of the soil was as follows:—In the first place, and I more particularly allude to the custom north of Calicut, one-third of the whole produce was deducted for the supposed loss and labour of the cultivators; of the pepper one-half was then assigned as the share of government, and the other half was divided between the land-owner and the tenant. Of the remaining productions, one-third was first deducted for the purpose before particularized, and of the remainder, six-tenths were allotted to government, and four-tenths were divided between the *Jemnkar* (land-owner) and the *Patumkar* (renter or tenant).

Of timber trees, those principally made use of in Malabar are the teak, the jack, the mango, and the blackwood trees. The first is reckoned the most durable, of the closest texture, and best adapted for ships, which, when made of it, often last sixty and seventy years. The jack is a beautiful wood, which bears a fine polish, and is principally applied to rafters of houses, and to European furniture, as well as planks of all sizes. The teak is similarly applied, as is also the mango; but the blackwood, which is not quite so common, is seldom made use of in any other way than for household furniture, as it is particularly hard and heavy, and expensive both as to carriage and manufacture; it bears a very fine polish, and in appearance is something between the colour of mahogany and ebony.

Among the products of the soil in Wynaad I omitted to mention two, viz. the cardemum and gold dust. The former in 1800 amounted to about eighty candies yearly, each equal to 800 lbs., which was valued every year, and divided between the government and the owner. This valuable plant was very different in different parts of the district; in the centre part of the range of mountains on which it grew the berry was short, white, and full, producing as much as 800 rupees the candy; whereas on the north and south side it was long, thin, and of a pale yellow, and much inferior to the former in value: in some parts it was cultivated like tobacco; but in general, when the seed was discovered to be in the earth, the usual mode was to fell several large trees around the spot: the ground, naturally very adhesive, being thus well shaken, the plant from that period regularly sprouted up, and was kept in a state of cultivation. The interior parts of the mountains, which are most unhealthy, being the quarter where this plant particularly thrives, the care of it is left to the lowest class, who, receiving none of the profit, may naturally be considered indifferent to extending its cultivation. The natives therefore have not tried the experiment beyond a very small limit, but trust to the squirrels, who being very fond of this berry, eat it, and the seed which passes through them as they skip about the mountains, being afterwards discovered to have taken

taken root, the spot is noticed, and the plant produced by the means before described.

Of gold dust there is a small quantity collected every year at Parkametel, on the south-east quarter of Wynaad. It is collected by a low caste of people called Koormers, who know the nature of the soil containing it, and as soon as they have fixed upon the spot, which to my observation was invariably near the river, a trench is cut for the water to run in; the earth is then well mixed with it, and trampled upon: a portion of it is then put into a machine resembling a shield, and after being repeatedly turned about in it, the lightest part of earth first separates, and being thrown away, a heavy kind of sand, resembling steel-filings, next appears, which being also well turned about, and occasionally thrown away, the gold dust finally appears at the edge, and is collected with the aid of a little quicksilver.

This particular district is said to be completely impregnated with substances of a metallic nature, and the natives who drink the waters are generally affected with swelled bodies, similar to those who have the dropsy.

Natural History.—Although my knowledge upon this is but very limited, nor indeed can I pretend to much on any of the other points required by the Society, yet as something may be culled from it whilst better information is withheld, I offer my humble tribute.

In answer to the inquiry in the sixth paragraph, under this head: I have been much in the bamboo jungles, which are generally very open and growing in clumps; and in Wynaad I have known several hundred elephants appear in the villages and frighten all the inhabitants away for a night, but never heard the cause attributed to the destruction of the jungle: it occurred principally when the rice was on the ground. The method of taking elephants above Mhunar Ghaut was by digging pits shaped like a coffin, and to the depth of fifteen or sixteen feet, which were slightly covered over with sticks and earth. In this manner I was witness to the capture of three elephants, the first of which died by the entrance of a snake into its trunk; the second had a cut after its fall, and being consequently very savage, was speared to death; the third continued for about a month in the pit, when it was gradually raised to the level of the ground by the introduction of earth and stones. It was dragged into a strong wooden pen purposely erected for it, and ultimately brought away between two elephants tamed for the purpose.

At the same place it is customary to catch tigers in the following manner:

When a tiger makes its appearance it usually seizes upon and devours half a cow or bullock. In the following night a strong net is placed over the remaining half, with a long string tied to each corner of it, which a concealed man has hold of, and immediately the tiger returns to devour the rest of his prey, the rope is pulled on all sides, and he is taken in the net; the custom is then to show him about the village, and afterwards he has a hook fastened to the back tendon of his hind leg, to which a rope is tied. Two men are attached to each end of this rope to pull the tiger backwards or forwards, as occasion may require, and two others are placed on either side of him to goad him with spears. He is thus made the sport of the spectators; when being quite exhausted, one man keeps him down with a pronged stick, and another holds his throat up with a stick of the same kind, when the animal receives his death-wound from the hands of the head-man of the village with a spear.

On the south of Malabar various birds are entrapped into nets by the imitation of their notes; and deer are taken by imitating the cry of the same animal

animal, which a man placed over a net in the skin of a deceased deer purposely performs.

Wild ducks are taken in the river of the Nerbudda by a man putting his head into an earthen pot with two holes for him to see through; he thus makes his way in the water with nothing but his head above, and directing his way to a flock of birds, pulls as many of them down by the legs as he wishes.

Under the head of "countries and people," I have merely offered an opinion that the present slaves were originally brought from Abyssinia, &c., and purchased by the natives of Wynaad.

From a statistical account, taken by myself when collector of that district in the year 1800, the number of male slaves above the age of fifteen amounted to 2,266, and the females to 2,264; the number of males below that age was 1,010, and that of the females 1,050.

Of free people above the age of fifteen, including both sexes, the amount was	5,367
Ditto below the age of fifteen	2,703
Total free inhabitants of Wynaad	8,070

On the southern extremity of Parkametel, and on the ranges of mountains bordering on Coimbatoor, is the district called Nambolacota, which I believe has not yet been visited by any European. Its estimated distance to Coimbatoor, by the route of Chelura Coto, is 111 miles; and from Nambolacota to Eernaad, in Malabar, below the ghauts, and by the route of Kanacota Pass, the distance is calculated to be forty-two miles.

This district is but thinly populated, and ruled by a governor. It yields a small quantity of gold dust, several maunds of lac, bees'-wax, saffron, and ginger, part of which is found in the forests.

It likewise produces sandal-wood, and large teak timber trees, which are cut down and conveyed to Calicut. The cardamum also thrives in this district, where there are numerous elephants, some of which are occasionally caught, in the manner before described. Next to Nambolacota is Mollansad, or the mountainous country; which is succeeded by Makinnaad, or the grazing country, as the natives are reported to live chiefly by grazing cattle, which they afterwards dispose of in Coimbatoor.

Never having seen these districts myself, I have merely mentioned them with the view of furnishing the Society with subjects for future inquiries, as I have every reason to think that they have never yet been visited by any European.

I am, Sir, &c.

*** Our correspondent has annexed to his communication the Malayalum or Malabar alphabet, agreeably to the wish of the Society to be furnished with "well-written alphabets of all the modern languages." As copies of this alphabet are already in print, we deem its insertion superfluous.—*Ed.*

TABLE of the GENERAL PARTITION of MALAYALUM, made by CHERRUMAL PERRUMAL.

No.	Names of the different Grantees.	Names of the Caste.	Titles which they assumed.	Present Possessors.	Observations.
1	Colattirry.....	Samandra Nair ...	Colastry or Cherical Raja	His Descendants.....	The Neeteswhuram, Camanore, Cotiote, and Cartinaad Rajas, in the lapse of time, were created and endowed by the Kings of Colastry with their different territories. A small tract of land, with full sovereignty, was, in the same manner, granted to the family of the Rodrigues at Tellicherry.
2	Koorumbyâdirry.....	Do. do. ...	Koormenaad Raja	A Prince of Cotiote	The last Raja of the ancient family of the Kurrumbyadirries having adopted a prince of the family of Cotiote, the present family is consequently of the Chatria caste.
3	Cunâta Conâdirry	Do. do. ...	Zamorin	His Descendants.....	See Summary Account of the Ancient and Present State of Malayalum.
4	Wallâvu Conâdirry.....	Do. do. ...	Vellâtra Raja	His Descendants.....	Vide Topographical Account of Volluvennaad.
5	Neddungânary Paad	Do. do. ...	Neddunganaad Raja	Zamorin	Vide Topographical Table of Neddunganaad and Cowlparah.
6	Tirumanacherry Namboory	Namboory Bramin	Namboory Paad.....	Zamorin	Vide Topographical Table of Tirumanacherry and Pânana.
7	Câcahta Namboory Paad	Nampiddy Bramin	Tallapaad Raja	Zamorin and Cochin Rajas	Vide Summary Account of the Rajas of Poonatoor and their Country, and Topographical Table of Chowghaut and Kauka Paad.
8	Ayroor Covil	Chatria	Ayroor Raja	Do. do.	Vide Topographical Table of Ayroor and Summary Account of the Island of Chitwa.
9	Charcarra Covil	Do.	Charcarra Covil	Do. do.	Vide Summary Account of the Island of Chitwa, and the Feast of Mamangom.
10	Coory Covil.....	Do.	Coory Covil.....	Cochin Raja	Do. do. do.
11	Mâhdantungil Covil	Do.	Cochin Raja	His Descendants.....	Do. do. do.
12	Ellangaloor Nambyâdirry	Namboory Bramin	Eddaputty Raja	His Descendants.....	The Eddaputty Raja's country is situated within the Travancore lines between Parroor and Ayacotta. Besides the above-mentioned country, Cherrumal Perrumal left him one district of each of the seventeen provinces into which Malayalum was divided, of which he is said to retain the usufruct in some of the southern countries.
13	Poonâttu Perrumâl.....	Chatria	Poonâttu Raja.....	His Descendants..	This Raja owes his independence to the inaccessible situation of his country in the Travancore ghauts.
14	Onâttu Perrumâl	Samandra Nair ...	Caingalota Raja	Ram Raja	
15	Vennâttu Perrumâl	Do. do. ...	Travancore Raja.....	His Descendants.....	Vide Summary Account of the Kingdom of Travancore.
16	Vembalanairy	Do. do. ...	Takeddettil Raja.....	Ram Raja	One of the Takeddettil (southern) Rajas made a division of his country in favour of a younger brother, who adopted the title of Voadaka Covil Raja (prince of the north palace), both of which are now incorporated in the kingdom of Travancore.

N.B.—The original manuscript, of which this is a copy, was given to me by Mr. Rodrigues, the head of an ancient and respectable Portuguese family at Tellicherry, but without any of the topographical tables or summary accounts alluded to.

SOURCE OF THE IRAWADI.

The following particulars of a journey across the Langtan snowy mountains, and the proximate discovery of the source of the Irawadi, are given in the Calcutta *Government Gazette* of July 16:—

We noticed, some time since, the departure of Lieutenants Wilcox and Burlton from Seddiya to the eastward, with the intention of penetrating across the Langtan snowy mountains into the Khamti country, and in the direction of the upper part of the Irawadi river. We have now the satisfaction to report their return, after a journey of excessive exposure and fatigue, with the gratification, however, of having accomplished the chief object of their visit, and determined the site of the source of the Irawadi, and its being wholly distinct from the river of Thibet. We have not the means of offering any detailed account of the route pursued on this occasion, but from the notices with which we have been favoured, are able to collect its general tenor. We left the party engaged in crossing the Langtan mountains early in May, at which time the snow was lying knee-deep. It occupied twelve days to reach the residence of the Bor Khamti Raja, on the other side of the mountains; and during the whole of this time it rained continually. To add to the sufferings of the party they were much annoyed by leeches, twenty or thirty clinging at a time to the feet; and by a poisonous fly, the bite of which was productive of a disagreeable sore. All the live stock with the travellers died, and for a week they had to live on plain rice. Of six Asamese, two lagged on the ascent and were heard of no more, two were left behind ill, and two were missing, and probably perished on the return; some other followers died or were obliged to be left with the Khamtis. The people of the country, and their Raja, proved highly friendly, and did every thing their limited means admitted for the accommodation of their visitors. They remained at the chief village till the 2d of June, in which interval they visited the Irawadi, distant only twelve miles. Although unable to trace it to its source, they were satisfied that the report of the natives of its rising by numerous small streams from lofty mountains covered with perpetual snow, about fifty miles to the north, was correct, as the river had every appearance of being little else than a mountain torrent. Notwithstanding the perpetual rain, the Irawadi was fordable, and not so large as the Dehing, and, although formed by the union of two branches, a short way above the place visited, was not more than eighty yards broad. The latitude was about 27° 30′. It is clear, therefore, that the Irawadi cannot be the San po, or Thibet river, and the hypothesis of Klaproth, notwithstanding the arrogant confidence with which it has been given to the public, is wholly overturned by the results of this journey, which, it may be observed, are the more satisfactory, as establishing the accuracy of the information previously received respecting the sources of the Irawadi. According to intelligence collected on the spot, there is no river of any size to the east of the Irawadi, and the country towards the frontiers of China is exceedingly rugged and impracticable. It is never traversed, even by the hardy mountaineers of these sequestered regions. There is not room between the Irawadi and the Loukiang for any considerable stream, and it seems not unlikely that both these rivers, as well as the Brahmaputra, rise from different faces of the cluster of snowy mountains, which effectually bar all communication to the north. The course of the Irawadi to Bhanmo continues through a mountainous and uncivilized country. The party returned by a different and shorter route, in eight days, but over still loftier mountains, on which the snow was lying twelve feet thick, in some places, as late as the 4th of June.

THE BURMESE PROVINCE OF BASSEIN.

We have been favoured with the following statistical details regarding the province of Bassein, collected whilst it was under the control of the British authorities.

The district of Bassein is bounded on the north by the Pasheem nullah or creek, which falls into the Irawadi a little above Mayaon, and on the south by the sea; on the east the Irawadi divides it from the province of Dalla, and on the west a range of mountains, running parallel to the coast, separates it from Gna-Gioung, which, however, for some years past, has been added to the Bassein district, which makes the sea the boundary. The area comprised within these limits is estimated at nine thousand miles.

The country is low, and except where cleared for cultivation, overrun with jungle and forest. It is watered by the two great branches of the Irawadi into which that river divides a little above Henzada, the most westerly of which falls into the sea at Negrais, and is known as the Bassein river. The main or Pantano branch passes Donabew and Pantano, and sends off the Rangoon branch, and proceeds to the sea between Dalla and Bassein, forming many ramifications in its course. The Bassein river offers many facilities to navigation, and ships of burthen may ascend fifty miles above the town. In the dry season, however, there is no flow of water into it from the Irawadi, the communication at the head of the river being interrupted by sand-banks. Small boats are sometimes dragged across. The opening of the river is generally awaited for trading with the upper provinces, but there is always a circuitous route open by the Pantano branch. Towards the end of the rains the country is generally under water for some days. There are about one hundred lakes in the Bassein township, and twenty-seven in that of Pantano, at which fisheries are established. There is little intercourse in this part of the Burman territory except by water.

The climate of Bassein is considered temperate: the heat is seldom oppressive, being moderated by the sea breeze in the hot weather, and by the moist atmosphere of the rains, whilst from November to February the weather is mild and pleasant. The detachment stationed at Bassein from November 1825 to June 1826 offered no cases of general disease, and the natives are very healthy.

The quality of the soil is various, some places yielding seven hundred baskets of paddy per yoke, whilst others return less than one-third of that quantity. The rice cultivation is much the same as that of India. Maize is also grown in considerable quantities, but chiefly about the towns or gardens. Yams, both red and white, of a superior description are reared, as are sweet potatoes and other farinaceous roots; sesame and the palma christi are grown in gardens. Wood oil is obtained in the province, and a tree called tungo-peng, from the fruit and seed of which an oil, used for lamps, is expressed, grows wild in abundance. Tobacco is but little cultivated, and is of inferior quality; and the same may be said of the sugar-cane. Indigo and cotton, which grow in the upper parts of the province, might be easily extended, but the chief object of cultivation in the district is grain. Palms are not numerous, and areca nuts are imported from Bengal. Coconuts are also brought from the Andamans, although the tree is plentiful about Bassein: coconut oil is not procurable. Mango and jack trees are numerous, and the marian and other fruit trees grow wild.

Silk

Silk and cotton goods, of a coarse kind, are manufactured in the province for domestic consumption; but those of a better description are imported from Ava or Bengal. Common earthenware is fabricated in abundance, as well as the few iron implements that are in use, as daos, knives, spears, the tees of the smaller pagodas, and the fastenings for house and ship-building, which latter arts may be considered upon a respectable footing.

The internal trade of the country was formerly considerable: the articles sent from Bassein were rice, salt, balachong, and salted and dried fish; the returns for which were silk cloths, lacquered-ware, tobacco, onions, tamarinds, cotton, lac, lacker, petroleum, petroleum oil, dammer, iron, saltpetre, and sulphur. The conveyance of these articles was by boats of large size, which assembled about the end of April, ready to take advantage of the rising of the river and the prevailing winds from the south. In the want of wind the progress of the large boats was stopped or made only by warping, so that it was often necessary to transfer their cargoes to smaller boats, or sell them at the first mart. The productions of the district, or those of internal import, were exported for areca-nuts and piece goods, chiefly to Rangoon; but boats of a large dimension were annually sent to Chittagong, and even to Dacca, before the late war.

The province of Bassein is said to have contained formerly thirty-two townships, but of these only eight remain; Bassein, Pantano, Kaybong, Donabew, Zayloom, Henzada, Kanao, and Miaou: each of these is subdivided into districts, each district containing a number of villages; thus the township of Bassein itself comprises twelve divisions, and one hundred and fourteen villages, besides thirty-seven villages unattached. A sugi is at the head of each village division, and each township is under a myosugi. These offices are in general hereditary, and they seem to involve a proprietary claim to the land, at least during the pleasure of the king, who is the only landholder in his dominions, and bestows or retracts the lands at will.

The population of the province is exceedingly scanty, particularly in the lower districts. The three townships of Bassein, Pantano, and Kaybong, were found to contain about fifty thousand persons, Burmans and Taliens, and thirty thousand Karians and Kyens, making about twelve to the square mile. Taking the whole province, however, the proportion may be calculated at double that rate, or twenty-four to the square mile. The Burman and Talien population is most usually on the banks of the rivers and creeks, and the Karians are to be found mostly upon the smaller nullahs. The Kyens and Zabaings chiefly inhabit hill forests, in situations considered by the other tribes as unhealthy. According to the general report the province has been some time on the decline, and the existence of extensive vestiges of population confirm the assertion. The town of Bassein, which now contains three thousand souls, formerly had thirty thousand. The decline has been progressive, attributable chiefly to bad government; but the late war contributed to desolate the country, not so much by the casualties of military operations, as by the compulsory abandonment of their dwellings by the people, and the prevalence of general anarchy and confusion.

The Burmese, Taliens, Karians, and Kyens, have all different languages, but the Burmese is generally understood; the dialects of the two last appear to be merely colloquial. Education is common: almost all the male children of the Burmans and Taliens are taught gratuitously to read, write, and cipher, by the poongees or priests; some of the female children also are taught to read

read and write. It does not appear, however, that these acquirements are subservient to more than the ordinary business of life, and literature and science are at the lowest possible ebb.

The revenue of the province was derived from a land-tax on the Karians; an assessment on houses in towns and villages; the rents of fisheries, and imposts on the manufacture of balachong and salt; on the sale of timber; on law proceedings, and duties and customs.

The tax on the Karians was rated at about eighteen ticals annually per plough or yoke of buffaloes; of this twelve were for the government, four and a half for the mywoon or viceroy, and one and a half for the myosugi. For the king's use, one viss of wax and ten baskets of paddy were levied in addition: the total produce of this was about 45,000 ticals.

The assessment on the towns were of a very arbitrary nature, and, on particular occasions, of unlimited amount. A town being ordered to provide a certain sum for public purposes, the heads of the divisions were called together by the myosugi and informed of the quota expected from each, which they again exacted from the householders according to their supposed means. Those who pleaded poverty were not unfrequently put to the torture, whilst others evaded a full payment by the dexterous administration of bribes: but the system was a source of great oppression. Persons in the public employ were exempt, as were artificers, as their services were put in requisition whenever thought necessary for the public convenience or that of the local authorities. The Musselmans and Chinese of Bassein were also free from any tax, in consequence of being employed to manufacture gunpowder for the state.

The fisheries in ponds and lakes were let to certain persons in the different villages for an annual payment of about seventeen tikals each. Permissio nto procure turtles' eggs was also paid for. The fish was mostly made into balachong, and a charge was levied on this article when put on board of boats for transmission to any other place: twenty-two ticals were thus levied, without regard to the size of the boat or its contents. These sources of revenue, however, were but little productive, being usually mismanaged and easily evaded.

In like manner, every establishment for boiling salt paid a common rate of tax, without reference to the quantity of the manufacture: it was made in the township of Bassein only in the month of February and March, chiefly by people from the towns who annually visited the sea-coast for the purpose. The quantity usually made in the divisions of Negrais, Thingan, Narpoolah, and Pantano, was about 45,000 maunds a year, and the average price one tical a maund. The amount of the annual revenue raised from it was not more than 4,500 ticals. The mode of manufacture is as follows:—a hole is dug in the ground, to which wooden troughs lead from the spots where the soil is washed, and the washings or brine thus collected: this is allowed to remain some days for the earthen particles to precipitate, and a portion of the water to evaporate, when some rice is thrown into the water; if it floats, the concentration is judged sufficient, and the fluid is transferred to large vessels, in which it is boiled to dryness.

The teak forests in the province of Bassein are not extensive, but good timber is procurable in the district of Lamina. The forests are on the west of the Bassein river, along the foot and upon the sides of the hills. Those in the Lamina districts seem to have been regarded as the property of the state; but the Karians exercised the privilege of cutting those in the hills at pleasure.

The timber was liable to a deduction of one-tenth; but this was generally remitted upon the payment of five per cent. of the value to the local officers. At the forest 200 shinbeams were procurable, at from 300 to 500 ticals, according to the quantity on hand.

There were no duties on the transit of articles for ordinary consumption; but the people stationed at the chowkies took a portion for their own use. Upon articles of greater value, as cotton, &c., from the upper provinces, two and a half per cent. was levied; but the custom dues were in general arbitrary and undefined. Ten per cent. was levied for the state on the value of cargoes imported from sea, besides two per cent. for the ministers. A variety of port duties were also charged, and there was no transacting business without fees and presents to all the authorities. Before the vessel departed an account of sales was called for, and as the exportation of bullion was prohibited, it was necessary to show how the money received had been disposed of. The trade of Bassein was always subject to great fluctuation, and the amount of the customs consequently irregular and uncertain.

The revenue on law proceedings was divided between the government and the local authorities, and the latter, not unfrequently, were obliged to contract for their proportion. They, however, sometimes had to pay instead of receiving; and in cases of robbery, where the offenders were not secured, the head-men of the villages were punished by heavy fines, payable half to the state and half to the viceroy. The chief punishment of all crimes was by fine: as fifteen ticals for abuse without blows; thirty for assault without bloodshed; thirty ticals for adultery; twenty per cent. for debts denied; from 100 to 500 ticals for murder and gang robbery, although they were sometimes punished capitally. All complaints were made in the form of petition, on presenting which fees were paid to the maywoon and his officers, and various fees were paid on oaths, ordeals, appeals, &c. The Burmese code is derived from the Hindu, or the Institutes of Menu, respecting whom they have a ridiculous legend that he promulgated his code at the age of seven years, and was, in consequence, made prime minister to Matha Mada, Emperor of Ava. The provincial court consists of the mywoon or viceroy; akhwen woon, collector of revenue; akonkwoon, collector of sea customs; two chekeys, or military officers; two nakhans, or king's reporters; and two tserays, or writers. Each member of the court tried causes separately, and at his own house; but in cases of importance they assembled in a common hall, the yondow; and appeals also lay to the maywoon.

Of the hill and forest tribes settled in the province, the Karians are a fine athletic race, sober and industrious, of peaceable disposition, but not devoid of courage. They have no religion nor law peculiar to themselves, and encourage the Burman priests to settle amongst them and educate their children. They hold public assemblages on various occasions, at which they carouse freely, and the young men and women meet and contract marriages. The Khyens and Zabaings are also fine robust races; their women are reckoned handsome; but those of the former, whilst young, have their faces disfigured by tattooing, to render them, it is said, less the object of desire to the Burmans. Generally speaking, the employment of the Karians may be considered agriculture, that of the Khyens wood-cutting, and that of the Zabaings rearing silk-worms. They all eat animal food, but they are not very particular as to its quality: the flesh of monkies is very generally eaten, and the Khyens and Zabaings hold that of dogs in estimation. They all drink spirituous liquors.*

* From the Calcutta Gov. *Gazette.*

NATURAL HISTORY OF BOKHARA.*

This memoir is intended not merely to describe the surface of the earth between Orenburg and Bokhara, but likewise the beds or masses of rock which succeed each other in that direction. The memoir is therefore divided into two parts: the first of which will treat of the different kinds of rock in this interval, the other of the superficies of the country. A third subdivision will comprehend the country of Bokhara, because its description ought to be given apart from that of the steppes.

Of the Masses of Rock.—The mountains situated on the right bank of the Oural, in the government of Orenburg, are composed of red sandstone, which extends also into the Kirgheez steppe; so that it is evident here, as well as at Guberlinsk and elsewhere, that the Oural has fixed its bed in rocks of the same nature on both banks. The ores of copper so often found on the western bank of the river are met with in the same circumstances on the eastern.

The whole of this country is of secondary formation; in soil of this nature ores are commonly found, but in very small quantities, and thinly scattered; it is just so with respect to the copper found here. Near the stream called Kizil-ovali-su, and even 100 versts farther, on the borders of the Ilek, where there extends a chain of these hills of sandstone, beneath a bed of marl full of ammonites, are distinct traces of mines which have been abandoned, and lumps of ore rounded by the friction of the water. These ores consist chiefly of a green carbonate of copper, a blue earthy carbonate interspersed with red oxide of copper, and malachite in small pieces of the ordinary matrix, composed of trunks of trees petrified into rude quartz agate. There can be no doubt that numerous mines might easily be discovered in this country, as well as in that under the Orenburg government, where facts often occur to support this hypothesis.

Beyond the Ouzoon-boorty, the red sandstone is displaced by a pudding stone, in which the fragments of quartz are agglutinated by a siliceous cement; it appears throughout most of the northern part of the steppe, varying in colour and mass, according to the quantity of iron which enters into its composition. The rounded grains, which form the base of this rock, are sometimes of quartz, sometimes of jasper, sometimes of chalcedony, forming a mixture of white, deep brown, and black. Sometimes they disappear altogether, and the silex, which serves as cement to the pudding stone, occurs in large quartzose rocks, which begin in some parts to decompose into sandstone. Where these rocks appeared for the first time in our route, in steep masses, there spurted out at a few paces from the other branch of the Ouzoon-boorty, a spring of very ferruginous quality, which is not uncommon in the steppe. The river Tameer contains iron, to which it owes its name, as well as the Kizil-ovali-su (or "water near a red plain"), whose banks are reddened by the oxide of iron. But here the spring seems to be of some importance, and demonstrates that the beds of coal over which it flows extend farther than they would appear under the quartz rocks, and that it owes its ferruginous particles to the pyrites with which the coal is impregnated.

Many specimens of coal which were observed scattered about these spots, and which the water had dislodged, warranted the presumption that a bed existed very near: we in fact discovered one not far off in a stream which receives

* Translated from the German of M. Pander, attached as naturalist to the Russian Mission to Bokhara in 1830.—*Vide* Baron Meyendorff's *Voyage d'Orenbourg à Boukhara.*

receives the water from the ferruginous spring in question. This coal is of a brown colour; it exhibits still visibly the veins, the fibres, and the knots of the wood. At about fifty paces from this bed, the bank of a river contained large pieces already converted into glitttering coal: but as this bank was composed of stones rounded by the water and covered with clay, consequently of a formation posterior to that of the rocks which were found near, these fragments of glittering coal must have been detached by accident, and carried to this spot where they underwent a change. A careful investigation of the extent and quality of this mine would be necessary to determine whether it would be worth the labour of digging: an experiment we made upon the spot induced us to think it would.

There are formed, towards the north-west inclination of the heights of Bassagha, upon the pudding stone just spoken of, some remarkable beds composed of a grey carbonate of lime, mixed with flints, and filled with univalve and bivalve petrified shells, belemnites and sea-dog teeth. Several beds of fibrous gypsum, pure and transparent, appear upon the south-east side of these argillaceous and calcareous hills, beneath which the quartzose rock already mentioned, or the siliceous breccia, continues to extend.

From Bassagha to the Mooghojar mountains we found a white sandstone in small grains, passing often into a grey compact quartz, or filled with little masses of gypsum and salt, containing pieces of shell, and many fossil bones of different species of the mouse.

On the borders of the Tameer this sandstone contains more lime, and even changes to marl; at the Emba it becomes very hard, and fit for the purposes of freestone. The nearer it approaches the Mooghojar mountains, the more quartzose it becomes.

The Mooghojar mountains, which are a continuation of those of Oural, or at least of the branch through which the Oural river has hollowed a bed between Osk and Guberlinsk, ought to be considered as the most southern link of the chain of the Guberlinsk mountains; their inclination corresponds perfectly to their direction, about fourteen degrees west. The continuation of the same species of rocks on both banks of the Oural, proves that they belong to the same chain, and that the Mooghojar mountains are to be regarded as that branch of the Oural which advances, in the direction of the sea of Aral, farthest to the south.

Upon penetrating these heights, elevated from 50 to 150 toises above the plain, by the north-west, we first perceive greenstone (grünstein), in which is distinctly recognized feldspath an amphibole (hornblende); some specimens discover more pure feldspath, others more radiated amphibole; in some places the greenstone becomes porphyroidal, enclosing crystals of feldspath and small cellules filled with quartz; it occurs also amygdaloidal, with cellules of carbonate of lime. To the east, these hills are limited by feldspath porphyry, including crystals of common feldspath and quartzose cellules. Breccia of greenstone then follows, composed of fragments, the dimensions of which vary from the size of a grain of sand to that of the fist, and fragments of feldspath, for the most part grey passing to a blueish green.

We found greenstone to about sixteen versts beyond the mountains, when the quartzose rocks already mentioned again occurred, beside which extended, for the space of two versts, rocks of syenite, and feldspath with quartz and amphibole of a granular texture. The quartzose rocks, of the same nature as the preceding, thenceforward remained alone, and formed the base of the succeeding steppes.

The

The plain of clay mixed with sand, situated between these mountains and the desert of Borzook, offered nothing worthy of remark. On the banks of the Kawoonjoor the clay was often tinged with iron. In the two Borzooks, as well as in the Cara-coum, and all the deserts situated on this side the Sir (Jaxartes), small pieces of calcareous tuffa are scattered about in the cavities, and this tuffa appears to serve as base to the sand, for the small hills in the desert are frequently composed of it. Upon leaving the great Borzook, hills rise formed of quartzose rock and breccia composed of fragments of quartz united by a very ferruginous sandstone. This sandstone appeared often quite pure; sometimes it contained also globuliform lumps of oxide of iron, which attained a foot in diameter, but so dark and so rich that they might be treated as ores. Several hills skirted the north-west and north-east of the little Borzooks; the former consist of marl tolerably hard and mixed with marine shells; the latter are ferruginous sandstone, similarly filled with marine shells, and traversed by veins of gypsum. This marl, which extends as far as the sea of Aral, forms the elevation of Aygur and Sari-boolak, which appear to have been the ancient borders of this sea. Termembas and the heights situated near are also composed of marl, which is very soft and friable in many places, and which contains a prodigious quantity of univalve and bivalve shells, bones of the mouse, teeth and vertebræ of fish, turbinites, cardites, and sea-dog teeth.

Close to the sea of Aral, as well as further off towards the east, the marl gradually ceases, or gives place to a whitish sandstone, which changes subsequently into white or clear grey quartz. The quartz of the latter colour extends along the bay of the Sir (Jaxartes) to its mouth, where it forms an elevation of about 200 feet above the level of the sea.

The country between the Sir and the Kuwan, which is for the most part sandy, and covered near these rivers with reeds, has still a base of the schistose marl, which extends beneath the argillaceous plains along the Jan-deria as far as Kizil-coum. The rocks of this desert consist of a reddish brown pudding stone, the grains of which, of various sizes, are formed of a brown clay, which often abounds in calcareous parts, whitish, especially in detached pieces, and the breccia itself frequently takes the appearance of a greyish chalk.

Beyond the Kizil-coum, at the extremity of the clayey plain which borders these sands towards the south, there extends, from the north-west to the south-west, a chain of mountains which appears to be, what we were assured it was, a continuation of the mountains of Khiva, or which at least connects with them. A red and white sandstone first appears there, then layers of gypsum of a blackish blue colour, traversed by veins of white gypsum, sometimes foliated, sometimes lamellar, sometimes compact; lastly a pudding-stone composed of large flints.

The mountains near the wells called Yuz-ku-dook are formed partly of whitish grey gypsum, more or less lamellar; partly of greenstone, traversed by quartzose veins. The beds are intermixed, which renders it difficult to discover their inclination; it appears in general to be southern; the direction varies from 65° to 85° W.

Farther on towards the south these mountains consist of a rough quartz agate, alternately displaced by a greenstone, the component parts of which are intimately blended: both are traversed by quartzose veins. Towards the origin of the Kapkan-tagh, the grains of greenstone become larger, so that the feldspath and the amphibole are easily distinguished, and it is even observable that this greenstone is traversed by loads of a fathom and a half wide,

wide, composed of greenstone of the first species, remarkable from its fine aggregation.

At forty-five versts from this place we crossed a branch of mountains which consisted of horny rock, siliceous schist and greenstone, to which were joined, towards the end, some chlorite of talc, and argillaceous schist. The horny rock and the siliceous schist are frequently traversed by veins of quartz, and form a series of craggy and naked mountains. Towards the south, they are covered with schistose marl of a yellowish white colour, above which appears again a schistose clay. These two formations are traversed alternately by small beds of fibrous and lamellar gypsum.

According to the statement of the Bokharians, these mountains contain gold and turquoises. In respect to the former, there appears little probability in this account, and it perhaps owes its origin to the sparkling lustre which often appears in greenstone, and which proceeds from the spangles of mica found in it. The latter part of the statement is probable: we were shown at Bokhara some turquoises which were said to be procured from these mountains, but very inferior in value to the turquoises of Persia. Their greenish hue occasions them to be rejected as ornaments, and prevents them from being sought for.

The horny rock of these mountains continues as far as Caraghata, where it is distinctly seen; for there issues from it a sulphureous spring. Formerly this rock was not exposed. There first occurs a grey or yellowish grey jasper, then schistose sandstone in large particles, mixed with laminated gypsum; then lamellar carbonate of lime, of a greyish colour, and small pieces quite white. It is most likely to this carbonate of lime, or rather to the gypsum, which is dispersed, as already mentioned, over the surface of this country, and which probably has beds in the calcareous stone, that the numerous sulphureous springs met with here owe their origin. The calcareous stone appears sometimes more, sometimes less, sandy; it frequently changes to marl on one side, to sandstone on the other, and it reaches past Aghatma, where it forms chains of hills below the country of Bokhara.

Surface of the Steppe of the Kirgheez.—The soil of the Kirgheez steppe is in general argillaceous or sandy, with the exception of the district of Cara-bootak, where it is marshy, and some of the vallies of the Mooghojar, where dark and fertile earth is found.

The northern portion of the steppe, between Orenburg and Bokhara consists principally of a sandy clay, or a clayey sand, which contains numerous pieces of pasturage, especially in the spots where the water arising from the melting of the snow remains the longest. A vast number of gramineous plants grow there belonging to the genera *poa, stipa, elimus, carex;* of rosaceous plants, such as *potentilla, rosa, primus, amygdalus, spiræa;* of liliaceous plants, *tulipa, allium;* of legumineous plants, *astragalus, glycyrrhiza, spartium.* A few ranunculi, semi-flosculous and iridious, are also found in these plains.

Near Bassagha the soil becomes already more argillaceous, and a purer clay, or a sand less mixed, covers the remainder of the steppe.

All the lakes, whether existing or dried up, have a clay bottom; they are found in considerable number beyond the Mooghojar, frequently isolated, often together, one beside the other. Clay prevails, especially in the district of the Khoja-kul lakes, beyond as well as in the Borzook sands, near Ayghur-boolak, Sari-boolak, Termem-bas, where it forms probably the bed of the ancient sea of Aral, in the sands between the Sir and the Kuwan, along the Jan-daria,

Jan-daria, near Caraghata, Aghatma, and lastly, throughout the whole soil of Bokhara.

Most of the lakes in the steppe, and particularly all those in the Borzook districts, which still contain from a few inches to a few feet of water, in spring at least, are characterized by the presence of a considerable quantity of muriatic and sulphuric acids contained in their saline particles. These form in summer, when the water evaporates, a white crust, from an inch to several feet in thickness, which covers the argillaceous plain. Muriate of soda, sulphate of soda, and other salts are found, either isolated or together: when the latter happens, the first covers the second, and it is sometimes collected by the Kirgheez.

Owing to this abundance of saline particles, the argillaceous soil becomes barren, and this is the reason why the Bokharians leave several spots of ground untilled in the midst of cultivation. It is a remarkable fact, that this argillaceous soil is always met with in large plains around the sandy deserts bordering upon the hills which commonly surround these deserts. The space it occupies near each of them is in proportion to the mass of sand; hence it extends on both sides the Kizil-coum over a space of upwards of thirty versts, whilst near Cara-coum and the Borzooks, where we traversed it, the space it occupied was not more than from five to fifteen versts. It is here more fertile than in those places where it forms the bottom of exsiccated lakes; its saline particles are more considerable, they appear only in a few small spots, and never in a bed, but only as a white dust.

The country along the Jan-daria is particularly distinguished in this respect: this soil merits attention, inasmuch as it is of the same nature with that of Bokhara, and with the same labour and culture would be equally fertile, if means could be devised to introduce the necessary irrigation. The sandy deserts to which such a frightful idea of sterility is usually attached, do not present a picture of that complete nakedness which is often attributed to them. Their sandy hills are garnished with herbage, and their vallies, or troughs in which the water from melted snow accumulates, afford evidence of the possibility of vegetation, in the spring at least, which seems indeed to increase every year. Amongst the various plants of the steppe, are three which especially deserve some attention, though not of vast importance: a *ferula*, a *rheum*, or rhubarb, and a *salsola*, or soda plant.

The first is met with in the sand between the Sir and Kuwan; and it extends to the cultivated country of Bokhara. It grows in the clay as well as in the sand, but more frequently and better in the latter. The peculiar odour which the tuberous roots of this plant exhale when they are burned, like that of asafœtida, affords ground to presume that a gum might be obtained from this plant, the medical properties of which might be similar to those of the genuine asafœtida.

The rhubarb (*rheum caspicum*) merits notice here: it is found on both sides of the Mooghojar mountains, but ordinarily stunted and isolated. It extends also to the frontiers of cultivated Bokhara; but it attains its greatest growth between the Sir, the Bookhan mountains, and those of Yuz-kouduk, especially the latter. It grows as well in an argillaceous as a sandy soil. This species, which has been long known, is not employed in medicine, because it is not equally efficacious with the *r. palmatum* and the *r. undulatum*.

The soda (*salsola*), the *saksaoul* of the Kirgheez, grows like a small herb on both sides of the Mooghojar mountains; it grows larger as it approaches the south,

south, and reaches its greatest height on the banks of the Jan-daria, where it becomes a tree, forming woods, which adorn the right bank more particularly of this exsiccated river. It cannot at present be determined how far this plant extends to the south; it is found in great quantity around Bokhara, where charcoal is principally made of it, which is preferred to all other sorts. It is curious that the *salsola* should here attain a height so considerable, whilst the other species of this genus, known under the name of saline plants, reach the height of from one to three feet only. It flourishes in sand and in clay, but in the latter only it takes the form of a tree, whilst in sand it is but a shrub.

There appears to be no animal in the steppe which requires particular notice here: pole-cats, jerboas, mice, mountain rats, live in holes in every part of it; wild goats, and saigas (a species of antelope) abound in the country; badgers, hares, foxes, and wolves are also found throughout the steppe; wild boars only among the reeds along the Sir and the Kuwan, and near some of the lakes; tigers occur, especially in the woods of *salsola* near the Jan-daria. The birds of passage are those which are generally met with in steppes, where they remain during their voyage; aquatic and marsh fowls, such as ducks, geese, and others, breed near some of the lakes; partridges, wagtails, &c. breed there likewise, and are often pursued by the indigenous falcons and eagles of the country.

The country of Bokhara.—In order to form a just idea of the soil of Bokhara, we must consider it abstracted from the influence which an ancient agriculture has exerted upon it. An argillaceous plain of the same nature as all those which precede or immediately succeed the sandy deserts, composes the soil of Bokhara. Many small salt lakes occur, which are for the most part dried up by the means of human labour; no tree, no plant can be regarded as indigenous; the few plants which appear wild have doubtless been brought thither with the seed of corn, and by the wind, and have become acclimated there. The few animals which are met with seem to have only resorted there since the country became habitable by man: for it is extremely probable that heretofore the whole country was often submerged beneath the overflowings of the Zer-afshan and the lakes, which must have destroyed all the animals.

Just as the Jan-Daria flowed in the argillaceous plain betwixt the Kuwan and the Kizil-coum, the Zer-afshan rolls its waters across the plain of Bokhara. The latter would probably be dried up like the former, if rural industry did not find means to prevent it.

The country round Bokhara affords scarcely any thing worthy of notice to the mineralogist; nothing occurs but a calcareous sandstone formerly employed to line the great reservoirs of water in the city, as well as to pave some of the streets. We observed some rich ores of copper from the Nourata, as well as specimens of a mine of lead on the Amou-daria, which promised well; but not being able to visit the places whence these specimens were taken, we cannot dilate upon this subject.

It may be affirmed with certainty that the Amou contains much gold in its bed; the Bokharians are acquainted with the art of collecting it when the rapid waves of the river, during spring, detach the grains from the eastern mountains. These mountains, and more particularly those of Badakshan, which contain lapis lazuli in large masses, as well as garnets and rubies, probably include very abundant mines of gold.

Review of Books.

Monumens Littéraires de l'Inde, ou Mélanges de Littérature Sanscrite; contenant une Exposition rapide de cette Littérature, quelques Traductions jusqu'a présent inédites, et un Aperçu du Système Religieux et Philosophique des Indiens d'après leurs propres Livres. Par A. Langlois. 8vo. Paris 1827.

It is little more than half a century since Sanscrit literature began to attract the attention of European scholars. Previously to that period it was, with a few exceptions, as little known among them as that of any region under heaven. And when, after the triumphant progress of our arms in the east, such men as Jones and Wilkins favoured us with a glimpse of the literary treasures of India, the astonishment of Europe was extreme. Little had it been thought that the absurd theology of the Hindoos contained poems, which for grandeur of conception and fertility of invention, were not often surpassed by the productions of the western world. We then found that the obscure nations of Hindoostan could boast of compositions so ancient, that the languages in which they were preserved had, during more than twenty centuries, ceased to be oral; and that, even rejecting the exaggerations of Indian chronology, some of them must have existed considerably more than 3,000 years. Hence, curiosity to know more of the most imaginative people on earth—a people every way wonderful—was stimulated by slow but sure degrees: and during the period we have mentioned, gigantic strides have been made in this country towards the gratification of that curiosity.

Nor have our neighbours, the French, been backward in the same race. With that love of novelty, and that honourable ambition which always distinguished them, they have done, and are still doing, as much to promote the interests of Hindoo literature generally, and of the Sanscrit in particular, as any people in Europe. Their success has corresponded with their zeal; and they may well boast that, though we had the start of them in this career, they bid fair to overtake, if not to outstrip us. Among the works which they have published more especially designed for the use of the general reader, we know of none more likely to be received with favour than the subject of the present article. It properly consists of two parts: the first, which is intended as the introduction, contains a brief and rapid view of Sanscrit literature; the last, which forms the principal portion of the work, consists of eight historical extracts from the *Harivansa* and the *Hitopadesa*, both written in Sanscrit, and both of great antiquity. By way of appendix, the last closes with some of the more striking tenets, philosophical or religious, of the Hindoos.

The introduction will not detain us long. Though it is well arranged, and remarkable for that happy art with which a French writer scatters flowers over a dry and an arid subject, it is little more than a compilation from Colebrooke and Ward.

M. Langlois begins by drawing a just and forcible picture of the inseparable connexion between the science and the religion of the Hindoos. The peaceful follower of Brahma or Budhu believes that his civil institutions are of divine appointment. He submits to his country's laws as he would to the decrees of fate. That country may change its masters—may be ravaged from one end to the other by succeeding invaders—dynasties may pass away—he is not less immutable. Amidst the awful conflicts of nations, the Hindoo is ever the same.

same. He has no idea of improvement, intellectual or civil: whatever his condition may be, he seeks not to change it; for the bare attempt to do so he considers both as an impious rebellion against his divinities, and as an ineffectual struggle against the resistless power of destiny. To him, "whatever is, is right;" and he passively acquiesces in whatever may befal him. Yet, under all the restraints which education and his social system impose on him, and leading a life in many respects little more than vegetative or mechanical, he still belongs to human nature. He has the same passions as other men—the same love of distinction, however low his condition may be. This he can obtain by extraordinary austerities, or by extraordinary application to his religious poems. The latter are interminable: a whole life would scarcely suffice to peruse them all, or rather to *hear* all read, for few Hindoos have learning enough to understand the sacred language in which they are written. Clothed, as they often are, in all the brilliancy of poetic fiction, they must afford him entertainment; but this is not requisite: it is, in fact, but an indifferent consideration. Believing that the very recital purifies him from sin, he would consider complaint as impious, however dull that recital might prove. With a betel leaf in his mouth, and seated on a mat, he will listen day after day for whole months, and with every appearance of devotion, whilst some more gifted reader chaunts aloud to the assembled hearers the actions of some favourite deity, or the tenets he is required to believe.*

All the knowledge (*vidya*) of the Hindoo is distributed into eighteen divisions. Of these the four first are the four *Vedas* (*veda*, a branch of knowledge), which he considers to have been immediately revealed from heaven, and which contain the received notions of his divinities, and the worship, whether external or internal, that must be paid them. Thus religion is the foundation of all his science. Next come four others called *Upavedas* (*upa*, adjuration); these relate to medicine, music, and some other arts. To understand these eight divisions thoroughly, recourse must be had to the *Vedangas* (*anga*, a member; *vedanga*, a member of the *Veda*), which are comprised in six books, and which relate to pronunciation, grammar, prosody, the explanation of some sacred words, the rites of religion, &c. Lastly are the four *Upangas*, relating to logic, moral philosophy, jurisprudence, and history.

These eighteen grand divisions comprehend, properly speaking, the sacred knowledge of the Hindoos. They are comprised in books which are held in the highest reverence; and the subjects of which they treat are closely connected with the most essential dogmas of faith. Many of those subjects are little understood. Logic, moral philosophy, and jurisprudence, are too dry to occupy much of the Hindoo's notice: they afford him no room for the wild flights of his imagination. In history he is more at home; for it requires no great ingenuity to exaggerate facts, to change human agents into gods, and

* "During certai months of the year, and on a lucky day, a rich Hindoo frequently assembles four or five thousand persons in an extensive building. At one end is an elevated place for the reader; at the opposite one is a curtain, beyond which are seated the women. The audience seat themselves on mats, according to their respective castes. Before the reading commences, each one addresses the book in terms similar to these: 'O book, be thou the goddess of instruction; impart to me knowledge.' Both the author and hero of the poem are honoured by a sacrifice—an offering of flowers and rice. When the reader comes to a passage more than usually animating, the auditors, whose circumstances will permit it, present him, in token of gratitude, with little silver chains. They all return, day after day, until the book be wholly perused. The poem *Mahabharata* occupies five months in reading."—*Note of the Author.* We are here given to understand how the original of these poems can be intelligible to so many assembled Hindoos, who, generally speaking, know as little of it as our own rustics do of Latin. Either the book which is read must be a translation from the Sanscrit, or the reader must explain it as he proceeds, in the vernacular idiom.

and so to distort the whole series of events as to impress them with the characters of fiction.

There are, in addition, two other poems which may almost be considered sacred, as they relate either to the gods themselves, or to mortals assisted by them. The machinery is every where supernatural. They are the *Ramayana* and the *Mahabharata*, and the antiquity of both is unquestionable—far beyond the historic times. To the latter is appended another poem (connected, however, intimately with it), the *Harivansa*, which contains the adventures of the god Crishna, an incarnation of Vishnoo. From this interesting work most of the extracts in the volume before us have been made.

The first of these, and in our opinion the most interesting, the death of Cala Yavana, is the only one on which we can dwell. Whether that personage be historical or fictitious, has given rise to a controversy which is not likely to be soon decided. So much are real characters and events disguised by the cumbrous and gorgeous trappings thrown over them, that no human sagacity can detect them. Yet it is not improbable that a king of that name did actually reign in Candahar, the crown of which country became his by adoption; and that his power and renown might induce the kings beyond the Indus to solicit his assistance against some formidable enemy. The word *Yavana* is used by the Hindoos to designate an inhabitant of the west.* But whether the personages in the story be historical or fabulous, the incidents will be acknowledged to be interesting; and the notes (which we have compressed and occasionally altered) will be valuable to those who wish to gain an insight into the Hindoo mythology. In some cases we have been compelled to compress the text. We suspect that the translator has taken great, if not unwarrantable liberties, occasionally, with the original. The style is florid and redundant, and often appears to us to savour much more of France than of Hindoostan. We are sure the translation is not literal; but we are far from thinking that the *spirit* of the original is not, in general, pretty well preserved. We wish, however, that M. Langlois had executed his task in a manner less paraphrastic.

The Story of Cala-Yavana.

The kings who had united themselves against Crishna† had seen more than once the futility of their efforts against him. Not satisfied with humbling them in the field, he had also won, in spite of all his rivals, the heart of Rookmini, the daughter of Bhishmaka, king of Vidarbha.‡ That old and pacific prince would willingly have accepted for his son-in-law a hero so glorious; but his own inclination and that of his daughter were opposed by his son Rookmi, who wished to confer the hand of the beautiful maid on one of the enemies of Crishna.

Crishna had just quitted Coondina, the capital of Vidarbha, where his glory and divine magnificence had humbled all competitors to the favour of the princess. He left them envious of his good fortune, and resolved on revenge. The princes of the centre, and from three of the cardinal points, took leave of Bhishmaka to return to their

* Wilford, and after him Colonel Francklin, are quicksighted enough to find *Deucalion* in the Indian words *Deva Cala-Yavana*. This is almost as bad as a derivation we have somewhere seen of *chez* from *apud*. A true lover of system stumbles at nothing.

† Crishna is one of the most celebrated Hindoo deities; and his exploits are the subject of the *Mahabharata*. He was probably a successful soldier, who flourished before the historic times. He might have built cities, enacted laws, and introduced order among hitherto lawless tribes; nor is it improbable that his fame may have procured for him the honours of deification from his partizans.

‡ Vidarbha signifies a country deprived of a kind of grassy turf called *darba*. According to tradition, a saint having been hurt on it, had cursed it, and it had in consequence disappeared from the country. Vidarbha is the modern Barra-Nagpoor, or Berar, which lies to the south-west of Bengal.

their respective countries; but those from the south remained. Of these Jarasandha,* Soonitha, the brave Dantavakra, Salwa, king of Sobha, the noble Mahanemma, the holy Venoodari, king of Casmira, and others, who were all inveterate foes of Crishna, assembled in council before Bhishmaka. "Princes," said that monarch, "your souls are too great not to support with becoming fortitude the triumph of your rival. I perceive, with equal pain and anxiety, the obstinate resistance of my son. When I reflect on our past misfortunes, I cannot but tremble for the future. We should submit to necessity: we cannot oppose Crishna."

Salwa was the first to reply: "O king, thou hast undeservedly reproached thy noble son. He remembers that a warrior must either conquer or support reverses with firmness—must either pursue his triumphant course, or rise with renewed vigour after defeat. Our duty is to combat even when all hope of success is fled. If we except Crishna and his brother Balarama (whose courage I should be sorry to undervalue), what mortal could presume to overcome thy warlike son? Alone, and surrounded by innumerable chariots of war, he bends his fatal bow, and prostrates his enemies. Who could support the strength of his arm when he brandishes the terrible and divine weapon which was given him by the powerful Rama, grandson of Brigoo? But, valiant as he is, he knows that there are obstacles which even valour cannot remove. He has learned from our sacred books that this Crishna, whose divine nature we cannot but acknowledge, may be attacked by other arms than ours. Yes, let us oppose to our conqueror an enemy protected by his own destiny. The moonee Gargya,† by submitting to a rigorous penance during twelve whole years, has obtained from Siva‡ a son, who, by an especial favour of that divinity, cannot be injured by the warriors of Mathoora.§ This privileged mortal is Cala-Yavana;‖ and to him is reserved the glory of conquering Crishna. Princes, such is my counsel: I leave the affair in your hands. If you approve my suggestion, dispatch an embassy to the king of the Yavanas, and acquaint him with the honour to which he is called by you."

A murmur of approbation followed; but the chief of the assembled kings, the great Jarasandha, replied in a tone of offended pride:

"Fear of the common enemy had associated with me many princes. Their armies were placed under my command; and though their thrones are shaken, they are still standing. Now, they desire another auxiliary, and thereby exhibit the lightness and inconstancy of a woman. I know that fate has declared for Crishna; but is that a reason why I should implore succour from a stranger? Death to me would be preferable. If I must perish by the hand of Crishna, Balarama, or any other, I should wish not to wait for, but to meet my fate. To fight, and, if necessary, to die, is the law of Brahma: such also is my duty, I know none besides. But if, on the one hand, I should blush to trust in any other arm than my own, I am unwilling to oppose what you believe to be for the general good. I agree to the proposal of sending an ambassador with your royal request. But let him use all possible expedition, lest Crishna should reappear, and punish us for our delay. King of Sobha, I select thee for this mission. Go, ascend thy shining chariot, and hasten to the prince of the Yavanas. Tell him that the assembly of kings invites him to a triumph over Crishna. He is great, and generous; and we have no fear that thy interference will not avail with him."

Jarasandha

* Jarasandha, king of Magadha, or south Behar, is famous for his opposition to Crishna. The word signifies *union produced by Jara*, and has given rise to a popular fable. The father of Jarasandha had two wives, to both of whom a saint had given to eat. Both in consequence conceived, and each brought forth *half* of a child, and buried it. One of the malevolent beings called *Rakshasas*, disinterred the two parts, joined them together, and thus formed them into Jarasandha. Martial songs are repeated to his praise, and both the ruins of his palace, and an ancient statue representing him, are still shewn.

† A *moonî* is one who devotes his life to works of piety and wisdom.

‡ *Siva*, or *Mahadeva*, one of the Indian triad, is the terrible and destroying deity.

§ Mathoora, the place of Crishna's birth, is now called Muttra, or Matura. It is situated on the Ganges, in the province of Agra, and is visited by numerous pilgrims.

‖ *Cala* is the name given to time, which destroys all things, and to the god of death: the signification of *Yavana* has already been given.

Jarasandha then saluted Bhishmaka, and returned home with his army. Salwa leaped into his chariot, and flew as if transported by the winds. The other kings retired; and thus terminated a council from which so many evils were to arise.

Cala-Yavana, the hope and refuge of so many princes, was a wise and courageous sovereign. His deceased father, the wise Gargya, had been religious teacher (*guroo*) to the sons of Yadoo. The piety of Gargya rendered him unwilling to marry; and he remained in the state of *brahmachari*.* One day Syala ridiculed him, and attributed his excess of devotion to another cause. The holy moonee was sensible of the affront, and prayed that he might have a son capable of revenging him. By an incredible mortification, he had endeavoured to secure the favour of the trident-bearing god: twelve years had he lived in solitude, his nightly couch either the bare ground, or a bed thick set with sharp iron spikes. Moved by his austerities, Siva informed him that he should have a son powerful in war, and strong as all the children of Yadoo. At that time the king of the Yavanas had no successor. He heard of the oracle, drew the anchorite into his kingdom, and placed him in a country abounding with fertile pastures, and inhabited by lovely shepherdesses. One among them (who was, however, a disguised *apsura*,† attracted his notice, and became the mother of Cala-Yavana. The child was educated by the king, who adopted it as his own. In course of time, Cala-Yavana succeeded to the crown, and governed his states with equal vigour and moderation: he was at once learned, enlightened, and religious—brave in war, and prudent in council.

He was tranquilly seated among his courtiers and pious brahmins, each of whom successively told a story, which generally related to the gods. Suddenly an odoriferous breeze reached them, and their eyes rested on a new object: it was a chariot approaching from the south, resplendent with gold and precious stones, surmounted by a shining banner, and ornamented with the skins of tigers. The horses harnessed to it drew it onwards with the speed of thought; and the king of Sobha was recognised at a great distance. "Let the gifts of honour,‡ and the bath for the feet be prepared," said Cala-Yavana to one of his officers. The latter rose, took the presents, and went out to meet the new guest. Salwa observed these preparations, and rejoiced. He arrived, descended from his car, entered the palace; and on seeing the honours about to be rendered him, he exclaimed: "Stay, noble prince; I do not come merely as thy friend; I am the envoy of kings, and of the wise Jarasandha. Will this title procure me a favourable reception?"

Cala-Yavana replied: "that title, which thou derivest from the just confidence of a royal assembly, is sacred. In honouring thee, I wish to honour both the king of Magadha and his allies. Accept these offerings, this water, this throne: be seated near me." The two kings then pressed each other's hand, spoke affectionately to each other, and placed themselves side by side on the throne, surrounded by the whole court.

"The confidence," said Cala-Yavana, "which we place in a protecting king, resembles the confidence of the gods in their sovereign, the just and powerful Indra:§ it should be perfect and fearless. In what does the prince who sends thee disappoint these expectations? Tell me the truth: what is the object of thy mission? Accept my influence: whatever be thy request, I can refuse nothing to him who sends thee."

"King of the Yavanas," replied Salwa, "I will conceal nothing from thee. The prince of Magadha speaks by me; and to interest thee the more in our favour, I will commence by describing the last combat in which we were engaged against an enemy who seems born to be victorious over us. Crishna had entrenched himself on Mount Gomanta;

* *Brahmachari* is the first step in the life of a brahmin: it is the time devoted to study.

† The *apsuras* are the celestial musicians of the court of Indra.

‡ The *argha*, or *arghya*, is an offering of rice, flowers, water, ghee, and sandal-wood, which is presented to the guest whom it is intended to honour.

§ The *swarga*, or Hindoo paradise, and the dominion over the *devas*, or subordinate deities, are confided to a sovereign named Indra. His dignity is not unchangeable: he may be displaced by the prince who has successively sacrificed 100 horses; or by the saint who has long submitted to extraordinary austerities. Hence he is jealous of the mortal who attempts to subvert him.

Gomanta; but he was encompassed by our united forces, and his destruction appeared inevitable. To ensure it the more speedily, Jarasandha set fire to the woods which surrounded the hill, and on every side arose a flame like that which must consume the world at the termination of this age.* Balarama, the brother of Crishna, surveyed the danger from the summit; suddenly he darted through the fire, and fell among the ranks of our army, which resembled the waves of a tempestuous sea. Nothing could resist his blows; elephants, horses, chariots, warriors, all fell before him. His destroying weapon made bloody furrows among our ranks; and his dreadful club spread death around him. He heaped elephant on elephant, soldier on soldier, the chariot on its conductor, and the horse on its rider. He was every where; and if our princes dazzled like suns, *he* seemed like the summer sun, which not only shines, but scorches and destroys. Not less conspicuous was Crishna. From the summit of the blazing mountain, which trembled under his feet, he descended like lightning into the midst of our battalions. He resembled the bolt which issues from the clouds, and which, winged by the tempest, furrows and burns the earth in its passage. Soldiers and princes were cut down by his *chakra*,† or prostrated by his club. The sand was covered with the lifeless bodies of men and animals. In a moment, these two enemies spread confusion or destruction in all our army, which was dispersed by the wind of their anger, or consumed by the fire of their arms.

"Jarasandha, seeing his troops dispersed and trembling, assembled a great number of war-chariots, and advanced to arrest the progress of the destroyers. Balarama attacked him like a furious lion. His blows resemble the thunder-bolt, and strike terror in the stoutest heart. He appeared like Cartikeya assailing Croncha,‡ his flashing eyes seemed ready to consume his enemy. What could resist that warrior, upraising his club like the god of death§ with his terrible sceptre? I know not what would have been our lamentation for the issue of this combat, had not a divine voice been heard from the clouds—had not Brahma himself separated the two heroes. 'O thou who wieldest that destructive instrument,' cried the god, 'that victim must not be thine: another must have the honour of sacrificing him.' At these words the fury of both subsided: Balarama retired, and Jarasandha remained in utter dismay.

"Taught by their misfortune, the kings who have sent me to thee, great prince, give way to the power of fate; and since their valour is useless against Crishna, they have recourse to another means of defence. An oracle has rendered thee invulnerable against all the warriors of Mathoora; and as Balarama and Crishna were both born in that country, they are subject to thy destiny. Come, prince, the victory is thine: we invite thee to fulfil the decrees concerning thee: arrest Crishna in his triumphant career: he will disappear before you like the rosy dew before the rays of the sun."

"I am too happy," replied Cala-Yavana, "in possessing the power to fulfil the expectation of you all: I thank fate, which calls me to repress the ambition of Crishna. What! have the three worlds, the Sooras and the Asooras, vainly endeavoured to subdue him; and is the glorious conquest reserved for *me!* I espouse your cause. This very day, the ruling constellation,‖ the aspect of the stars—every thing favours us. I will set out for Mathoora, where victory awaits me."

Salwa then embraced the king of the Yavanas, and after receiving several valuable presents, returned to his own country.

Our

* The Hindoos, like the antient Greeks, admit *four* ages. The one now is the last.

† The *chakra* is in the form of a wheel, the circumference of which is sharp as a sword.

‡ *Cartikeya*, the god of war; *Croncha*, the giant whom he conquered. The former is represented with six faces and twelve arms, and as mounted on a peacock.

§ *Yama*, or *Cala*, who is represented as black, and of a terrible aspect.

‖ The Hindoo month, which is lunar, is governed by twenty-seven constellations, some of which are fortunate, others unfortunate, in their influence. Some days and months are more favourable than others: both Tuesday and Saturday are considered unlucky; and even on the lucky ones, eleven and half-past twelve o'clock are esteemed bad. According to the month, day, or hour, a person marries, he will be rich or poor, in good or bad health, happy or unhappy with his wife and children.

Our limits oblige us to curtail the remainder of the story:

In the mean time Crishna was well aware of the danger which threatened him. He knew that he could not easily resist an invasion headed by one who was protected by fate; and he therefore dispatched Garooda* to fix on the site of a new city in the fertile country of Koosusthuli.† Thither he resolved to transport his people; but he must first return to Mathoora, where triumphal honours awaited him.

His entrance into that city was splendid beyond description. Altars loaded with the most precious offerings; streets carpeted with costly stuffs; odoriferous drugs burning in every direction; musicians, singers, and dancers, displaying their unrivalled powers before him; the old and the young, the high and the low, celebrating aloud his exploits; the whole population, headed by king Ugrasena,‡ advancing to meet him:—such were some of the honours paid to the divine hero. His entry was distinguished by his munificence: he distributed large sums among the inhabitants, who so rapturously sung his praises. His majesty more especially impressed the women: "He is a god," exclaimed they; "he is Narayana§ himself, who, forsaking the regions of glory and happiness, has descended to Mathoora. He has left the milky-sea, and his serpent couch,‖ to live on earth. It is he who overcame the giant Bali,¶ and who gave to Indra the empire of the three worlds." On that day Mathoora might have been taken for the divine Amaravati.**

Amidst this general rejoicing, Crishna only was sad. The scene of such splendour was soon to be abandoned by the inhabitants. Garooda had faithfully executed the commission confided to him; a new city arose on an isle of the ocean, not far from the shore where terminates the chain of Mount Revata; and Viswakarma,†† the artist of the gods, had exerted all his skill in preparing a residence worthy the children of Yadoo. Crishna assembled the chiefs of the nation, and addressed them with candour: "Noble Yadavas, it is the lot of prosperity to excite jealousy. The territory of Mathoora and Vraja‡‡ is extensive and populous. Hence the ill-will of our neighbours: we have conquered them, and that ill-will is become an irreconcileable hatred. Our numerous and warlike youths may inspire us with some confidence; but the fury of Jarasandha has raised against us enemies whom destiny will not permit us to subdue. Already they are on their march; and they are so numerous, that even if we were always victorious, years would be required to destroy them. Seek another country for your wives and children; a new city awaits you."

"Only support of Mathoora!" cries Ugrasena in the name of all, "our destinies are in thy hands. Without thee we should have no hope; we should be like women deprived of the protection of their husbands. Under thy guidance, we fear not the kings allied against us. We are ready to follow thee any where; for we are sure thou wilt lead us to victory."

The resolution is taken; Mathoora, abandoned by its inhabitants, becomes one vast solitude, the prey of a disappointed and baffled foe. They proceeded to Dwaraca, the new city, which afforded them a residence almost deserving the epithet of "divine."

In the mean time Cala-Yavana had assembled his forces, and called the kings of many nations

* *Garooda* is half man and half bird.

† This name is applied to several countries: here it is given to a part of Guserat.

‡ *Ugrasena* signifies *chief of a terrible army*. He was the father of Crishna's mother.

§ *Narayana*, a name of Vishnoo: it is the spirit which at the beginning floated on the waters, and gave life to men.

‖ *Vishnoo*, the preserving god, is represented as lying on the serpent Ananta, whose thousand heads form a canopy for him.

¶ Bali was a *deitya*, or enemy of the gods; yet such were his virtues, or rather the number of his religious rites, that he was on the point of obtaining the empire of heaven. The gods trembled, but Vishnoo became incarnate, deprived Bali of his terrestrial kingdom, and dispatched him to reign in the infernal regions, where he will remain until the time appointed for his becoming Indra.

** The divine residence of the gods, and the court of Indra. The word signifies *immortal*.

†† *Viswacarma*, *skilful* in works, a name given to the Vulcan of the gods.

‡‡ A portion of the kingdom of Mathoora, and the place of Crishna's education.

nations around his banners. The Sakas (*Saca*), the Toosharas,* the Dundas, the Paradas (*Parthians*), the Tanganas, the Khasas (*Scythians*), the Pahlavas (*Persians*), and many other nations inhabiting the icy mountains, had united together for the double purpose of pillage and murder, and resembled an army of locusts which devour every thing in their progress. They were accompanied by a countless multitude of elephants, camels, and horses. The earth trembled as they marched, and the sun was darkened by clouds of dust.

The two chiefs had maintained a tacit but significant correspondence with each other. Crishna had enclosed a black serpent in an urn, sealed it, and dispatched it to Cala-Yavana. The latter received it, and having filled it with large insects, he impressed it with his seal, and returned it to the king of the Yadavas. When it was re-opened, it was found that the serpent had been devoured by the insects, a circumstance which evinced the multitude of the enemy, and the fate that awaited Mathoora.

To have provided for the security of the inhabitants was not enough for Crishna; he must punish his formidable enemy. He therefore advanced to meet him; but when the latter prepared to attack him, he artfully retreated, pursued by Cala-Yavana towards the cave of Moochoocoonda.

This Moochoocoonda was an ancient king, the son of Mandhata.† He had assisted the gods in a war against the Asooras, and as the reward of his services, had demanded the power to sleep until the time of Crishna: "and let the flame of my angry eyes," added he, "consume him who shall dare to awake me." Indra had granted the request; and the prince had accordingly retired to a cave, and fallen into his long sleep. Crishna was well acquainted with these things; and he resolved to bring Cala-Yavana into the snare. He penetrated into the cavern, placed himself at the head of the prince, and left free access to the body from the entrance. The unfortunate Yavana arrived, perceived the sleeping monarch, whom he took to be Crishna, and gave him a violent kick. Moochoocoonda awoke, and recollected the punishment decreed against any one who should rouse him from his tranquil slumber. He looked on Cala-Yavana, and the latter, like a withered tree scathed by the thunderbolt, became instantly a heap of ashes.

Delivered from his great enemy, Crishna then thanked the prince for the important service just rendered him. "Who art thou?" demanded the latter: "what has brought thee hither? how long have I slept?" Crishna replied: "A prince of the lunar race, Yayati,‡ the son of Nahoucha had five sons, of whom the eldest was Yadoo. I am the descendant of Yadoo, and the son of Vasoodeva. Thy sleep commenced in the age called *treta*, we are now in *cali*. What can I do for thee? thou hast claims on my gratitude."

Moochoocoonda left the cavern, accompanied by Crishna. As he walked along, his astonishment increased at every step: he compared the present with the past, and every thing he now saw appeared to have greatly degenerated. Men, especially, were less in stature, and diminished in vigour. Another occupied his throne, and he had not the ambition to reclaim it. He retired to a solitary spot on Mount Himalaya, and having passed the remainder of his days in ascetic devotion, he ascended to that heaven which his good works had procured for him.

Crishna soon dissipated the numerous armies of the enemy, and seized on an immense booty, with which he enriched the new city of Dwaraca.

The preceding extract may be taken as a fair specimen of the interest possessed by the work. We have only given the *substance* of the story; but we have endeavoured to preserve the *manner*.

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* Another MS. has Tooshara, which may mean the Turks, who, at a very ancient period, inhabited Mount Imaus.

† *Mandhata* was the ninth king of the solar race. He is said to have derived his name from his one day sucking ambrosia from the finger of Indra, and from the god exclaiming: "*mandhata!* he sucks me!"

‡ The fifth king of that race.

The second story is "The Marriage of Rookmini," the daughter of Bhishmaka, and, as we have already seen, the favourite mistress of Crishna. The exploits of that god could not disarm her brother Rookmi of his hatred; and he prevailed on his father to promise Rookmini's hand to one of his royal allies in the war so unsuccessfully waged against the incarnate deity. On the day appointed for the marriage, however, Crishna arrived with a few attendants, carried off the princess, and thus secured the happiness of both.

The third story, "The Entertainments at Dwaraca," are curious from their exhibiting a picture (necessarily concise) of the manner in which the ancient inhabitants of Hindoostan amused themselves on occasions of public festivity.

The fourth is "The Death of Rookmi." That prince, the successor of Bhishmaka, had a daughter, Soobhangi, and as he had renounced his enmity against Crishna, he consented to bestow her on Radyoomna, the son of that hero and his sister. Balarama is present at the nuptials; and is inveigled into play with Rookmi and other princes. He loses, is ridiculed for his want of skill, becomes so violently enraged that he overturns the table, and afterwards kills Rookmi with the chess-board.

The fifth, "The Death of Vajranabha," is too prolix even to be analyzed here.

The sixth is "The Abduction of Bhanoomati;" it is chiefly remarkable for its containing some of the popular notions entertained by the Hindoos respecting magic and enchantments. This, like all the preceding tales, relates either to Crishna or to some member of his family.

The two succeeding extracts from the *Hitopadesa* have before appeared in French. They are entitled, "The Devotedness of Viravari," and "The Young Prince and the Ambitious Merchant." Both are interesting, not only as pictures of ancient Hindoo manners, but as bearing a strong resemblance to the popular stories which we have derived from Persia and Arabia. Some closer intercourse than is commonly suspected must have formerly subsisted between India and western Asia—an intercourse which time may perhaps explain.

Our limits will not permit us even to advert to the philosophical and religious dogmas which conclude the volume; they are, however, sufficiently curious. We recommend the work itself to all who wish to become acquainted with the opinions and manners of the most singular people on earth.

An Appeal to England against the New Indian Stamp Act; with some Observations on the Condition of British Subjects in Calcutta, under the Government of the East-India Company. London, 1828, 8vo. Pp. 141.

We have recorded our opinion of the Calcutta stamp tax: we think it one of the most injudicious and mischievous measures that could have been adopted by the Indian Government.

The pamphlet before us purports to consist of observations "drawn from the correspondence of gentlemen long resident in Calcutta, and who have had ample opportunity of observing the feelings and condition of its various classes of inhabitants." The person to whom this correspondence was addressed, conceiving that at the present juncture, when the subject of the tax is about to come before Parliament, the information it contains will be useful to the public, requested the "editor" to prepare them for the press. The "editor" has accordingly manufactured a work which is likely to do infinite harm to the cause he professes to espouse. It is a tissue of invectives against the East-India Company and the Indian Government, and contains a picture of

the condition of India which, however it may gratify the malevolent feelings of exasperated individuals, and flatter the follies of weak and crazy politicians, no man in his sober senses would believe to be true. The following is a specimen of this production, taken at random:

The most "thinking people" of England will gorge the bait held out by the interested parties, and in all probability will thus be drawn by the nose into approval of violent and unjust measures to put down the dangerous spirit of independence in a second America; and to rally round good order and legitimate authority, endangered, as they will be told, by the seditions of the natives, urged on, of course, by factious demagogues, &c. &c. &c. Pretences of this kind, even more destitute of truth or probability, succeeded to heart's content in the matter of the Indian press. No one in England knew or cared about facts, or about India; no one sifted the claims to credibility of the interested and prejudiced witnesses—the Munros, Malcolms, Adams, Elphinstones, Edmonstones, Stuarts, Baileys, and the rest of those for whom the existing *system works so well!* So it will be in this case of taxation. The tocsin of alarm, about "THE NATIVES" having dared to resist a tax, will be rung in the ears of the most thinking people, till they are deafened into belief and timid acquiescence; yet will there not be a shadow of reality in any of the bug-bear stories of this sort, which, as a matter of course, are by this time on their way to England.

The pamphlet seems to be designed, moreover, to puff into notice some works relating to India, as able productions, full of information on Indian subjects; most of which, however, partake too much of the complexion of this pamphlet to deserve what the writer is so anxious to obtain for them.

Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland.

January 5, 1828.—A general meeting was held this day at the usual hour; Sir A. Johnston, V.P., in the chair.

Donations were presented as follows:

From Sir Robert D. Colquhoun, Bart., ninety-two specimens of birds, ten animals, and four boxes of insects, all from the Malayan peninsula.

From Lieut. Col. James Tod, M.R.A.S., the *Kholasut ul Twarikh*, Persian MS. Among the contents of this volume are the six shasters; accounts of the classes of Hindu Faquirs; of seventeen Soobahs; of Hindu Rajahs of India and Mahomedan kings of the same; of the taking of Muluar by Akber; the murder of Beerbhull; the battle of Jeswunt Singh and Aurungzebe, &c. &c.

From Brig. Gen. Alex. Walker, Governor of St. Helena, M.R.A.S., twenty-four ancient silver coins, in good preservation, found in an earthen pot, in Kandeish, by a shepherd, on the lands of Nusserabad. They are attributed to the Bactrian dynasty, which was founded on the division of Alexander's empire.

From the Rev. Benjamin Clough, a copy of his Grammar of the Pali language.

From Sandford Arnot, Esq., his *Clavis Orientalis*, or "Lecture Card of the Oriental Institution."

From Professor Erasmus Rask, F.M.R.A.S., thirteen volumes of philological and other works, published by him.

From his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, through his Excellency the Prince de Lieven, a Russian Polyglott dictionary, in 4 vols. 4to., *Linguarum totius orbis vocabularia comparativa*, 2 vols. 4to. (in Russian). These two works were presented by the Emperor Nicholas to the Society upon the application of Sir A. Johnston, through Prince Lieven. The latter work contains the result of the inquiries made by the Empress Catherine relative to the different languages in use throughout her dominions. Notwithstanding the many important objects which occupied the attention of that princess, her leisure hours were employed in comparing the languages, not only

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of her own vast empire, but of the world, having formed the noble and gigantic project of classifying all the known tongues of the earth, according to their mutual affinities, and of developing the principal features of their grammars. The most defective part of this great work is that which relates to the different dialects of the Asiatic territories of Great Britain, or countries contiguous thereto. Some years back, Sir James Mackintosh, at Bombay, and Sir Alex. Johnston, in Ceylon, formed a plan for remedying this defect, by procuring information respecting the various dialects which prevailed within the limits of their respective influence; and the latter, by means of the intercourse which subsists between the priests of Buddha in Ceylon and those in other parts of Asia, made a large collection relative to the Pali, Cingalese, and other tongues, in which the Buddha tenets are contained, as well as respecting the language spoken by the natives of the Maldive islands, who are in constant communication with Ceylon. This collection Sir Alexander has presented to the Royal Asiatic Society; and in order to put the Society in possession of the most remarkable works on this subject, he made the application referred to. From the cordial interest which the Russian Government takes in the promotion of science, and from its friendly feelings towards this Society, these curious works (curious intrinsically, as well as from the circumstances attending their compilation) were most promptly transmitted from Russia to Prince Lieven, to be presented to the Society in the name of his Imperial Majesty.

From T. Bowring, Esq., M.R.A.S., his Servian Popular Poetry, and Specimens of the Polish Poets.

From the Astronomical Society, Part I. of Vol. III. of that Society's Transactions.

From Dr. B. Dorn, his Ueber die verwandtschaft des Persischen Germanischen und Griechisch-Lateinischen sprachstammes; and de Psalterio Ethiopico commentatio.

From Captain James Low, of the Madras Army, a Siamese MS. entitled Bot Phra Ayakaan, or Digest of Siamese Law, with an English version of the same, by Capt. Low.

Thanks were ordered to be returned to the respective donors.

A paper by the late Lieut. Kerr, communicated by Col. Worsley, C.B., entitled Notes on Upper Assam, accompanying two drawings of stockades, was read.

The reading of a paper by the late Major Lambton, being the journal of his route through Mysore, in the years 1804 and 1805, was then begun.

The Major's journey commenced at Mullapunnabetta, in the western part of the Mysore, and one of his principal stations in carrying on the survey in which he was then engaged. On the 23d November 1804 he left Mullapunnabetta, and from this to the 28th was occupied in the route to the Coorg country. The Rajah had sent a party of his people, with two elephants, to meet the travellers at the entrance into his territory; and with such hospitable attention were they treated, that not a follower was allowed to pay for any article. Major Lambton was attended on his march by a body of about 200 huntsmen, who were intended to amuse him when he arrived at the several halting places. The game consists of elk, deer of various kinds, hares, wild hogs, &c. One part of the huntsmen are employed to range over the ground and beat up the game, and are only provided with sticks; but the other division are furnished with matchlocks, and station themselves behind the trees and bushes, in order to shoot the game which may be started by the other party. In this romantic country the scene, accompanied as it is by the screaming of the rangers, the shrill notes of the collery horn, and the beating of tom-toms, is described as extremely interesting. Major L. mentions, as a remarkable fact, that the inhabitants of the two talooks which he was passing through, although testifying the same respect and obedience to the Rajah, exhibit a marked difference in their dress and customs. In the Taub-hurar talook, the inhabitants wear a *coomly*, which falls over the left shoulder, and

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is wrapped round the lower part of the body; thus leaving the right shoulder entirely bare. The dress is fastened in the middle by a sash or belt. In the Somawarpet talook a white vest is worn, which covers the whole body, and is buckled round the middle by a belt.

On the 8th December the party arrived at Murakerra, the capital, and were introduced to the Rajah: who received them with great politeness, and was very particular in his inquiries respecting the manner in which they had been accommodated since their entrance into his territory.

A detailed description of the fort and town of Murakerra is then given, in the course of which an interesting anecdote is related. It appears that the Rajah was taken prisoner by Tippoo Saib; but when the Bombay army arrived he contrived to effect his escape, and immediately commenced operations for the purpose of recovering his dominions. His plan was to cut off all communication with the fort, and thus to starve the garrison into a surrender. In this he had nearly succeeded, when a convoy was despatched by Tippoo to throw supplies into the place, protected by a numerous escort, under the command of a sirdar who had been instrumental in effecting the Rajah's escape from captivity. This circumstance the Rajah was aware of, and knowing that a failure to execute the commands of his sovereign would cost the life of his benefactor, he generously allowed the convoy to pass unmolested, his magnanimous conduct had its reward in the surrender of the place a few weeks afterwards.

January 19.—The Society met this day at the usual hour; Sir George Thos. Staunton, Bart., V.P., in the chair.

The following donations were presented:

From His Excellency M. de Falck, the Netherlands' Ambassador, F.M.R.A.S., Elout's Dutch and French translations of Marsden's Malayan Dictionary and Grammar, 3 vols. 4to.; Surat Segala Mazmus, Hymns and Prayers in Malayan (Roman character), 8vo.

From the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. the forty-fifth volume of their *Transactions*.

From Capt. R. Melville Grindlay, M.R.A.S., the third and fourth parts of his work on the Scenery, Costumes, &c. chiefly of the Western Side of India.

From M. Joseph von Hammer, his *Geschichte des Osmanischen Reiches*, vol. ii.

The thanks of the Society were returned to the several donors.

The Rev. Josiah Forshall, A.M., Keeper of the MSS. in the British Museum, was elected a member of the Society.

The reading of Major Lambton's paper was then concluded.

It appears that the country can furnish about 10,000 fighting men at the shortest notice. The Rajah's household troops have the musket and bayonet, like the Company's sepoys. The arms of the others are the matchlock, spear, and war-knife,* which is hooked, and the edge turned inward; it is broad and heavy, and one stroke with it is sufficient to sever the head from the body. It is worn uncovered upon the right hip.

The remainder of this journal consists of very minute descriptions of the forts of Mangalore, Kasaragoodo, Chanderagerry, Baekul, Hosdroog, Jemalabad, and Balaroyndroog, interspersed with remarks on the face of the country, roads, &c.

The thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned to Lieut. Col. J. M. Coombs, by whom the paper was communicated.

The Society then adjourned to Saturday, February 2.

* Two specimens of this weapon are exhibited in the Society's Museum.

VARIETIES.

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

A meeting of this Society was held on the 4th August, A. Gibb, Esq., the president, in the chair.

Several communications of professional interest were laid upon the table, as well as others of a more general character; as remarks, by Mr. Corbyn, on the medical topography of Sandoway. The attention of the Society was also occupied by a paper of this description: an account of the general and medical topography of the Nilgherry hills, by Mr. D. Young, of Aurungabad.

These hills lie to the south of Mysore, between Coimbatore and Wynad, and form a connecting link between the eastern and western ghauts, being the highest of the range. The loftiest elevation, Dodapet, is 8,700 feet above the level of the sea. From thence to the plain of Coimbatore is an undulating descent of between twenty and thirty miles, whilst to the westward the descent is abrupt and precipitous, and leads in about seventeen miles to the province of Malabar. The greatest length of this cluster of mountains from east to west is thirty-six miles, and the medium breadth from north to south fifteen miles. Throughout this extent, consisting of 469 square miles, not more than fourteen are in cultivation, and very little level surface offers, the country being composed of successive ridges of various elevation, between which beautiful woods and clear streams diversify the landscape. The country is divided into three nauds, Paranga-naud, Maika-naud, and Thodowanaud, besides a tract of pasture land, lying to the west of the Dodapetta hills. The population of these districts is estimated at about 4,000 souls, distinguished into four tribes, Buddagurs, Todawars, Kottars, and Mullacoorambers. The first are a robust, but idle and uncleanly people, and bebetised by the immoderate use of opium. The Todawers are the lords of the soil, and are remarkable for their athletic forms, and manly and open deportment. Their chief occupation is tending their herds. The Kottars are the most industrious of the tribes, and furnish all the artisans and agriculturists, and even bearers and labourers. They are an exceedingly filthy race. The last named, or Mullacoorumbers, are few in number, and act chiefly as the priests of some of the other tribes. All the tribes are Hindu, but they have usages and divinities peculiar to themselves.

The climate of the Nilgherry hills is recommended, not only by its mildness, but by its great equability. During the cold season, the utmost range has been 28°, the minimum being 31° and the maximum 59°; during the rest of the year, the range is in general about 6°, and for a whole month together, during the rains, it has been known to vary no more than 2½°. The maximum heat in the sun, during the year, appears to be about 85°, the minimum 56°. In the shade it is from 20° to 25° lower. Persons in tolerable health may be abroad all day with impunity, but invalids should remain within doors from ten till four; exercise in the open air, before and after those hours, is beneficial. The exemption of these hills from the endemiat fever, which is not uncommon in elevated tracts, is attributed, by Mr. Young, to their greater height, so as to be beyond the zone of mist and cloud, in which such complaints are generated. The air is perfectly clear whilst the table-land of Mysore is covered with clouds. The region of fever is, indeed, distinctly marked on the ascent to these hills; and at the height of about 3,500 feet, on the approach from Mysore, Wynad, or Coimbatore, a belt of jungle occurs, which it is dangerous to pass at some seasons, and in which no traveller should sleep at any time of the year, as a bad jungle fever will be the probable consequence. At Jakanari, on the Coimbatore road, and at the top of Mysore pass, which are about 5,000 feet high, and at a similar elevation on the Wynad side, all danger ceases, and the traveller may rest from his fatigues in perfect security. The hot season is that of greatest danger in the jungles, and they are comparatively healthy during the rains.

The Nilgherry mountains experience the influence of both the south-west and north-east monsoons, and their temperature is importantly modified by this circumstance. The period of the rains is, however, the most healthy part of the year, and the intervals of fine weather which then occur are particularly vivifying and delightful. During the months of February, April, and May, showers are frequent, and vegetation healthy, and the thermometer, even in these months, when the subjacent plains are cracked and parched with extreme heat, is not unfrequently as low as 50°. The elasticity of the air is proved by the extent to which sounds are conveyed, and its effect on the animal spirits. The Todawers

wers are a remarkably merry race, and the dullest individuals here learn to laugh.

The natives of the mountains are subject to few diseases, and those are in a great measure the consequences of meagre diet and vicious indulgences. Cholera has never ascended the hills, although desolating the country at the foot of them. Europeans are occasionally subject to catarrhal affections, but not of a severe nature, and these are the only maladies of local origin. Where the climate has not contributed to improve health, in the cases of persons already suffering under fever or other diseases, it has been owing to their own mismanagement or imprudence. This conclusion is derived by Mr. Young, not only from his own observation, but from a series of medical reports extending through a protracted period.

The accommodations in this spot have been hitherto limited, but the Madras government has assisted individuals with advances to build houses on their own account, reimbursing the Company by moderate instalments. Ten houses were in course of construction, and expected to be ready about this time. Sixteen were occupied, at Ootacanand, by invalids, and six or seven at Kotgerhi, on the Coimbatore side, and one midway between the two. A Mr. Johnstone has established a vegetable garden and farm; the seeds from the former are supplied to all parts of India, and the hams, cured at the latter, are said to be equal to those from Europe. Potatoes of a good size and quality are sold on the hills, from twelve annas to a rupee for a maund of twenty-eight pounds.

In purposing a visit to these mountains, a house should, if possible, be previously secured; if not, a good tent will do for the dry weather. Europe clothing should be provided, and warm clothing also for the servants. A stock of beer and wine should be taken, and of the latter, port will be very soon found the preferable kind. Coolies, for the conveyance of every thing to the hills, should be hired at starting, as the people at the foot are very reluctant to encounter the coldness of the climate above. Invalids from Bengal should leave Calcutta after the rains, for Calicut, if possible, from which place four easy nights' marches in a palankeen, convey the traveller to the loftiest summit, a distance of eighty-five miles. During the S.W. monsoon, the best place to land at is Nagapatam, the distance from which to the mountains is about 200 miles along a good road. From June to October, the return journey to Madras or Bengal should be through Mysore.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

We are glad to notice an acquisition made by this flourishing institution to their gardens and menagerie in the Regent's Park. The Commissioners of Woods and Forests have, it appears, granted to it the whole of the lake in the Regent's Park, with the islands, all the waterfowl, and a convenient site in the neighbourhood of the lake for erecting premises for breeding, rearing, and trying experiments on all kinds of animals.

LITERARY AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PERTH.

The following donations from India have recently been made to the museum of this Society:—

1. A beautiful Nepaulese cris formed entirely of bone.—2. The fan of Tippoo Saib, formed of sandal-wood, and fastened on a handle terminating in the form of a tiger's head.—3. A curious ancient Turkish or India hookah.—4. A Malay cap.—5. A Dambadinia or Kandy chellie, got from under a tree, known to be 200 or 300 years' old. As no independent prince has reigned at Dambadinia for 800 years, this coin, covered with Sanscrit characters, is thought to be of that age.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH.

The following, among many objects of natural history and the fine arts, were presented to this Society, on the 3d December, by George Swinton, Esq., secretary to the Government, Calcutta, and F.R.S.E.

1. Three fine marble statues of Burmese gods—2. Two models, as large as life, of a dwarf now in Calcutta—3. Head of a Dugong—4. Numerous barrels and bottles, containing snakes from various parts of India—5. An armadillo—6. Ship fish from Arracan—7. Head of a horned beetle—8. Book of natural history in the Talien language—9. Two dresses of Carian women of Tavoy—10. Bamboo joints containing tabasheer—11. Specimens of the shola, in its natural state, and formed into sheets like paper—12. corals and shells—13. Specimens of oils, varnishes, Bhela or marking nuts, gums, minerals, &c.—14. Stuffed birds—15. Large sponge, or Neptune's cup, from Singapore—16. The leaf insect from Sylhet—17. Skeleton of a boa constrictor—18. Petrified trunk of a tree from the Irrawaddy—19. Large Channa gigas from the South Seas—20. A pair of elephants' tusks—21. Skeleton of the iguana, &c. &c.

JAPANESE LITERATURE.

Mr. Medhurst, an English missionary at Batavia, has succeeded in procuring the loan of a collection of Japanese books,

which promise to supply a desideratum long lamented. In a letter to the directors of the London Missionary Society, dated 20th July 1827, he says: "The first works that struck my attention were dictionaries, of which several presented themselves. The first was a Dutch and Japanese dictionary drawn up by the Japanese themselves, and printed in Japan. It consisted of two thick volumes octavo, very closely printed, and very full. The Dutch word is first given (the arrangement alphabetical), then the meaning in Chinese, and after that, the Japanese to correspond. I copied all the Japanese myself, and translated every Dutch word into English, so that the dictionary now contains four languages, Dutch, English, Japanese, and Chinese. Appended to this was a dictionary of bastard Dutch words, taken principally from the French and Latin, which had also the Japanese and Chinese meanings annexed. The third work was a Japanese and Dutch Dictionary, with the Chinese annexed, arranged according to the Japanese alphabet; this has also been transcribed, and I have translated all the Dutch words into English, making an index of the whole, according to the English alphabet. Fourthly, I got transcribed a large Chinese and Japanese Dictionary, in twelve volumes, very closely printed, and arranged according to the Chinese radicals —here any word may be found by the student acquainted with Chinese, and the accurate meaning of every Chinese word ascertained, with long explanations and extracts from standard works, in proof of the meaning given. Fifthly, there was copied another Chinese and Japanese Dictionary, also arranged according to the radicals, but smaller and more compact, with the meaning of each Chinese word in Japanese. Sixthly, was transcribed another Chinese and Japanese Dictionary, arranged on a different plan, but equally important and useful with the former; and, seventhly, I procured two Japanese and Chinese dictionaries, arranged according to the Japanese alphabet, with the sound of the Chinese characters, and the meaning of every Chinese word in Japanese, together with the different methods of writing used in Japan; appended to which are numerous graphical representations of Japanese arms and implements, manners and customs, history and adventures, geography and astronomy, plates, maps, and charts, in short, a complete encyclopædia thereby. Thus I have been enabled to collect eight dictionaries, of various kinds, from which I have no doubt that as good a knowledge of the language can be procured as is possible out of Japan. Further, I have procured a transcript of a Japanese and Dutch spelling-book, giving the sound of all the letters in the Dutch alphabet, with capitals, italics, points, and signs (medical and astronomical), and, in short, every describable mark to be found in European books, with the method of joining words, all described and explained in Japanese, intended, no doubt, primarily, for the use of the Japanese, in studying European tongues, but useful alike to Europeans in attending to Japanese literature. Amongst the other books, I also met with the "Thousand Character Classic," so well known in China, with a Corean translation, and a Corean alphabet annexed; this I have also copied, with the hope of its proving useful to some of our missionaries, who may in future have their steps bent towards Corea. Whilst treating of helps for acquiring languages, I may also mention a vocabulary of the dialect of Matsmai, which differs in some respects from the Japanese: this work was said to be procured in Nangasacky for fifty rupees, and is now out of print; however, I have got it copied for about a tenth of that sum. In addition to the dictionaries and other helps, I have transcribed the four books of Confucius, in Chinese, with a Japanese translation, interlined with the Chinese. This work I consider to be invaluable, because it shows the precise method in which our Scriptures must be written in order to be intelligible to the great mass of the Japanese, and convinces us of the necessity of some addition being made to our present version; for if the books of Confucius, which are read in their schools, and on which their faith is fixed, require a Japanese translation in order to be intelligible, how much more must the books of a foreign country require it!—books of which they know nothing, or against which they have been unjustly prejudiced. Besides the translation of the Four Books, I perceived the necessity of having some original works in the Japanese language; I therefore got transcribed a work partly of imagination, and partly historical, which consists of five volumes, and another of three, besides a work on medicine, a description of canes, a treatise on apparel, and, finally, two works, one consisting of seven, and the other of ten volumes, treating of the botany, natural history, and statistics of Japan, with the history and manners of the people, from the earliest ages to the present time. From my anxiety to collect as many materials as possible, while the opportunity lasted, I have had less leisure for studying the language itself, but from what little insight I have been able to get into it, I have found that the Chinese characters are not in general use in Japan, except in a very abbreviated form, or with some Japanese characters by their

their side to explain their meaning. The Japanese alphabet consists of forty-seven letters, of which there are two forms, like our German text and the Roman letters, and either one or other of these forms appears by the side of the Chinese in almost all their books. Books, therefore, to be generally useful in Japan, must be written in this way; and, with the helps now in my possession, I have little doubt of being able (if spared) to make such an addition to the present version of the Chinese Scriptures, as to render them intelligible to the Japanese."

VOLCANO AT KAMSCHATKA.

Extract of a letter from Petropawlosk, Aug. 11:—On the 8th of this month, a black and very heavy cloud was observed at four o'clock in the morning, over the extinct volcano of Awalscha, from which a shower of sand fell, which continued till four in the afternoon; the shower of sand was succeeded by rain, mixed with very fine sand. On account of a very strong sulphurous smell, it was difficult to remain above half an hour out of doors. On the 9th, in the afternoon, and the 10th, in the morning, several explosions were perceived. On the 9th, the atmosphere was so darkened by clouds and vapour, that they were obliged to burn candles at six in the afternoon; but on the 11th, the air was again quite clear.

It is generally believed that the mountains of Awalscha have fallen in. The oldest people do not remember to have ever witnessed a similar phenomenon.—*Dutch Paper.*

THE STEAM-ENGINE.

It was observed by Belidor, long before the steam-engine reached the perfection which it has acquired, that it strongly resembled an animal, and that no mere work of man ever approached so near to actual *life*. Heat is the principle of its existence. The boiler acts the part of the heart, from which its vivifying fluid rushes copiously through all the tubes, where, having discharged the various functions of life, and deposited its heat in the proper places, it returns again to the source it sprung from, to be duly prepared for another circulation. The healthfulness of its action is indicated by the regularity of its pulsations; it procures its own food by its own labour; it selects those parts which are fit for its support, both as to quantity and quality, and has its natural evacuations, by which all the useless and unnutritious parts are discharged. It frequently cures its own diseases, and corrects the irregularity of its own actions, exerting something like physical and moral faculties.—*Dr. Lardner's Lectures on the Steam Engine.*

VISIT TO AVA.

A letter has appeared in most of the London papers, written by a person who acccompanied Mr. Crawfurd's mission to the Burmese capital, which contains a more detailed account of the interview with the King of Ava than is given in the report of the proceedings of the mission in our last vol. p. 285. We subjoin extracts. After describing a sort of regatta, which preceded the presentation, the writer proceeds:—"A few days after this we were presented; elephants were provided for the purpose of conveying us, and we proceeded in state to the palace, situate in the centre of a small but very neat town, called the Small, or Palace Town, at the north-east angle of the city of Ava. After taking off our shoes, as is the custom, we were ushered into a grand hall, where all the court were assembled, and had a place allotted for us in front of the throne. After a short pause, a signal was given by music, a folding-door, at the upper part of the throne flew open, and his majesty made his appearance, covered with gold and jewels from head to foot. At the moment of his coming, all present, saving ourselves, bowed their heads to the ground and lay prostrate. After the king had entered, the queen followed, with the princes royal, and they took their seats on the throne. In a short time the monarch asked who were the strangers that sat before him, and was answered by the envoy, that they were subjects of the King of England, sent with letters from the Governor-general of India to congratulate his Majesty on the peace, and to propose a treaty of commerce between the two nations. The king then asked how long we had been in coming? Whether the King of England was in health, and at peace with the neighbouring nations? All these questions were answered; and the King, after giving a few titles, having the list of our presents read over, and ordering refreshments to be placed before us, retired. His Majesty is a good-looking man, of about forty, stout, and well made; he wore a gold dress, which fitted him tight to the waist like armour, having projections from the shoulders, which made him appear broader than he really was. The bottom part of his dress was a gold and red silk pussea or cloth round his loins; his head-dress was a gold spiral helmet, similar to that which is represented in all figures of Gautama, or Boodh, but richly studded with rubies and diamonds; his fingers were covered with rings; and a large gold chain, of twenty-four strings (which denotes the highest rank in the kingdom.)

kingdom) was across his shoulder; a gold and red velvet cushion was at his side, on which was his sword—the scabbard and handle of which were of gold, studded with rubies. Her Majesty the Queen was dressed in red and gold velvet robes, covered with gold spangled muslin; on her head she wore something like a Grecian helmet of gold, inlaid with jewels. She is the first Birman queen who ever appeared on the throne with her husband. The King is doatingly fond of her, and she is rather good-looking than otherwise. In her public character she is much feared by the people, but not liked by them. She is very religious, always building some new pagoda to Boodh; but I was told, that when away from the King and in her private apartments, she indulges in the delightful excesses of opium-eating."

Their visit to Prince Mendagee is thus described: "On the following day we were presented to the Mendagee, or great prince, the title held by the queen's brother. At his palace we met with a splendid reception, which let us into a secret—he keeps the key of the treasury, which accounts for the way in which he received us; nobody else would have been able to afford it; we could judge of this, by contrasting his palace with that of the Prince of Sarawaddy. On entering his hall of audience, a band of beautiful women, dressed alike, in suits of gold and red velvet, with spiral crowns on their heads, struck up. There were also, on either side of the hall, several females beautifully dressed dancing to the music. Soon after we were seated the prince came forward with his wife and daughter. His appearance is that of a debauched character, and he is known to be of a cruel disposition; his daughter is a girl of about seventeen years of age, and very beautiful; she is very fair for a Birmah, and her features are such that she would be reckoned handsome even in England; her long hair reached to the knees; she was very richly dressed. Report says she is about to be married to the Prince of Mendoog, a half-brother to the king. The Mendagee's wife is a plain woman. Here we had refreshments placed before us, as at all other places. These consisted of betel-nut, tea, sweetmeats, fried crickets (not a bad thing, I can assure you, if you can only get over the idea of eating an insect), pickled tea, and cigars; the last are so common, that it only shows one's poverty not to have one always in one's mouth."

The writer subjoins the following account of the mode of taking and taming elephants: "A few days after our visit to Umrapoora, the king invited us to the taming of a wild elephant, which had been coaxed from the forest by the decoy females. I shall give you an account of the whole business. At the N.W. angle of the city there is a trap, formed by four walls, each about sixteen feet in thickness, on which the spectators stand, with a palace for the king, on the face opposite the rising sun. There are two entrances to this square, with large swinging beams of teak-wood before them, which being pulled on one side leave the entrance open; at the bottom of the wall, on both sides, is a thick stockade of teak beams, behind which the spearmen and other tormentors of this noble animal hide themselves, and get out of the way of the enraged elephant. The animal is never caught till he comes to this place; he is enticed from the jungle by the females (the king keeps forty or fifty of these for this purpose). On arriving near the trap, the females begin playing with him, and he is coaxed this way, till one female goes through the door-way of the trap, when she immediately returns, and, slapping her trunk on the ground, calls the rest. Upon this they come huddling altogether, keeping the wild one in the middle, and bustle through the door-way of the trap, which is immediately shut upon them. After having delivered the wild one to his tormentors, the females watch opportunities, and are let out; they are certainly the most sagacious animals living. One coaxes the wild one into a corner, and the others, seizing the chance, go to the door, and are let out. The last one then runs round and round a building in the centre of the square, till it gets so much a head of the wild one, that he gives up the pursuit, when she makes a bolt at an open doorway, which is instantly closed after her, to the horror of the forest animal, who rushes at it instantly, but is stopped by the beams. Being now alone, he runs round and round to try and find a place of exit; and wherever he presents himself he is pricked by a spear, or frightened by a squib or cracker let off in his face; he sees his enemies but cannot reach them; he charges with all his strength at the stockade, throws himself against it, but is only laughed at and teased the more; this is continued throughout the day. Some of the natives are very bold on these occasions, allowing themselves to be chased by the enraged elephant for a length of time, and retiring when fatigued within the stockade; before we arrived, and at a former exhibition, a man thus chased slipped, and was trodden to death in an instant. Two or three large elephants are brought in; these walk up to the wild one, and beat him, make him lay down, and at last, towards evening, when the animal is nearly worn out, a man on a large elephant approaches him, and with the help of other two elephants,

who hold him down, a collar is put round his neck, and he is chained to a post in such a manner as not to be able to lie down, nothing for a length of time given him to eat, and he sees other elephants near him well treated and well fed."

CHINESE ACCOUNT OF COCHIN CHINA.

A Chinese geographical work contains an account of Gan nan-kwŏ, or Cochin China, called in ancient times "the country of Nan-keaou-che." In the thirteenth century, under the Sung dynasty, the Chinese government nominated the son of the deceased monarch of Cochin China as "King of the principality of Keaou-che." After that, it is said, there were several usurpations, till the fourth year of Yung-lŏ of the Ming dynasty, when it was reduced by the Chinese government, and a poo-ching-sze, or political agent, was placed over the country, which was distributed into seventeen Foo districts, five Chow districts, forty-one dependent Chow, and 157 Hëen districts. In the second year of Seuen-tĭh (A.D. 1426) the Cochin Chinese Le-le rebelled, and upon an army being sent from China to reduce him, he petitioned that Chin-se might be placed upon the throne. The emperor consented, and thereupon the Chinese division of the country into districts was put an end to. Le, nevertheless, usurped the throne of Chin. In 1526, a military officer, named Mŏ-tăng-yung, took advantage of a rebellion, murdered the King of Cochin China and seized the throne; he assumed the national title *Ta-yuĕ*, and invaded China. In 1538 the emperor Kea-tsing sent an army to subjugate him; he professed submission and resigned the conquered territory; "but as to his crime of usurpation, he did as he liked." The work from whence this is taken, which is named *San-tsae-too-hwuy*, is voluminous, containing maps and charts of places, and plates relating to other subjects, forming a sort of encyclopædia; it was published during the Ming dynasty.

AUSTRALIAN OPIUM.

A New South Wales paper contains the following statement: "A mercantile house in Sydney received advices, conveying to it the opinions which are entertained at Canton of the opium produced in New South Wales; and, if we may place faith in one trial of its qualities, this article of produce bids fair to become a very profitable export, if our cultivators will only be at the pains to cultivate the poppy. A sample of the opium of the colony was sent to Canton, where it was tested by experienced chemists, who state that it is equal in quality to the famous opium of Turkey. A strong recommendation is forwarded by this opinion of its merits, advising the correspondent of the merchant at Canton, to cultivate, by way of further experiment, as much as will make up two chests, each containing a pecul, or 133 lbs." The colonial editor adds: "Nothing is yet, comparatively speaking, known of the resources and capabilities of this colony, and the more we see and hear of its productions, the more convinced do we become, that the means of profitably embarking capital are so abundant, as to render it next to impossible for a capitalist of common prudence to err, or to be disappointed in the returns he calculates upon."

THE SNAN YATRA.

This is one of the principal festivals held in honour of the juvenile Krishna or Jagannath, the lord of the world, who is supposed to have been bathed on this day for the first time after his birth, or to have first manifested himself on this day in this particular form. The images of Krishna, Balaram, his brother, and Subhadra, his sister, are placed upon a platform in a public situation, and water from the Gunga poured over them. The sight of this ceremony is equivalent in merit to bathing and making donations at all the places of pilgrimage. The festival is not observed in Upper Hindostan, and is chiefly held in the lower parts of Bengal. Orissa, however, and the shrine of Jagannath, are its principal scene. Next after Jagannath is the vicinity of Serampore, an interesting account of the ceremonies, at which place is given in the 15th number of the *Friend of India*, as follows:—"At the Snana Yatra here, an immense concourse of people is assembled from the surrounding country in front of a little platform of brickwork erected near the temple. The preceding evening, a large fleet of budgerows and of pleasure-boats moves up and down the stream to the place of rendezvous; the larger boats are hung with lanterns from an awning on deck, under which bands of singing and dancing girls exercise their profession for the amusement of the Baboos. The river is a scene of splendid gaiety. The crowd assembled to witness the ceremony has been computed with considerable accuracy to have, on some occasions, amounted to 300,000. Through this immense crowd, the pompous approach of rich men moving up from different directions to the vicinity of the temple is marked by the glittering of spears and of silver sticks. At length the Raja of Seoraphoolee, the founder of the temple, surrounded with a host of followers, some on horseback, some on foot, is seen from a distance to work his way through this

this human forest and to enter the temple. There, after having prostrated himself before the idol, and having the sacred fillet of red rag bound round his temples, he commands the image to be bathed. At every stage of the progress made by the image to the platform, a shout is raised by the crowd. The priest then raises a silver kulsee, or water-pot, over the head of the idol, and pours on it the water of the Ganges; the vast multitude below simultaneously lifts its hands, claps them together, and raises a shout—a deafening shout,—'shaking the vault of heaven;' the crowd then begins to disperse, and in two hours the great plain is again vacant."

THE LATE SHAH OF PERSIA.

Sir Robert Ker Porter, in his *Travels in Persia, &c.*, relates the following anecdote illustrative of the character of the late Shah of Persia, Aga Mahmoud Khan. In speaking of a venerable Sirdar, named Mirza Sheffy, he says:—"I cannot refrain giving a little anecdote related of this extraordinary old man, who so wonderfully maintained his life and his place in the service of a tyrant, the memory of whose acts, even at this moment, makes his former subjects tremble. Amongst the varieties of cruel punishments with which he chastised those unhappy wretches who offended him, cutting out their tongues, their ears, and digging out their eyes, were his most lenient sentences. One morning some of the royal goolams having just returned from a domiciliary visit of this kind to an unfortunate village under the ban of the king, and its doom having been to lose a certain number of eyes extracted from the heads of its inhabitants, the people in attendance produced the fatal beg, and the sightless organs of vision were poured out before his majesty. Scrupulous in the execution of his orders, the Shah instantly began with the point of his canjar deliberately separating them one by one, to ascertain if his sentence had been punctually obeyed. Mirza Sheffy, his faithful minister, who had long regarded his master's repeated acts of violence and cruelty with secret horror, now hoping to make some impression on his conscience, seizing the opportunity, suddenly said, 'Does not your majesty think it possible, that God may one day not be pleased with this?' The king slowly raised his head, carefully keeping his dagger between the filmy heaps in the order he was counting them, and as solemnly replied, 'Sir, by my head, if there should be one eye too few here, I myself will make the number up with yours.'

"The rash philanthropist awaited in shuddering silence his fate, well knowing that the word of his master was irrevocable; but, happily for him, the sentence had been too scrupulously executed to call for the forfeit of his compassion, and he even remained in favour."

CURIOUS FACT RESPECTING VACCINATION.

A Bombay paper states, on the authority of a letter from Mocha, that "from the vaccine matter having lately failed in Egypt in a great many instances, medical gentlemen were led to institute certain experiments, by which it has been discovered that by inoculating a cow with small-pox matter from the human body fine active vaccine virus is produced. At the time the letter was written there was a Greek child at Mocha that had been successfully vaccinated with matter direct from the cow, produced as above-mentioned, and the virus taken from its pustules had acted with the best effect on several other children at Suez, where former attempts had failed."

THE FICUS INDICA.

On the banks of the Nerbudda, in the province of Guzzerat, is a banian tree, supposed by some persons to be the one described by Nearchus, and certainly not inferior to it. It is distinguished by the name of *Cubbeer Burr*, which was given to it in honour of a famous saint. High floods have, at various times, swept away a considerable part of this extraordinary tree; but what still remains is nearly 2,000 feet in circumference, measured round the principal stems; the overhanging branches, not yet struck down, cover a much larger space; and under it grow a number of custard-apple and other fruit trees. The large trunks of this single tree amount to *three hundred and fifty*, and the smaller ones exceed *three thousand*: each of these is constantly sending forth branches and hanging roots, to form other trunks, and become the parents of a future progeny. The Cubbeer Burr is famed throughout Hindostan, not only on account of its great extent, but also of its surpassing beauty. The Indian armies generally encamp around it; and, at stated seasons, solemn jatarras, or Hindoo festivals, to which thousands of votaries repair from every part of the Mogul empire, are there celebrated. It is said that 7,000 persons find ample room to repose under its shade. It has long been the custom of the British residents in India, on their hunting and shooting parties, to form extensive encampments, and spend weeks together under this magnificent pavilion, which affords a shelter to all travellers, particularly to all the religious tribes of the Hindoos. It is generally filled with a variety of birds, snakes, and monkeys, the

the latter of whom both divert the spectator by their antic tricks, and interest him by the parental affection they display to their young offspring, in teaching them to select their food, to exert themselves in jumping from bough to bough, and in taking, as they acquire strength, still more extensive leaps from tree to tree. In these efforts they encourage them by caresses, when timorous, and menace, and even beat them, when refractory.

SECRET DESPATCHES.

During the Sung dynasty, about A.D. 1000, military men in China used to make a ball of wax and enclose in it their secret despatches; to this sort of letter they gave the name of *Là shoo*, "wax letter;" or *Là peaou*, "wax memorial." We do not remember to have read any where else of such a method of sending secret documents, which at the same time were water-proof.—*Malacca Observer.*

PERIODICAL LITERATURE OF AUSTRALASIA.

In New South Wales there are four newspapers. The oldest is the *Sydney Gazette*, which is the government official paper, and the only one published daily; it was established in 1803, and is conducted by Mr. Howe, a native of the colony, a person of considerable tact. His father was well known in the colony as an able man. The next is the *Australian*, which commenced in 1825. This paper is conducted by Dr. Robert Wardell, a British barrister, educated at an English university, where he took the degree of LL.D. It is said that Mr. Wentworth, a barrister in the colony, also writes in it. The *Monitor* was set on foot in 1825; its editor is Mr. Edward Smith Hall. Both these last papers are opposed to government politics, and their language is extremely free. The profits of the two first papers are said to be £800 a-year. The *Gleaner* was established in 1827. The papers of Van Diemen's Land are three in number; the *Colonial Times*, established in 1816, and conducted by Mr. Bent; the *Hobart Town Gazette*, commenced in 1825; and the *Tasmanian*, in 1827.

A quarterly periodical work is announced; it was to commence in November last, and to be entitled "The Australian Magazine; or, Quarterly Journal of Theology, Literature, and Science;" edited by the Rev. Charles Pleydell Neale Wilton, fellow of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, late scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge, and one of his Majesty's chaplains in the colony. Its price is to be 5s.

College Examination.

COLLEGE OF FORT ST. GEORGE.

The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish, for general information, the following extract from the report of the Board for the College of Fort St. George and for Public Instruction, on the last general examination held there:

"Mr. Anderson, the gentleman who stands first in the Telugu class, translated a difficult Telugu paper into English with great success. His translation from English into Telugu is also a most creditable performance. It gives the full meaning of the original; and the few errors which it contains are principally orthographical. He read and explained correctly a considerable portion of an official urzee; and he speaks the language with ease and with a just pronunciation.

"In Sanscrit, also, Mr. Anderson's performances were highly satisfactory. His translation of a difficult exercise, with one or two exceptions, was perfectly correct.

"In order that Mr. Anderson's merits may be fully appreciated, it is proper to notice that he had not been quite a twelvemonth attached to the college at the period of the examination on which we are now reporting.

"In our two last reports to government we remarked on the great proficiency attained by Mr. Thomas in Tamil. At the present examination an exercise in that language was given him of a construction of more than ordinary difficulty, and such as could be translated well only by one whose acquirements in that language were of a superior order. Mr. Thomas's manner of rendering it into English proved that its difficulties were not beyond what he was master of, and his translation is in consequence a highly creditable performance. There is not in it a single material error, nor one which affects the general meaning of the Tamil, although it is not without one or two slight omissions. His translation into the language is throughout such as a native, unacquainted with English, could comprehend. The idiom, in some parts, approaches too much to that of the English, but in others the rendering is extremely good. In the oral part of the examination, Mr. Thomas fully realized the expectations raised of his proficiency

from

from the manner in which he had passed his former examinations; he spoke fluently and read business papers with great readiness.

"Mr. Thomas's success in Telugu was also very creditable. He translated the same paper that was given to Mr. Anderson, though in some passages he did not quite understand the meaning of the original. His translation into Telugu was a very fair performance; he read and explained a portion of the same urzee that was given to Mr. Anderson, and he speaks the language with considerable fluency.

"Mr. Cathcart, as stated in our last general report, entered college on the 23d of last September, and, for the period which he has been attached to the institution, his attainments in the Tamil and Hindoostanee languages are of a superior degree. In Tamil, he undertook the translation of the same paper as that given to Mr. Thomas, though not with equal success. His knowledge of the words was in general tolerably correct, but he was unable to conquer the difficulties of style, in which consisted the great merit of translating the paper well. His translation from English exhibits considerable improvement since he was last examined, both as regards his acquaintance with words and with the idiom of the Tamil. He spoke with confidence and tolerable correctness on several subjects, and acquitted himself creditably in reading a Cutcherry paper.

"In Hindoostanee a rather difficult paper was given to Mr. Cathcart for translation into English. His version of this, as well as his Hindoostanee exercise, contained several errors; but most of them were of little importance, and the general sense of the originals was very correctly expressed. He read and explained a short story readily and accurately. In conversing, he understood all that was addressed to him, and replied correctly and with little hesitation.

"Mr. Arbuthnot's translation of a Tamil paper of a good deal less difficulty than that given to Mr. Thomas and Mr. Cathcart was well performed. His exercise into Tamil, the English paper having also been more easy than that translated by the two preceding gentlemen, shows that his stock of words is considerable. He speaks the language with a good deal of ease and clearness, and with a good pronunciation. With a little assistance he translated a Cutcherry paper.

"Mr. Arbuthnot is second to Mr. Cathcart on the list of Hindoostanee students. He selected for translation into English an easier paper than that which was taken by the latter gentleman; and, with the exception of three short passages, his version is perfectly correct; but his translation into Hindoostanee was not quite so well executed. He read a story off-hand with facility, and, excepting three or four words, explained it accurately. He speaks the language with propriety, and he understood all that was addressed to him.

"Mr. Stokes stands fourth on the list of Tamil students, and he is but little inferior to Mr. Arbuthnot in his translation from Tamil; but his knowledge of words is not so extensive. Both in this exercise and in his translation from English he evinced a very creditable apprehension of the construction of Tamil sentences, and, considering the short period of his study, his merit is not inferior to that of any of the gentlemen of the Tamil class. In speaking and in reading a Cutcherry paper he was not less successful than in the written part of his examination.

"Mr. Stokes only commenced the study of the Carnataca, his second language, abont two months ago, and the progress that he has made is quite satisfactory. An easy paper was delivered to him for translation into English, and he gave the meaning of it with perfect correctness.

"Mr. Prendergast, in his Hindoostanee examination, first translated an easy paper; but, at his own request, one of more difficulty was afterwards given him. His translations evince a degree of proficiency very creditable to him, considering the short period that he has been attached to the college, and, with the exception of two or three passages, the general meaning is correctly given. He did not attempt to translate into Hindoostanee. In conversation he understood much of what was addressed to him.

"It affords us much pleasure to state, that we consider Mr. Anderson and Mr. Thomas to be eminently qualified to transact public business, and to have satisfactorily established their claim to the honorary reward of Rupees 3,500 on leaving the college, which we accordingly beg to recommend may be granted to each of them.

"We have also great pleasure in recommending that the highest rate of college allowances may be granted to Mr. Cathcart; and, as we think him competent to transact business in two languages, we would further propose that he be now allowed to enter on the active duties of the public service."

"Fort St. George, 24th July 1827."

Published by order of the Hon. the Governor in Council.

E. BANNERMAN, Act. Sec. to Govt.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

Fort-William, April 12, 1827.—The Hon. the Court of Directors having, as communicated in paragraphs 51 to 53 of their general letter in the Military Department, under date the 6th Sept. 1826, resolved to procure the services of regularly educated veterinary surgeons for the mounted corps at this presidency; the Right Hon. the Vice-President in council, adverting to the change which this arrangement unavoidably introduces into the prospects of the present sub-assistant veterinary surgeons, has been pleased to determine, that this class of servants shall have the option of taking their discharge, or of entering the subordinate branch of the medical staff, either immediately or on their being eventually displaced from regiments by the appointment of veterinary surgeons.

Sub-assistant veterinary surgeons, who embrace the offer of entering the subordinate medical establishment, will be enrolled on the list in the place they would have occupied had they from the first been attached to the department.

THE LATE DUKE OF YORK.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, May 14, 1827.—It is with feelings of the deepest sorrow that Lord Combermere announces to his Majesty's army the death of its illustrious commander-in-chief, his Royal Highness the Duke of York.

The heart of every officer and soldier of the British army will tell him, in language that cannot be expressed, how much his profession has lost of military virtue, of character, of consequence and support, by the departure of this distinguished prince. The brave will mourn their patron and leader—military order and high discipline must now look to the benefits conferred on the army by their firm establishment, and in the exercise, preserve them; for the distinguished chief, who connected and cemented both with our national bravery, is no more. A name, however, so imperishable in the army, will never die. The British soldier will never forget the Duke of York. That cherished name will always be the rallying sound for every thing that is exemplary in discipline, and glorious in war.

The officers of the army will go into mourning, on Sunday the 20th instant, for a period of six weeks.

The mourning to consist of black crape over the ornamental part of the hat and cap, the sword knot, and a band round the left arm. The officers on duty to wear black gorget riband, black crape is to be hung from the pike of the colour staff of the infantry, and from the standard staff of the cavalry,

The mourning to commence with the corps of his Majesty's army at Madras and Bombay as soon as possible after the receipt of this order, and likewise at the upper stations under this presidency.

ABSENCE OF CIVIL SERVANTS.

Fort-William, General Department, May 31, 1827.—The Right Hon. the Vice-President in council is pleased to direct that the following extract (paragraphs 11 and 12) from a public general letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, dated the 17th Jan. 1827, be published for the information of the Hon. Company's civil service.

Para. 11. "In our despatch in this department, dated the 21st of May 1823, we desired that in all cases of civil servants absent within the limits of the Company's charter, the absentee, at the expiration of eighteen months, should receive only the allowances of a servant out of employ.

12. "You will distinctly understand, that it is our intention that in every such case the privilege of the absentee to return to his office, as well as his right to any portion of the allowances of it, shall cease and determine at the expiration of the term of eighteen months."

DISMISSAL OF LIEUT. BERNARD.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, June 5, 1827.—The following copy of a letter, received by his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, from the Right Hon. the Secretary at War, is published to his Majesty's army in India, for general information:

War-Office, 22d January 1827.—"My Lord: Having considered it my duty to bring under the notice of his Majesty the conduct of Lieut. Francis Bernard, of the 38th regt. of Foot, as connected with the proceedings of two general courts-martial, held at Fort-William, Bengal, in Nov. 1825, for the trial of that officer, and in March 1826, for the trial of Capt. R. G Greene, of the 31st regt.,* upon charges preferred against him by the said Lieut. Bernard, a transcript of the charges, opinions, and sentences, and your Lordship's remarks thereupon, are herewith annexed; I am

* See Asiatic Journal, vol. xxii, pp. 209, 468.

I am to acquaint you that, upon a full consideration of all the circumstances of the case, it appeared to his Majesty that Lieut. Bernard had, in the first place, been guilty of long continued and systematic insubordination during the voyage; when, from the peculiar circumstances of the situation of the detachment on board ship, subordination was more important than in most circumstances on shore, and when he, as second in command, himself an officer of many years' standing, and with several very young officers under him, was more peculiarly bound to have shewn an example of obedience, and to have supported his commanding officer's authority, and had in the next place very much aggravated his offence by converting his own defence into grave and wholly unfounded accusation of his commanding officer; and that by such conduct he, Lieut. Bernard, had shewn himself to be unfit to continue to hold a commission in his Majesty's service.

"I have therefore to acquaint your Lordship, that his Majesty was pleased to approve and confirm the recommendation annexed by you to the proceedings of the court-martial on Capt. Greene, and to command that he, Lieut. Francis Bernard, of the 38th regt., should be removed from his Majesty's service.—I am, &c.

"(Signed) PALMERSTON."

APPOINTMENTS ABOLISHED.

Fort-William, June 15, 1827.—Adverting to the small force now assigned for the duties of Cuttack, as well as to the local circumstances of the province, the Right Hon. the Vice-President in council deems it unnecessary to continue to employ there an officer with the rank of brigadier: the appointment therefore of brigadier commanding the troops in Cuttack is to be abolished on the 1st proximo.

By this arrangement the services of an officer in the capacity of brigade-major to the troops in Cuttack are also dispensed with, and the appointment is annulled from the same date.

The diminished strength of the detachment now maintained in Assam, renders the aid of a brigade-major for conducting the staff duties of that force unnecessary; the appointment is therefore to be discontinued from the 1st proximo, and the monthly allowance for command, now enjoyed by the senior officer in the province, will cease to be drawn from the same date.

The Right Hon. the Vice-President in council is pleased, in consideration of the number of regular corps stationed at Dehly, and of the extent and importance of the magazine established there, to sanction a brigadier from the 1st proximo, for the command of that garrison.

The garrison staff duties, and the details of the troops, will continue to be conducted by the fort adjutant at Dehly, as heretofore.

APPLICATIONS FOR STAFF APPOINTMENTS.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, July 3, 1827.—With reference to the concluding paragraph of G. O. dated 21st Jan. 1823, the commander-in-chief is pleased to direct, that all applications to his Lordship for appointments on the staff shall be transmitted to the military secretary through the commanding officer of the corps to which the applicant belongs, or through the heads of departments when the applicant happens to be employed in any department of the staff.

The transmitting officer will give his opinion on the qualifications of the officer applying for an appointment; especially stating whether he has received from him that support and assistance which he ought, in his situation in the corps or department, to have afforded.

A statement of service should also accompany all applications of the above nature.

ILL-TREATMENT OF NATIVES.

Fort-William, July 13, 1827.—The Right Hon. the Commander-in-chief having brought to the notice of government complaints of a most serious nature, preferred against Capt. C. C. Smith, of the 6th extra regt. Native Infantry, by different natives, residing at or near Titalya; and his Excellency having also represented the difficulty of assembling an European general court-martial at that remote station; the Vice-President in council was pleased to direct, at his Excellency's recommendation, that the truth of the complainant's allegations should in the first instance be inquired into on the spot, by a commission composed of a gentleman on the civil service and the officers commanding the troops of Titalya.

2. From the report of the commissioners, which is now before government, it appears, that on one occasion Capt. Smith caused five villagers to be seized by a party of sipahees and brought to his house, from which they were conducted to the military bazar of the station, and were there, by his order and in his presence, tied up and flogged, and afterwards subjected to the ignominious punishment of having one side of the head and one half of the beard publicly shaved.

3. The depositions by which the above-mentioned facts have been established were taken by the commissioners, in the presence of Capt. Smith, who, so far from attempting to controvert the complainants' statements, virtually admitted them to be correct, by putting not only to the deponents, but also to the witnesses called by himself,

himself, a series of questions explanatory of his reasons for having recourse to so tyrannical and illegal a procedure.

4. Under these circumstances, the Right Hon. the Vice-President in council considers further investigation unnecessary.

5. The resolution of the Hon. the Court of Directors, announced in their general letter of the 14th of April 1813, "to dismiss from their service every officer who should be proved to have been guilty of cruelty to any native, either by violently or illegally beating, or otherwise maltreating him," was formally notified to the army in the general orders of government, under date the 18th of Sept. 1813; and the tenour of the Hon. Court's instructions at the same time received, and promulgated in the same general orders, renders it the imperative duty of the Vice-President in council to bring to their immediate notice the instance of "cruelty to natives" that has been brought home to Capt. Smith.

6. An officer who has ventured to disregard the solemn prohibitory orders of the Court of Directors and supreme government, and who has made the troops of the state the instruments of oppression, is, in the opinion of the Vice-President in council, unfit to be entrusted with any military authority; and his Lordship in council is therefore pleased to direct, that on receipt of this order at Dinapore, Capt. Smith be immediately suspended from the exercise of his professional functions, until the pleasure of the Hon. the Court of Directors shall be made known.

7. In conformity with the mode of proceeding adopted by government in the year 1821, to the case of Lieut. Vigogne, Capt. Smith is permitted to reside at any station of the army under this presidency, and to draw the pay, half batta, and gratuity of his regimental rank, pending the receipt of the Hon. Court's decision on his case.

8. The general officer commanding the Dinapore division will report to the Adjutant-general of the army the station at which Capt. Smith may choose to reside during the period of his suspension.

EXTRAORDINARY CONDUCT OF A BRIGADIER.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, July 20, 1827. —The commander-in-chief having recently received the report of certain extraordinary proceedings which have taken place at Meerut, his excellency is actuated by a sense of justice towards the individual chiefly concerned therein, as well as by an anxious desire for the due maintenance of discipline on the one hand, and for the protection of those in subordinate situations, against the partial or oppressive conduct of their superiors, on the other, to make them known to the army, with his lordship's judgment and decision thereon.

It appears that in consequence of the neglect of a young officer, proceeding in command of a treasure escort from Meerut, some irregularity occurred, productive of inconvenience, which required notice; that for this purpose Brigadier Murray, C.B., commanding the station of Meerut, sent for the said officer (Ens. Geils, of the 60th regt. N. I.), and after putting a few questions to him, by no means calculated to elucidate the whole facts of the case, and resting satisfied with answers equally disingenuous and vague, the brigadier, without any reference to the party who thereby became inculpated in the supposed neglect of duty, prematurely and without just grounds proceeded to pass a severe censure, in station orders, on this officer, Lieut. and Adj. Cobbe, of the 60th regt. N. I., in which he was charged with gross neglect of duty, in not having duly paraded, inspected, and made over the treasure escort to Ens. Geils, &c.

Lieut. and Adj. Cobbe endeavoured to exculpate himself from the censure he had incurred, but in vain, until by an appeal to the authority of the Major-general commanding the division he obtained a hearing before a court of inquiry, where he produced the most satisfactory proof that he had performed those very duties according to the established custom of the service, for the neglect of which he had received the recorded censure of the brigadier commanding the station.

Major Gen. Sir Thomas Reynell, K.C.B., commanding the Meerut division, was so thoroughly convinced by Lieut. and Adj. Cobbe's exculpation, that he deemed it an act of justice to that officer, to point this out to Brigadier Murray, recommending that an explanatory order might, in justice to the character and feelings of Lieut. and Adj. Cobbe, be promulgated to the station.

Instead, however, of following up this equitable and judicious suggestion of the Major-general, Brigadier Murray issued a station order, containing little else than quotations from the Major-general's letter on the subject; leaving Lieut. Cobbe's censure unrescinded, while the whole scope of it was calculated to add insult to injury, and exhibited the most unprecedented disregard and contempt of the Major-general's authority.

These extraordinary proceedings terminate in an appeal to the authority of the Commander-in-chief on the part of the Brigadier, against the decision of the Major-general commanding the division, wherein, amongst a mass of highly objectionable matter, the Brigadier has, with singular perverseness, designated this and certain antecedent references against himself, which had been brought to the Commander-in-chief's notice, and been deemed of such import as to require his lordship's

ship's serious reprehension, as "vexatious appeals against (his) authority."

Lord Combermere, after an attentive perusal of the whole of the papers connected with the foregoing case, is under the necessity of declaring, that had Brigadier Murray confronted Lieut. and Adj. Cobbe with Ens. Geil, as it was his duty to have done, the facts of the case would have been most satisfactorily explained. Ens. Geil's statement would have been reconciled to that of Lieut. Cobbe, and the whole matter would have been adjusted, without the necessity of having recourse to the publicity of an order-book.

As matters now stand, his Excellency is compelled to disapprove the proceedings of the Brigadier, and to direct that Major-Gen. Sir Thomas Reynell will cause the station orders of the 3d and 22d June to be rescinded and expunged from the order-books of the station, and those of regiments quartered at Meerut, and will report to the Adj.-Gen. of the army that this order has been complied with.

Lord Combermere having thus performed an act of justice to an individual, is desirous of inculcating in the minds of those in authority, that while it is their bounden duty to see that discipline and good order be strictly maintained, it is no less incumbent on their part to govern those under their command with temper and moderation, and where they may have to use their authority with rigour, that they should ascertain with judgment and due deliberation both sides of the question, ere they proceed to decide; otherwise, they are liable to injure the cause of discipline and subordination, by subjecting their proceedings to imputations repugnant to that character for justice and impartiality which is the basis of their authority.

PRACTICE OF COURTS-MARTIAL.

Head-Quarters, July 26, 1827.—In consequence of circumstances which have recently occurred, the Commander-in-chief desires it may be borne in mind, that the prosecutor before a general court-martial should, in all cases, be a military person. Whenever, therefore, charges preferred on the complaint of any person, who is not an officer in the army, are to be investigated before a military tribunal, the prosecution must be conducted by the Judge Advocate.

The complainant, who will, in that case, become the principal witness, should be allowed to remain in court, after having given his own evidence, during the whole of the investigation, in order that the Judge Advocate may refer to him, but he should not be allowed to cross-examine the witnesses, excepting through the medium of the Judge Advocate.

EXAMINATION OF INTERPRETERS.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Aug. 1. 1827.—The Commander-in-chief having perused the proceedings of the several committees, recently assembled for the examination of *Interpreters* attached to regiments on this establishment, is sorry to find, that the number declared duly qualified falls short of what he had anticipated; but though comparatively few of those subjected to that examination have proved themselves equal to the efficient discharge of the duty of Interpreter, his Excellency, adverting to the terms of the several reports, is happy to find that the attainments of the following officers have been reported such as to qualify them for that situation:

Lieut. J. H. Jarvis, Artillery.
Lieut. F. Wheler, 3d Light Cavalry.
Lieut. T. Skipton, 10th Light Cavalry.
Lieut. J. Fisher, 1st regt. N.I.
Lieut. W. Y. Torckler, 4th regt. N.I.
Lieut. H. J. G. B. Cathcart, 5th regt. N.I.
Lieut. W. Beckett, 9th regt. N.I.
Lieut. W. M. N. Sturt, 10th regt. N.I.
Lieut. W. Hunter, 15th regt. N.I.
Lieut. D. P. Wood, 17th regt. N.I.
Lieut. J. Griffin, 24th regt. N.I.
Lieut. R. R. Margrave, 25th regt. N.I.
Lieut. J. W. Rowe, 31st regt. N.I.
Lieut. J. Hay, 35th regt. N.I.
Lieut. G. Burney, 38th regt. N.I.
Lieut. H. C. McKenly, 41st regt. N.I.
Lieut. R. Raban, 48th regt. N.I.
Lieut. J. T. Somerville, 51st regt. N.I.
Lieut. J. Awdry, 55th regt. N.I.
Lieut. H. W. Bellew, 56th regt. N.I.
Lieut. W. Bignell, 63d regt. N.I.
Lieut. R. Garrett, 1st Extra regt. N.I.

The officers above-mentioned having evinced their proficiency in the Oriental languages, are to be exempted from future examination, excepting that which is prescribed by general orders of the 17th Feb. 1823, by the public examiners of the college of Fort-William, whenever they may come to the presidency, and which they will then be expected to undergo.

Lord Combermere, adverting to this being the first occasion which has occurred for carrying into execution the general order relative to the qualifications of regimental Interpreters, and being unwilling to visit with severity those who have failed, is pleased to extend to them a further probationary period until the 1st of next November, when it is hoped that few will be found unequal to the task assigned.

The Commander-in-chief rests confident that the pride and ambition of the officers of this army will rouse them to the full exertion of their talents in acquiring the requisite proficiency to enable them to fill the situation of Interpreter, and that these feelings will, by urging to redoubled application, avert the necessity of removing any of the present incumbents, though it is to be clearly understood, that after next examination, no unqualified Interpreter is to retain his appointment.

Lord Combermere being desirous that any other officers who have made a proficiency in the native languages, and who express a wish to that effect, should be

examined, to enable him to judge of their qualifications in that important branch of their duty, and without which they are unfit to hold many staff situations, directs it to be notified, that all who express a wish to undergo such trial will be duly examined.

RELIEF OF TROOPS AT MHOW.

Fort William, Aug. 3, 1827.—With a view of rendering the troops of the division of the Bombay army posted at Mhow, available for the duties of the territory immediately under that presidency, to which the military establishment, as now disposed, is found inadequate, the Right Hon. the Governor General has resolved to re-occupy the station of Mhow with a detachment from Bengal; the troops therefore, of every arm, belonging to Bombay, at present stationed at Mhow, will be relieved at the earliest convenient period after the close of the rainy season by a force from this presidency, consisting of 1 troop of European horse artillery, 1 company of European foot artillery, 1 regiment of Native Cavalry, 3 regiments of Native Infantry, and a company of pioneers, with establishments and staff for the force and station on a scale which will be communicated to the proper departments, and agreeably to instructions which will be furnished to His Exc. the Commander-in-chief in India.

On the arrival at Mhow of a part of the relieving force equal to a regiment of cavalry and a regiment of infantry, the whole of the Bombay troops will proceed to such stations within the limits of their own presidency as may be indicated by the military authorities at Bombay.

The officer who may be appointed to command at Mhow, or, in his absence, the senior officer with the above-mentioned portion of the relieving force, will, under the orders of the Commander-in-chief, arrange with the commanding officer of the relieved troops, for receiving charge of all public buildings, barrack and European hospital furniture, siege ordnance and equipments, and ordnance stores in magazine, also commissariat and Medical stores in depôt, in the condition in which they may be found on regular survey, and under such instructions as may be furnished by the Military and medical boards respectively, and by heads of departments.

No camp equipage, nor doolies, nor any articles of regimental or artillery field equipment, are to be included in this transfer.

His Exc. the Commander-in-chief is requested to make the necessary dispositions for the allotment and march of the troops destined to occupy the station of Mhow, to the command of which an officer will hereafter be nominated by government.

COURT MARTIAL.

LIEUT. COURTAYNE.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, July 19th, 1827.—At a General Court Martial held at Maulmein, on the 17th May 1827, Lieut. D. A. Courtayne, of H. M. 45th Regt., was arraigned on the following charges, *viz.*

1. "For having purchased a quantity of brandy of Mr. Munyard, at the rate of (24) twenty-four rupees per dozen, and afterwards when it was tendered for delivery at Maulmein, refusing to take it, denying that he had offered more than twenty rupees (20) for the same.

2. "In having swindled the colonel of his regiment out of a round sum, by making him pay about three times as much for his house as he had expended in building it, or words to that effect, and that Mr. Munyard had heard that Lieut. Courtayne and other gentlemen had built it on speculation, with that view.

3. "In having, on many occasions, taken things away from vessels without offering payment, saying that he must have them, and frequently having sold these very articles, or others of a similar kind, in a few days afterward."

The whole of the above charges having been declared and circulated by Mr. Munyard, 1st officer of the H. C. steam vessel *Enterprize*, to be true, and eventually coupled with epithets of the most disgraceful and scandalous nature. Such conduct, or any part thereof, is therefore prejudicial to the honour and character of an officer and gentleman, and to the service.

Upon which charges the court came to the following decision:

Finding and Sentence.—"The Court is of opinion that the prisoner, Lieut. Dennis Arthur Courtayne, H. M. 45th Regt., is not guilty of the charges alleged against him, and does therefore most fully and honourably acquit him of all and every part thereof."

Remarks.—"The Court cannot close its proceedings without expressing its regret that an officer, who appears to have borne so high a character as an officer and gentleman, should have been forced to resort to a court-martial, for the purpose of vindicating himself from calumnious allegations to the satisfaction of his brother officers, for which there does not exist the slightest grounds; and the Court feel it incumbent to notice, that they were led to admit evidence which might appear irrelevant, but still it was judged most imperious to do so, for the purpose of giving the fullest satisfaction to both prosecutor and prisoner, the former appearing to have been led into error by foul reports

reports, not emanating in himself, and the character of the latter might have suffered most materially had not such a course been adopted."

Which decision it appears has been confirmed by Major Gen. Sir Archibald Campbell, G.C.B., commanding the division on the Tenasserim Coast.

The foregoing order is to be entered in the General Order-book, and read at the head of every regiment in his Majesty's service in India.

By Order of the Commander-in-chief,
A. MACDONALD, Adjt. Gen. of
H. M. Army in India.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Territorial Department.

Aug. 2. Mr. H. B. Brownlow, assistant to magistrate and to collector of Bareilly.

Mr. T. P. Marten, ditto ditto of Ghaseepore.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, July 13, 1827.—Lieut. A. H. E. Boileau, of Engineers, to survey lower part of Doosh, from Cawnpore to Allahabad, with usual allowance of a surveyor.

July 16.—Assist. Surg. G. Temple to perform medical duties of civil station of Howrah until further orders, v. Stewart dec.

July 20.—*Infantry.* Maj. C. R. Kennett to be Lieut.-col., from 23d Feb. 1827, v. Garnham dec.

37*th N.I.* Capt. C. A. G. Wallington to be major. Lieut. C. Griffiths to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. Edw. Maybery to be lieut. from 23d Feb. 1827, in suc. to Kennett prom.

Assist. Surg. John Row to be surg., from 19th July 1827, v. Crawford retired.

Assist. Surg. D. Stewart, app. to medical duties of civil station of Howrah, v. P. Stewart dec.

Head-Quarters, June 30, 1827.—Lieut. Matthie to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 1st Europ. regt., until further orders, in room of Lieut. Howard; dated 26th Nov. 1826.

July 13. Lieut. Lyons to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 34th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Leycester; dated 15th June.

Lieut. Col. Day (lately prom.) posted to 51st N.I.

Lieut. Col. Jas. Tod removed from 51st N.I. to 2d Europ. regt.

Surg. Pillow&field app. to 65th N.I., and Assist Surg. J. Leslie to 2d bat. artillery, at Dum-Dum.

July 17.—Officiat. Assist. Surg. Logan app. to do duty with the artillery at Dum-Dum; and Officiat. Assist. Surg. McRae with H.M.'s 47th regt. at Berhampore.

Fort William, July 27.—Assist. Surg. H. Cooper to be surgeon, from 12th July 1827, v. Cocke dec.

Lieut. Jas. Croudace, 11th N.I, to have rank of capt. by brevet, from 16th July 1827.

Assist. Surg. E. W. W. Raleigh to be surgeon to Governor-general, from 21st June, v. Cavell dec.

1st-Lieut. T. B. B. Bingley, regt. of Artillery, (having quitted India without permission from Government to that effect) struck off strength of army, from 23d June 1827.

Regt. of Artil. 2d-Lieut. G. Campbell to be 1st-Lieut. from 22d June 1827, v. Bingley struck off.

Head-Quarters, July 20.—Assist. Surg. Bryce directed to join and do duty at depôt at Chinsurah.

July 23.—*Horse Artillery.* Capt. C. Graham removed from 2d troop 2d brig. to 3d troop 2d brig., v. Blake removed from latter to former.

Assist. Surg. Buchanan directed to join and do duty with 2d bat. Artillery.

Lieut. Col. Conn. Penny removed from 33d to 3d N.I., and Lieut. Col. Com. Bowen from 3d to 33d do.

Lieut. R. A. Master, 7th L.C., to act as aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. Shuldham; dated 3d July.

Lieut. and Adj. W. Payne to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 30th N.I., during absence of Lieut. McSherry; dated 3d July.

Surg. G. Angus (lately prom.) posted to 27th N.I.

Assist. Surg. J. S. Sullivan app. to 16th N.I.

Assist. Surg. F. Furnell app. to Sylhet Light Inf. bat.

2d-Lieuts. G. B. Tremenheere and W. H. Graham, of Engineers, directed to join corps of Sappers and Miners.

July 24.—Assist. Surg. Rogers directed to place himself under orders of superintend. surgeon at Kurnaul.

July 25.—8*th L.C.* Lieut. R. W. Hogg to be interp. and qu. mast., v. White resigned.

31*st N.I.* Lieut. A. L. Durie to be adj., v. J. M. Heptinstall prom.

41*st N.I.* Lieut. W. H. Halford to be adj., v. Clerkson dec.

58*th N.I.* Lieut. W. G. J. Robe to be interp. and qu. mast., v. Turner dec.

63*rd N.I.* Lieut. W. Souter to be interp. and qu. mast., v. Delamain on furlough.

Lieut. and Adj. C. H. Wintour, and Lieut. Interp. and Qu. Mast. W. Conway, 53d N.I. allowed to exchange appointments.

Surg. C. Reany app. to 69th N.I.

Assist. Surg. G. G. Brown app. to 66th N.I.

Assist. Surg. Beattie app. to 8th N.I.

Lieut. Col. E. Simons removed from 48th to 58th N.I., and Lieut. Col. J. Alexander, from 58th to 48th do.

July 26.—Lieut. Reilly, corps of Sappers and Miners, to officiate as garrison engineer at Allyghur, as a temporary arrangement; dated 19th June.

July 30.—Lieut. A. M'Murdo to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 33d N.I. during indisposition of Lieut. Riddell; dated 6th July 1827.

July 31.—*Assist. Surg.* Dollard directed to do duty with detachment of 6th bat. Artillery at Dum-Dum.

Assist. Surg. Barber directed to place himself under superintend. surgeon at Agra.

Assist. Surg. Cameron directed to place himself under superintend. surgeon at Cawnpore.

Assist. Surgeons appointed. B. Wilson to 31st N.I.; J. Warrall, to 4th Local Horse; G. Smith to 50th N.I.

Surgeons appointed. C. E. Everest (lately prom.) to 67th N.I.; R. B. Pennington (ditto) to 1st brigade Horse Artil. at Cawnpore; J. Row (ditto) to 8th Extra N.I.; W. Maxwell removed from 8th Extra N.I. to 62d N.I.; H. Cooper (lately prom.) to 63d N.I.

Aug. 2.—Ens. W. C. Hollings removed, at his own request, from 53d, and posted to 51st N.I.

Aug. 8.—Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) T. D'Oyley to act as adj. to detachment of 6th bat. artil. at Dum-Dum, v. Dalzell app. aide-de-camp to Gov. General.

Assist. Surg. B. C. Sully app. to do duty with H.M.'s 59th regt. at Berhampore.

Regt. of Artillery. 1st-Lieut. J. Paton removed from 2d troop 2d brig. horse artil. to 1st comp. 6th bat.; 1st-Lieut. F. Dashwood (adj.) brought on strength of 2d brig., v. Paton; 1st-Lieut. G. Maclean removed from 4th troop 3d brig. to 4th troop 2d brig., v. R. R. Kempe, from latter to former; 2d-Lieut. J. Anderson removed from 1st comp. 3d bat. to 2d troop 2d brig. horse artil.; 2d-Lieut. H. De W. Cockburn removed from 2d comp. 4th bat. to 1st comp. 3d bat.; Capt. W. Curphey removed from 1st comp. 3d bat. to 7th comp. 6th bat.; Capt G. W. Woodroffe removed from 3d comp. 4th bat. to 1st comp. 3d bat.; Capt. F. S. Sotheby removed from 7th comp. 6th bat. to 1st comp. 4th bat.; Lieut. O. Baker removed from 7th comp. 6th bat. to 1st comp. 4th bat.; Lieut. E. R. Watts removed from 1st comp. 4th bat. to 14th comp. 6th bat.; Lieut. G. Campbell (new prom.) posted to 4th troop 3d brig. horse artillery.

Assist. Surg. W. Montgomerie app. to medical charge

charge of detachment of 6th bat. artillery at Dum-Dum.—Assist. Surg. W. Dollard, on being relieved by Mr. Montgomerie, directed to rejoin 5th bat. artillery.

Assist. Surg. T. Clemishaw app. to do duty with 67th N.I.

Assist. Surg. J. O'Dwyer app. to Rungpore Light Infantry.—Officiating Assist. Surg. A. Thomson, when relieved, directed to proceed to presidency.

Assist. Surg. C. S. Grant app. to 4th Extra N.I. at Allahabad.—Officiating Assist. Surg. E. Oliver, when relieved, directed to proceed to presidency.

Aug. 4.—*Bundelcund Prov. Bat.* Lieut. James Hay, 40th N.I., to be adj., v. Robe appointed interp. and qu. mast. of 58th N.I.

Aug. 7.—Assist. Surg. T. Drever removed from 53d to 11th N.I., and directed to join at Kurnaul.

Regt. of Artil. Lieut. W. T. Garrett to be adj. and qu. mast. to 2d bat., v. D'Oyley removed to 6th bat.

Cadet Christie app. to do duty with 2d brig. horse artil. at Dum-Dum.

HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

Head-Quarters. July 14.—Lieut. C. F. Holmes, 20th Foot, to be capt. by brevet in East-Indies only.

Lieut. Ainslie, 4th L.Dr., to be aide-de-camp to Lieut. Gen. Sir T. Bradford, v. Lieut. Col. Rainey who resigns.

Ens. Green to do duty of acting qu. mast. to 38th regt. from 29th June, v. Lieut. Minchin dec.

July 21.—Lieut. John Norman, 54th F., to be capt. by brevet in East-Indies only.

FURLOUGH.

To China.—Aug. 3. Ens. J. G. Ellis, 69th N.I., for 18 months, for health (also to Cape of Good Hope).

HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

To Europe.—July 14. Lieut. Hart, 13th L.Dr., on private affairs.—19. Lieut. Ogilvie, 13th L.Dr., on private affairs.—Lieut. Eyre, 6th F., on private affairs.—Lieut. Kershaw, 13th L.Inf., for health.—Brev. Col. Macbean, 54th F., on private affairs.—Lieut. Warren, 54th F., on private affairs.

To Sea.—July 14. Capt. Cockell, for six months, for health.

LAW.

Supreme Court.

Registration of the Stamp Regulation.—We intimated last month our intention of giving the remainder of the proceedings on this question: their extreme length, however, forbids us from giving them in full. In our last number we inserted a report of the argument of the leading counsel against the registration entire. The junior counsel on the same side trod nearly the same ground of argument: to insert their speeches would, therefore, be superfluous. As the arguments of the opposing counsel seem to have made no impression on the court, it is scarcely necessary to give the speeches of the Advocate General and Mr. Cleland, in support of the regulation, more especially, as the judgments delivered from the Bench afford a lucid summary of the whole. It is worth while, however, to insert the conclusion of the speech of Mr. Dicken (the junior counsel against the registry) as an example of the success with which "political declamation" was avoided in this discussion.

"I have now done, my Lords, and though I have endeavoured to urge no argument that I did not think a strong one, I am aware that I have been scarcely so brief as I might have intended; but I shall not apologize for the length of time I have occupied your Lordships' attention. The case is too important to require it. For myself I may truly say that I felt more than the interest of a mere advocate in this cause, which, without any exaggeration of language, may well be said to be the most important question ever debated in this court—a question in which, and in its results, every inhabitant of Calcutta is most deeply interested. As a British subject, but yet born here, I have felt perhaps even yet more than many of my fellow citizens, because I can more clearly understand the disadvantages to which we are about to be subjected, and much more deeply regret the privileges of which we are all in common deprived. Hitherto, my Lords, we have enjoyed some immunities and some exemptions in comparison with those around us. Those immunities and those privileges, it now seems to be *the labour of this Government to destroy*, and if they succeed in their present object, they will have it in their power at any time to destroy them, and to expel every Englishman, if they wish it, from the precincts of Calcutta. Deprived of many of our rights by parliamentary authority on a supposed necessity, deprived of others by acts of the local government without any necessity at all, we have not even the means of making known our grievances, where as yet they are not understood. Feeling, as I do, these evils, and believing that they will increase, and that there is no adequate check to abuses here, most sincerely should I rejoice to see the day when larger political privileges should be extended to this country. For we are yet, I am sorry to say, *the sport of a Legislation carried on in ignorance of our rights*, which are therefore disregarded. But still, my Lords, we look to you, and to this court instituted as safeguards against the government, for our protection in this case. Exercising as you do political powers, you have a right to be governed by considerations of policy. On such considerations you cannot for a moment hesitate. A power of unlimited taxation is claimed where every consideration of policy, of convenience, and justice points out that there ought to be a limit, and a most guarded limit. It is claimed against us by those whose interests are opposed to our own, and against whose power you were placed here as a check. I most earnestly intreat your Lordships to recollect these things, and if, my Lords, you have for a moment allowed them less than their due influence—if any of you have *rashly*, and

and I must use the word, given utterance to an extra-judicial opinion, unfavourable to our cause, let me implore you for that very reason to watch over your own words with the greater caution. For though you have given it but as an opinion, others may have accepted it as a pledge; and, even if wholly untrammelled by such embarrassments, allow me to remind you that you are still but men, exposed like ourselves to the operation of human infirmities and human prejudices, and there is still a danger lest your self-love should lead you to adhere but with too much tenacity to the judgments you had once formed and pronounced.

"Here, my Lords, for upwards of one hundred years has the British dominion been established, and for the same period has *British* law prevailed. This is not a conquest, but a colony which has risen with us, and grown with our growth, and never since its establishment has it been subjected to such a power as that now claimed, or has such an invasion of the rights of its inhabitants been attempted. And again I intreat you to consider the consequences that may flow from the registry of this act, and the arbitrary powers by which it is to be enforced: no where, my Lords, ought such powers to be more cautiously given, more narrowly watched, more efficiently controlled. The timidity of the natives, their dread of power, and their ignorance of the means of seeking redress, even if effectual redress were not to be sought at the distance of half the globe, will all combine to make the operation of this law here more mischievous, oppressive and injurious *than it could be elsewhere, where the people better understand their rights, and were more bold in maintaining them.*"

July 12.

The judges delivered their judgments this day *seriatim*; the following are copies of the minutes of their judgments, which are inserted, apparently demi-officially, in the *Government Gazette*.

Sir C. Grey.—This is a petition, on the part of several inhabitants of Calcutta, against the registering in this Court of a regulation for the levying of Stamp Duties in Calcutta; which regulation having been previously sanctioned by the Court of Directors and Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, was passed by the Vice-President in Council, first on the 14th December 1826, and again on the 14th of June 1827, and has been published and tendered for registration in the court. Counsel were heard in support of this petition, on the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th of July, 1827. The regulation is founded upon the ninety-eighth, ninety-ninth and hundredth sections of the Act of the 53d Geo. III. c. 155, entitled an Act for continuing in the East-India Company for a further term the possession of the British territories in India, together with certain exclusive privileges; for establishing further regulations for the government of the said territories, and the better administration of justice within the same; and for regulating the trade to, and from the places within the limits of the said Company's charter.

The above-mentioned sections are as follows:—(Here the learned judge read the section referred to, and also the 25th of the same act, prescribing the form of sanction and approbation.) He then continued:

I.

The first question which arises out of these clauses is this: "What was the power which, at the time of passing this Act, in 1813, the Indian Governments had of imposing taxes in any places beyond the limits of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay?"

The East-India Company, before the year 1765, acting under the authority of several Royal Charters and Acts of Parliament, had acquired portions of territory from the native princes of India. In that year the president and council of Fort William, in Bengal, obtained from the Mogul emperor the office of Dewan of the provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa. It is not necessary to enter into any minute consideration of that grant. It cannot now be disputed before any British tribunal, that previous to 1813, by that grant of the emperor, by his subsequent acquiescence, and by the establishment of the existing relations between him and the British Government, the whole sovereign rights and powers over those provinces had been transferred from him. The powers had been long exercised by the British Government: no foreign interference with the revenues had been permitted; and by the same act, upon the construction of which the present argument has arisen, the sovereignty of the British crown was then expressly asserted over the whole territory.

But although there can no longer be any question upon this point, it may be said that it is not, perhaps, yet fully determined for whom, in contemplation of English law, the Company at first took the dewanny, and their other territorial acquisitions, whether for the King, for the British people at large, or for themselves. These questions were agitated in England, and certainly do not appear to have been ever formally determined, otherwise than by the express assertion of the sovereignty of the crown: which, indeed, was always expressly reserved in the royal charters, and if it had not been so expressed, must still have been implied, wherever sovereign powers were acquired by British subjects.

But in 1767 the Parliament, without making any declaration upon any question of right, provided by 7 Geo. III. c. 157. s. 2. that the territorial acquisitions and revenues lately obtained, should remain in possession

session of the Company for a limited time, and the same possession has been continued up to this time, and extended to all new acquisitions made before July 1813, by the following acts:

9 Geo. III. c. 24, s. 2. 13 Geo. III. c. 64, s. 19. 19 Geo. III. c. 61, s. 1. 20 Geo. III. c. 56, ss. 1, 6. 21 Geo. III. c. 65, ss. 5, 8, 39. 24 Geo. III. c. 25, s. 83. 33 Geo. III. c. 52, s. 1. 53 Geo. III. c. 155, s. 1. At the same time that the possession of the Indian territories and revenues has been thus continued in the United Company, provision has been made for the government thereof by several other acts. Of these the 13 Geo. III. c. 63, s. 7, provides, that the whole civil and military government of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and also the ordering, management and government of all the territorial acquisitions and revenues in the kingdoms of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, are vested in the Governor-general and Council, in like manner as the same were before in the president and council. By the 24 Geo. III. c. 25, s. 1. the King was empowered to appoint six commissioners "for the better government and security of the territorial possessions of this kingdom in the East-Indies," and by the 39th clause of the same act it is provided, that whereas complaints have prevailed that divers rajahs, zemindars, polygars, talookdars, and other native landholders within the British territories in India, have been unjustly deprived of, or compelled to abandon and relinquish, their respective lands, jurisdictions, rights, and privileges, or that the tributes, rents, and services required to be by them paid or performed for their respective possessions to the said United Company, are become grievous and oppressive; and whereas the principles of justice, and the honour of this country, require that such complaints should be forthwith inquired into, and fully investigated, and if founded in truth, effectually redressed: be it therefore enacted, that the Court of Directors of the said United Company shall, and they are hereby accordingly required forthwith to take the said matters into their serious consideration, and to adopt, take, and pursue such methods for enquiring into the causes, foundation, and truth of the said complaints, and for obtaining a full and perfect knowledge of the same, and of all circumstances relating thereto, as the said Court of Directors shall think best adapted for that purpose; and thereupon, according to the circumstances of the respective cases of the said rajahs, zemindars, polygars, talookdars, and other native landholders, to give orders and instructions to the several governments and presidencies in India, for effectually redressing, in such manner as shall be consistent with justice and the laws and customs of the country, all injuries and wrongs which the said rajahs, zemindars, polygars, talookdars, and other native landholders, may have sustained unjustly in the manner aforesaid, and for settling and establishing, upon principles of moderation and justice, according to the laws and constitution of India, the permanent rules by which their respective tributes, rents, and services shall be in future rendered and paid to the said United Company, by the said rajahs, zemindars, polygars, talookdars, and other native landholders.

By the 33 Geo. III. c. 52, s. 9, the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India are to superintend, direct, and control all acts and concerns which in any wise relate to or concern the civil or military government or revenues of the territories and acquisitions in the East-Indies, and by the 23d section of the same act, no order of the Directors concerning the government or revenues, after it has received the approbation of the Board of Commissioners, can be varied by the Court of Proprietors; and by s. 24, the whole civil and military government of the presidency of Fort William, and the ordering, management, and government of the territorial acquisitions and revenues, are vested in a Governor-general and three counsellors, subject to such regulations as are provided by Act of Parliament.

By the 53 Geo. III. c. 155, s. 1, it is enacted, the territorial acquisitions and revenues shall remain under the government of the Company for a further term, subject to the rules laid down by Act of Parliament.

It was in obedience to the above-mentioned 39th clause of the act of the 24th Geo. III. c. 25, that those arrangements and regulations were made by the government in this part of India, between 1789 and 1793, which are generally known by the name of "the permanent settlement:" the substance of which was that the jumma, or assessment upon land which was then made, was fixed for ever, and that the existing landholders, and their heirs and lawful successors, should be allowed to hold their estates at such assessment for ever. It scarcely can be necessary to say, that this settlement related to the land tribute alone, and did not affect the power of the sovereign, wherever that power might be lodged, to levy taxes on other property. Even if such had been the intention of those who made the regulation, the compact would have been void. No government can, by any agreement or law, prevent future governments from raising, by new laws, such revenues as are necessary for the well-being of the state; but in this instance the settlement was expressly stated to be a settlement of the land assessment only: the sayer duties, though altered, and separated in collection from the land revenue, were not permanently settled; nor

nor was there any declaration that could prevent the imposition of new taxes on other property than land.

One of the grounds on which the settlement was recommended by the authorities at home was: "an assessment below what the country could bear, was no detriment, in the long run, to the government itself, because the riches of the people were the riches of the state." The Fifth Report of the Select Committee of 1812, says that the abolition of tax on spirituous liquors has not been final, or under any such declaration as should preclude the government at any future time from the option of restoring the collections in question, and Lord Cornwallis, in his minute of 3d February 1790, says of the internal duties: "some may be increased, and others diminished or struck off, according as may be judged advisable; and in a course of time, as commerce and wealth increase, such regulations may be made in the duties on the internal trade, and the foreign imports and exports, as will afford a large addition to the income of the public, whenever its necessities may require it, without discouraging trade or manufactures, or imposing any additional rent on the lands."

In 1797 (I believe) a stamp duty was imposed in the interior, which, with various modifications, has been continued to this time, and the produce in 1821-22 of the Bengal stamp duties was more than fifteen lacks of current rupees. If this statement be accurate, it seems to be reasonably evident, that the Indian governments under the control of the Court of Directors and the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, had, in 1813, a general right and power to levy taxes in the British territories in India; restricted only by the permanent settlement of the land assessment in those parts of India in which it had taken place; by some difficulties which were opposed to the exercise of these powers in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay; and by the common obligation of duty, which ought to prevent every government from requiring any taxes from the subject, except such as are required for the common good of all.

I should not have thought it necessary to enter into this long detail, if the general power to levy taxes in the interior had not been denied by counsel. I am not quite sure that I apprehend rightly the grounds of that denial, but after taking all the pains I could to do so, I suppose them to be, first: that as the power had never been expressly and specifically given by act of Parliament, it still remained inherent in Parliament, and that a new tax could only be imposed by a new act; secondly, that the 25th clause of the 53d Geo. III. c. 155, gave, for the first time, the power of imposing duties of export, import, and transit, and that by expressing those only, it excluded all other duties or taxes.

To the first argument, I apprehend it may be answered, that the words "the whole civil and military government," and the ordering of the revenues, are large enough to include the power of taxation, and that this court has no right to narrow their plain meaning; that if the legislature meant to reserve so important and so obvious a branch of government, they would have done it by express words; that "the possession of the revenues" has been given from twenty years to twenty years to the Company, and this would scarcely be consistent with an implied reservation to Parliament of the right of altering them in the interval; that cotemporaneous usage might be resorted to for the explanation of these acts of Parliament, if there was any doubt to be explained, and a frequent variation might be shewn of the taxes in the Indian provinces by authority of the government; and that the supposition of the parliament having either been ignorant of these acts of the Indian government, in altering the revenues, or of its having meant to reserve the power of taxation without expressing it, becomes quite untenable, when we see that, by another series of enactments, the 20th Geo. III. c. 8, s. 5; 33d Geo. III. c. 50, s. 126; 53d Geo. III. c. 155, s. 65; 54th Geo. III, c. 36, s. 55, all the accounts of the revenue, accurately arranged and minutely subdivided, are directed to be laid annually before Parliament. As for the argument upon the 25th clause of the 53d Geo. III. c. 155, it is founded, as it seems to me, in an entirely erroneous view of the subject. That clause, so far from giving, for the first time, a power of levying particular duties, recognizes a previously existing power, by providing that no new duties shall be imposed, except in a particular way, and the whole and sole object of the clause seems to have been, to prevent any vexatious or capricious interference with the trade, which by the same act was, for the first time, opened between the whole United Kingdom and India.

II.

The next position which was maintained was, that, even if a general power of taxing the provinces be admitted, still the words in the 98th sec. of 53d Geo. III., c. 155, *viz.* "in as full, large, and ample a manner, &c." have relation only to the manner of taxing, and not to the nature of the tax to be imposed, and that we may restrict the meaning of the words, "duties of customs and other taxes," so that they shall include only other taxes *of the same kind*, or (by the reference which is made to the 25th section) only *duties of export, import, and transit.*

Some

Some authorities were cited for the purpose of establishing rules for the construction of dubious acts of Parliament, all of which appear to me to be entirely inapplicable to this case, in which no doubt can be fairly raised as to the meaning of the words. The preamble of the 98th clause declares it to be expedient to raise "duties and taxes" in Calcutta, without stating any limitation as to the sort of duty or tax; the enacting part of the same clause does not only use the terms "duties of customs and other taxes," but adds, "in respect of all goods, wares, merchandizes, commodities, and property whatsoever;" and to put the matter beyond all doubt, goes on to say, "in as full, large, and ample manner as the government may now lawfully impose any duties or taxes on any person whomsoever, or in any place whatsoever."

The reference made at the close of the 98th section to the 25th section has for its object to point out the mode of obtaining the sanction of the authorities at home, and not to explain the nature of the tax; and I really do not understand the argument by which it has been attempted to shew, that "duties of customs and other taxes in respect of all goods, wares, merchandizes, commodities and property whatsoever," in the one section, must mean the same thing as "duties and taxes of export, import, and transit on goods, wares, and merchandizes," in the other. The two sections have perfectly distinct objects. The 25th section subjects to an additional check, in particular cases, a power which had previously existed and been used; the 98th section calls into action, but subject to a similar check, a new power, which it was supposed could not, before that enactment, be legally exercised.

III.

Another objection, and one which I was surprised to hear from those who have opposed this regulation was, that, even if it be legal, this court has no authority to register it.

I am sorry that this gives me an occasion for stating the grounds on which I consider that the registration is necessary, and that without the registration of some regulation for the purpose, no such tax can be enforced in Calcutta.

The imposition of a tax, and the law by which it is to be enforced, are things easily distinguishable from each other; as easily as the judgment from the execution in a suit at law. In the English constitution, the imposition of a tax belongs to the Commons alone, though all branches of the legislature must concur in enforcing it. To borrow words attributed to Lord Chatham: "the taxes are a voluntary gift and grant of the Commons alone. In legislation, the three states of the realm are alike concerned, but the concurrence of the peers and the crown to a tax is only necessary to clothe it with the form of a law."

The two matters being distinct from each other in the view of the English law, they have been kept distinct also in the act of the 53d Geo. III., c. 155; the 98th section provides for the imposition of the tax; the 99th for the law and regulation, by which it is to be enforced; the imposition is to be made by the government, the Board of Commissioners and Court of Directors; the regulation by the Governor-general in council, in the same way as other regulations are made.

In these latter words, however, there is a latent ambiguity, because the fact is, that the government has been used to make regulations in two ways; those for the interior being completed, according to the provisions of the 33d Geo. III. c. 142, s. 8, by registry in the judicial department, and transmission to the Court of Directors, whereas the regulations for Calcutta are registered in this court, under the 13th Geo. III., c. 63, s. 36, and are subject to appeal before the King in council. This ambiguity causes the only difficulty. But surely it could not be meant to leave it to the option of the government to adopt either of the courses, according to its inclination, and as that inclination might vary from time to time. It seems to be a more reasonable meaning, that a tax regulation for the town of Calcutta is to be made in the same manner as other regulations for Calcutta are made.

Again; the 99th section does not require that the previous sanction of the authorities at home shall be obtained for the regulation, as the 98th requires it for the imposition of the tax; so that if registry in this court were not required, this would be a solitary instance, in which the Governor-general in council, by his own authority alone, could make regulations affecting British persons, as a class.

But there is a plainer ground than any of these inferences: the 13th Geo. III. c. 63, s. 36, which prescribes the mode of making regulations for the good order and civil government of the settlement at Fort-William, provides that they shall not be valid, nor of any force or effect, until the same shall be duly registered and published in the Supreme Court. It cannot be contended, that the regulation in question, is not one which relates to the good order and civil government of the town, for it imposes penalties and forfeitures, permits houses to be searched, and gives to certain public officers a new authority to administer oaths, and interferes with some of the proceedings even of this court. Then I ask in what way has the provision in the 13th Geo. III. c. 63, s. 36 been repealed?

repealed? or if it be still amongst the statutes, by what reasonable argument can it be contended, that by the 99th sect. it is meant, that the court shall sustain indictments and informations for offences unknown to the criminal law, and arising only out of the infringement of an unregistered order of council?

The only arguments which I have heard against the necessity of registration are; first, that it must be supposed, that the sanction of the Board of Commissioners and Court of Directors was substituted by registration: but this supposition falls to the ground, if the sanction is required, as I have pointed out, for the imposition of the tax only, and not for the regulation. Secondly, it is said, that all interference of this court in matters of revenue is prohibited by the 21st Geo. III. c. 70. s. 8; but the obvious answer to this is that, that clause had relation only to the then existing state of the revenue, and that it did not contemplate any revenue to be raised within Calcutta, nor upon British persons, for the raising of which no provision was made, except in specific cases, until the enacting in 1818 of the clauses which are now the main subject of our consideration; and those clauses, and the 107th of the same act, having given to this court a new jurisdiction in matters of revenue affecting Calcutta and British persons, have left that portion of the revenue system entirely unaffected by the 21st Geo. III. c. 70, s. 8.

If the regulations for enforcing taxes imposed under the authority of the 98th section of the 53d Geo. III. c. *155*, must be registered in the supreme court, it is plain that previous to registry no information could be filed even for the purpose of recovering the mere amount of the tax itself: because the 100th section, which gives the right to file such informations, and which is a penal clause, gives the right only in case of any breach of any law or regulation: so that a regulation must have been completed, and infringed, before the information will lie.

IV.

The remaining objections which were made on the part of the petitioners applied to the details of the regulation.

It was objected to some of the clauses that they gave a power to the Board of Revenue of imposing daily fines of unlimited amount upon those who should persist in their offence; but this is not so: their power of fining is limited by the amount of the first fine being fixed, and though the commissioners may direct a smaller daily fine to be afterwards levied, they cannot impose a larger.

Again; it was said, that a right of searching the houses of the heirs, executors, or administrators, of the distributors of stamps was given: but it is not the fact that a right of entering the houses is given, but of demanding a search, and imposing a fine, if it be refused: and it will be found that the regulation is, in this respect, much surpassed in severity by enactments in the English statutes, relating to the representatives of the assignees of insolvent debtors, into whose hands the property of the insolvents has come; by others, conferring the right of searching houses for the property of bankrupts; by others, empowering the officers of Excise to break open doors to detect the illicit manufacture of Exciseable articles; and by the law, which would be applicable to the representatives of persons dying with crown property in their hands, such as stamped paper, not yet paid for.

Another clause which was objected to, was that one whereby the members of the board of revenue are empowered to administer oaths, and it was seriously contended, that nothing less than a new act of parliament could confer such an authority. This court acknowledges that the authority must be derived from parliament, but we are of opinion, that when the power was conferred by parliament upon the Governor-general in Council and the court, of making and registering regulations for the good order and civil government of the town, the power was included of providing for the investigation of matters of fact, by taking evidence on oath, before persons to be duly constituted under such regulations.

A further objection was made against the clause by which a penalty is imposed for filing in any court of justice certain unstamped papers.

I have already pointed out that this court has no right to make a question of the expediency of any part of this tax, but only to see that it does not exceed legal bounds, and then to assist in enforcing it by due regulations. The legality of a stamp duty on papers to be used in law proceedings it would be difficult to deny when it has so long subsisted in England. The method of enforcing it by fining those who file unstamped papers, is taken from an act of the Imperial parliament, though applicable only to Ireland; and it seems to me to be less objectionable for Calcutta, than the mode which has been long pursued in England; namely, that of making unstamped papers inadmissible as evidence. I am not, indeed, at present, aware of any less oppressive course by which the duty could be enforced here; and it would have been as well if those who have argued against these penalties had shewn us some better methods by which, with equal efficiency, we might have enforced a tax, which, if it be legal, we are bound by the most solemn obligations of duty to maintain.

For my own part, though I admit that many

many English enactments are quite incapable of application to this country, yet I consider the laws of the country to be my best standard for general purposes, and a guide too valuable to be abandoned before another presents itself.

With a reference to the whole of the objections which have been made, I admit that, according to my view of the matter, the regulation might, in some of its parts, have been amended with advantage; but I do not find any thing which is repugnant to law, nor do I think that it will, in effect, be oppressive to the inhabitants of Calcutta, considering that it must be enforced by proceedings in this court. The decision of the court is, therefore, that the regulation shall be registered.

V.

It remains for me to say a few words upon some matters which are only incidental to this proceeding.

An assertion has been made of the absolute right of the inhabitants of Calcutta to be heard, and heard by means of the advocates of the court, before a regulation can be registered. I am of opinion, that no such right exists. This is not a suit at law, or in equity, but a very peculiar function of the court prescribed by statute, and more of a legislative than a judicial character; and I know of no foundation on which such a right can rest: though there is no doubt that any petitioner would have as strong a claim to be so heard as those have, who are heard at the bar of the houses of parliament, or before the Privy Council. It seems to be necessary to state thus much, because, if a regulation were liable to be invalidated by a refusal to hear counsel against it, we might have a thousand petitions filed, by which the registration might be retarded *ad infinitum*; whilst the circumstances of the country might require the immediate enactment of the law. It is only, however, for the purpose of establishing the right of the court to prescribe and control the mode of hearing these petitions, that I mention the matter at all. In all such cases, the court must be desirous to have as much information as possible: it would be a wrong and capricious exercise of power to preclude a previous discussion of a matter which is subject to appeal; and I know of no channel, through which the court could receive any objections against a regulation, more conveniently or more agreeably to themselves, than through the advocates of the court.

Another question has been made as to the extent to which the court is called upon to enter into the merits of a regulation. I agree, in the main, with an opinion expressed upon this point in a judgment which I have read of Sir Edward West's; namely, that the words of the statute oblige the court to consider the expediency as well as the legality of a regulation. But at the same time, I am satisfied that, in general, we have not the means in this country of obtaining, within any moderate time, the whole information, which would be necessary to come to a satisfactory decision as to the expediency; and that we must, in a great measure, be guided in that respect by the opinion of others, who have greater means and better opportunities. In this case, however, the question is scarcely raised, for we clearly have nothing to do with the expediency of the tax, but only of the regulation by which it is enforced. I am anxious to point this out, lest it should be supposed that I do express any opinion on this occasion, as to the expediency of the tax, or its alleged inequality; I have not the requisite information; nor, if I had, should I be called upon, or entitled, to apply it here for that purpose.

Sir John Franks.—The Chief Justice of this court, Sir Charles Grey, expressed his opinion, that the counsel for the petitioners had not a right to be heard against the registration of the stamp regulation, proposed to be registered, and now before this court; but at the same time declared, he was willing to hear the petitioners' counsel, because of the important subject of the petition. Having carefully considered the question of right, I agree in opinion with Sir Charles Grey; that it does not exist. Whether such a right exist or not, depends upon the 36th section of the statute of 1773, 13th Geo. III. c. 63.

It enacts, that it shall be lawful for the Governor-general and council to make and issue rules, ordinances, and regulations for the good order and civil government of the United Company's settlement at Fort William, and other factories subordinate thereto, as shall be reasonable; such rules not being repugnant to the laws of the realm; and to impose fines and forfeitures for the breach of such rules.

But, nevertheless, the same, or any of them, shall not be valid, until the same shall be registered and published in the supreme court, with the consent and approbation of the said court, which registry shall not be made until the expiration of twenty days after the same shall be published, and a copy thereof affixed in some conspicuous part of the court-house, and from and immediately after such registry, the same shall be valid in law.

The section then makes it lawful for any person in India to appeal therefrom to his majesty in council: so as such appeal, or notice thereof, be lodged within the space of sixty days after the registering and publishing the same.

A right of appeal is given by the words of the 36th section, against the rule and regulation; but it has not expressed any thing

thing as to a petition to the supreme court against the registration. To supply the omission, to give, expressly, a right to be heard against the registration, it has been argued, that a right of appeal implies a right to be heard, and by counsel, against the registration of the rule and regulation. I do not feel the force of this argument; because an appeal against the rule is, by this section, to be lodged within sixty days after the time of registering, but the registration becomes valid twenty days after it has been published. One person may petition (if the claim of right is founded) to be heard against the registration, and never appeal. Another may, after the registration, appeal without having petitioned. And I do not think, I ought to imply a construction, that might promote an inconvenience. But I have not any doubt, that this court at all times would be desirous to hear any petitioner, by his counsel, against the registration of any such rule: it would be a mode likely to suggest legal grounds of consideration to the court upon any such subject.

I come to the objections made to the registration of this regulation.

The counsel for the petitioners have made three objections to the registration of the stamp regulation in question.

1st.—That there is not any authority, of law, to impose a stamp duty in Calcutta.

2d.—Nor any authority of law, to justify the registration of such a rule, as imposes the stamp duty in question, (if admissible,) it being perfect without registration.

3d.—That the rule offered is not proper for registration.

The rule in question contains annexed to it a schedule of the duties to be raised; places the conduct of them under the care of the board of revenue of Calcutta, and contains several clauses that prescribe the duties to be performed by the officers to sell and distribute stamps.

The 6th section of the 9th clause—the 15th and 16th of the 9th—the 3d of the 11th and the 15th clause; are those to which objections have been made.

The clauses are objected to, because they give powers to fine; some arbitrary, some exorbitant; and last because they would give powers to officers of the revenue to administer oaths in that department.

In answer to these objections to the present stamp regulation; it appears to me, that although there is a discretionary power confided to the board of revenue, yet an objection ought not to prevail from that cause; because it is a power whereby they may reduce, but cannot increase the fine to which any distributor may be liable. This will appear by reference to the 6th, 15th, and 16th clauses of the 9th section, by which that discretion has been given the board of revenue.

As to exorbitance, before it shall be pronounced, that these rules admit exorbitant fines, it ought to be considered what the duty of a distributor of stamps is, with respect to the public; and what ought to be the objects of a stamp regulation with respect to that duty.

As a receiver, his duty is to account with the board of revenue upon behalf of the East India Company, and his office makes him answerable for breaches of duty; in a moral point of view, offences against the rules, if he shall not give up sums of money he had received as distributor, or his accounts upon demand. The fines and penalties given by these sections or rules, are sanctions for the performance of both duties.

And in considering of them, I shall shew what has been imposed by the law as a penalty, because of a fraudulent breach of duty, upon persons entrusted in offices; independent of the statutes that give summary jurisdiction for recovering penalties given by revenue law; and shall then refer to some of those laws.

By the statute 7th Edw. VI. c. 1, it is enacted, that if any receiver or accountant shall receive of any person, for the payment of any fees, annuities, pensions, or duties, more than he may lawfully receive, the person so offending shall forfeit to the party grieved 6*s.* 8*d.* for every penny or pennyworth so taken or received—*Stadling v. Morgan, Plow.* 202.

The occasion of passing that statute appears in the case referred to. It means a receiver of the king. The penalty given by that statute amounts to 80 times the amount of the sum fraudulently received.

By the 58 Geo. III. c. 81, distributors of stamps are to verify their accounts upon oath; penalty £40.

The fine by the 6th section (objected to) imposed upon a distributor, who refuses to permit his accounts to be inspected, is 100 rupees, to be daily increased upon daily refusal.

In the one case, the distributor is liable to four times as much, for a single offence, as the other. Obstinate refusal, in the clauses objected to, increases the daily fine.

The 15th section was objected to because it gives the collector a right of search of the house after a refusal; but upon a reference to the section, it does not give such a right; it gives a right to the collector to demand to make search for stores of stamps and accounts of the deceased distributor, from the person administering his effects, and makes the person refusing it subject to a penalty. Such a right may be prevented by compliance upon demand; but it is not unusual to give even such powers by summary laws for

for recovering penalties: thus by the act 1st Geo. IV. c. 74, section 45, an act relating to distilleries in Scotland; if an excise officer shall be refused admittance into a distillery after demand, he shall be liable to two hundred pounds penalty, and if admittance shall not be given, it shall be lawful for the officer refused to enter upon such distillery.

The last clause of the regulation has been objected to, because it gives power to collectors of revenue, and other officers vested with charge of offices for sale of stamps, to administer oaths.

I conceive the Governor-general and council have authority to give such power.

By the 36th section of the statute, 13th Geo. III. c. 63, they have power to make rules and regulations for the good order and government of this presidency, and to impose fines and forfeit for breach of them.

And having had such authority given to them to impose duties and taxes upon Calcutta, as by the 98th section, 53d Geo. III; by the 99th section of that act, they are also empowered to make rules and regulations respecting such duties and taxes. And such power authorizes them, in my judgment, to make rules to enforce payment of such duties as have been imposed by them, by authority of the British parliament. By the 55th Geo. III. c. 81, section 12, the commissioners of stamps, or one or more of them, may administer oaths to carry that act into effect. There are similar provisions in several statutes to enforce payment of penalties. The power to administer oaths is incident to judicial authority, or conferred by act of parliament. In the hearing causes in the superior court, or before justices of peace at sessions, on taking informations, it is incident to their judicial authority. It is not incident to the office as ministerial.

The statute 15th Geo. III. c. 39, provides thus: "Whereas, it is frequently necessary for justices of the peace to administer oaths when penalties are to be levied, or distresses to be made in pursuance of acts of parliament, which they have no power to administer:" it then proceeds to give them power to administer oaths for that purpose.

The authority to administer oaths given by the last section of the regulation objected to, is derived from the same source that authority to administer oaths is given to justices of peace in matters not judicial; that of the legislature.

The inconvenience to the public from delay, waiting the progress of a suit at law or equity, and the cost to the distributor, might be great, if summary means were not given to call collectors of the revenue, in many cases, to account: summary laws have, therefore, been found expedient in such cases.

I come now to the proposition of the learned counsel for the petitioners, that there is not authority, by law, to impose a stamp duty to be paid within Calcutta.

The question upon this part of the present subject depends upon the construction of the statute, 53rd Geo. III. c. 155, section 98. I shall not recur to the cases excited, as to the authority of parliament to enact the 98th and 99th sections of that statute. I find it in its enactment. It is my duty to respect the authority of the legislature, and when an occasion arises, as at present, to construe it according to the best of my judgment.

Counsel for the petitioners state, that, according to a rule of construction of statutes, the intention of the legislature ought to prevail. It is a rule of construction, but there are other rules, one of them (Plow. 108,) is, as in the case of the king *v.* Barchet:—"Such a sense is to be made, upon the whole, as that no clause, sentence, or word, shall prove void, or insignificant, if by any other construction, they may be made useful and pertinent."

Every part of the 98th section is material to shew that the power of taxation thereby given, was intended to be a power to impose taxes upon Calcutta, in as full and ample a manner as the said governors and council could, at the time of its enactment, impose duties and taxes to be raised and levied, or paid, upon any other person or place whatsoever.

This section commences with a preamble, not connected with, or referring to any other of the statute, and recites that "Whereas, it is expedient that the government of the said company established at Fort William, Madras, &c." "should have authority to impose duties and taxes to be imposed within the several towns of Calcutta and Madras, &c. and enacts that it shall be lawful for the Governor-general of Fort William, &c. to impose all such duties of customs and other taxes to be levied and paid within the towns of Calcutta, &c. and upon, and by all persons whatsoever resident or being therein, and upon, and by all merchandises, commodities, and property whatsoever, in any such country or place, in as full, large, and ample a manner as such Governor-general in council (&c.) may now impose any duties or taxes to be levied or paid by any persons whomsoever, or in any place whatsoever, within the authority of the said governments."

It then provides as to the approbation of the Directors and Board of Control, of any rule that shall be made by the Governor-general and council, pursuant to such authority.

Were we to adopt the argument of the counsel for the petitioners, to its extent, we

we should reject the general words in the preamble of this section, and all other words therein, that purport to give a power to the governor and council as extensive as they could exercise elsewhere, and we should confine the power given to the Governor-general in council to levy taxes, to export, import and transit, of goods, as in the 25th section of the 53d Geo. III. c. 155. And we are required by the counsel for the petitioners to confine that power to export, import, and transit of goods, because export, import, and transit of goods are mentioned in the 25th section; but the 98th section has not any connexion with the 25th section. The 25th section was intended so to provide for the protection of persons, who should become traders to the East Indies, by virtue of the provision of the 53rd Geo. III. c. 155, as that they should not, in the course of such trade, be chargeable with any duties likely to affect their commercial intercourse with the Company's territory, of which they should not have public notice.

By the 6th section of that statute, it was made lawful for any of his majesty's subjects, in common with the United Company, to export from any ports of Great Britain and Ireland, to all ports of the Company in the East Indies, subject to the several conditions and regulations prescribed by that statute.

But as his Majesty's subjects who should avail themselves of the privilege of trade given to them by that section, might be liable to pay duties imposed within any of the presidencies in India, of which sufficient public notice had not been given; it was provided by the 25th section of that statute, that no new or additional imposition of any duty or tax upon the export, import or transit of goods, wares, or merchandizes, made by such authority, should be valid until it should have the sanction of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, with the approbation of the Board of Commissioners. The section provides for the mode of expressing that approbation to the government in India.

Duties upon export, import, and transit of goods, were those by which such traders were most likely to be charged, and they are expressly mentioned in the 25th section. But the legislature had a different object enacting the 98th section, its object then was to give a power to impose taxes upon the town of Calcutta, and the other places mentioned in the section as fully as the Governor-general and council, and governors, &c. could have done in any other place within their authority. In the 25th section it, therefore, used particular words, export, import, and transit, and the 98th section gave authority, by general words, to impose taxes.

The intention of the legislature is, as the petitioners' counsel herein stated, a rule by which statutes are to be interpreted, and taking the words of the 98th section, the legislature must have intended that the governor and council could have imposed taxes, lawfully within other places within their authority, besides Calcutta, Madras, &c. mentioned in that section as the places to which the authority thereby given was to extend; and, in fact, it has been shewn by the counsel against the petition, and by the chief justice of this court, that a stamp duty was then payable within the Mofussil.

The statute 54 Geo. III. c. 105, as it appears to me, furnishes some comment upon this part of the case.

It recites that doubts had arisen as to certain duties theretofore imposed by the governors of Fort William, &c. and proceeds to enact, that all duties of customs, and others theretofore made and imposed, as well upon British subjects as foreigners, by authority of said governments within Calcutta, &c., and also upon all persons, whomsoever resident, or being in any country or place within the authority of said governments, and in respect of all goods, wares, and merchandizes whatsoever, and all orders relating to them, and all fines theretofore imposed for non-payment of such duties, shall be valid, as fully as if same were imposed by authority of the statute 53rd Geo. III. c. 155.

This statute shews further, that at the time the act of 1753 was passed, there were various duties and taxes payable in the Mofussil.

The statute does not recite or state the causes of doubt as to these duties and taxes; the duty might have been legal, yet not imposed with due forms, but that statute has made such as had been levied, valid, as if imposed by authority of the 53rd Geo. III., and a stamp tax was, in fact, amongst the taxes in force at that time, without those towns.

I come now to the 3rd head.

The petitioners' counsel argue, that the regulation in question does not require registration.

I do not agree with them. By the 99th section 53rd Geo. III. the governor and council have authority to make laws and regulations, respecting such duties and taxes, and to impose fines, penalties, and forfeitures for non-payment of them, in as full and ample manner as the governor and council may impose any other fines or penalties.

The manner by which the governor and council may impose any other fines or penalties upon any British subjects of Fort William, is by making a rule or regulation to prescribe a duty, and then imposing a fine or penalty for the breach of it, to have such rule or regulation registered

gistered with the approbation of the supreme court, by the authority of the statute 13th Geo. III. c. 63, s. 36.

Such a form as required by that section gives notice to the subject of the law by which he may be bound, gives to it promulgation. And the law by which the British subjects might be bound in this place, should be first promulgated to them.

The 36th section, 13th Geo. III. has provided for the public notification and registration of any rule or regulation, the governor in council might make here to affect the British subject.

The 25th section, 53rd Geo. III. has provided also for the promulgation of rules, by which persons who might trade to India, by virtue of the provisions of that statute might be affected.

The section 99th, 53rd Geo. III. c. 155, enacts, that it shall be lawful for the Governor-general in council to make laws and regulations respecting such duties, (those to be imposed by the 98th section) to impose fines, penalties and forfeitures, for non-payment thereof, in as full a manner as such governor and council may now make laws and regulations, and impose any fines, penalties, or forfeitures whatsoever. But by the 36th section, 13th Geo. III. no regulation, fine, or penalty can be imposed upon British subjects, until it shall be previously registered, according to the form thereby prescribed, with the approbation of this court.

The stamp duty regulation now proposed would affect British subjects, and, therefore, in my judgment, it requires registration.

The power given to the Governor-general and council to make regulations, by the 99th section, 53rd Geo. III. and to impose fines, penalties, &c. in as ample manner as the Governor-general in council may now make regulations and impose fines, refers to a power, by some means, given before. The 13th Geo. III. referred to, section 36, gives them such a power, provided the regulation shall, as thereby directed, be duly registered. The present rule, therefore, also, in my judgment, ought to be registered.

These sections ought to be considered together. They form a part of the same code of laws, and are affirmative statutes, the latter not repealing the former. And it is a rule of law, upon the construction of statutes, "that all which relate to the same subject, must be taken as one system, and constructed consistently: and the practice has been such in cases of bankruptcy, church cases, and other cases.—Rex *v.* Lowale.

It was objected by the petitioners' counsel, that the rule and regulation in question was made in the name of the Vice-president, and not of the Governor-general. But the statute 33d Geo. III. c. 52, has authorised the Vice-president to act with such powers as by the government of Fort St. George and Bombay may be exercised, and the statute 53d Geo. III. c. 155, s. 98, has extended to the governors of the several presidencies the power to impose taxes, as by that statute.

Upon the whole, it appears to me, the stamp regulation in question has been made in terms that admit registration; that it has been made by competent authority; and that this court ought to order it to be registered.

Sir Edward Ryan.—I might, after the clear and luminous judgment which has been pronounced by the learned Chief Justice, content myself with simply expressing my assent to the registry of this stamp regulation; but that I feel, in a matter of such importance, it must be more satisfactory to those who are to be affected by this decision, to know the reasons which have operated on the minds of each of the Judges.

In my own case, I feel it the more incumbent upon me to adopt this course, because, upon some of the questions which have arisen in the course of this discussion, I entertain opinions differing, in some degree, from the other members of the court; these opinions I think it right to explain, although I admit, they do not materially affect the matter at present under our consideration, but rather apply to our future government, in deciding upon the rejection or admission of regulations proposed to us for registry. I am also desirous not to be misunderstood or misrepresented, and as the matter now before the court has excited much interest in this place, and is, (as we are told by the learned counsel), likely to be discussed in various ways at home, it is necessary that I should be cautious, that sentiments and opinions may not be imputed to me, as one of the court, which I have never entertained, and that I may not be supposed to act on reasons or grounds, which, in truth, have no influence in directing my judgment.

Before I enter upon the reasons which have induced me to consent to the registry of this stamp regulation, I think it fit to state my opinion upon the two following questions:—

First,—As to what I conceive is the duty cast upon the court, when called upon by the 36th section of the 13th Geo. III. c. 63, to register rules, ordinances, and regulations, for the good order and civil government of the United Company's settlement at Fort William, made by the Governor-general in council.

Secondly,—As to whether persons, who will be affected by any regulations, have a right to be heard, either by themselves, or counsel,

counsel, prior to such regulations being registered in this court.

As to the first question:—The act of the 13th Geo. III. c. 63. s. 36, provides,

"That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor-general and Council of the said Company's settlement at Fort William, in Bengal, from time to time, to make and issue such rules, ordinances, and regulations, for the good order and civil government of the said United Company's settlement at Fort William aforesaid, and other factories and places subordinate, or to be subordinate thereto, as shall be deemed just and reasonable, (such rules, ordinances, and regulations not being repugnant to the laws of the realm,) and to set, impose, and inflict, and levy reasonable fines and forfeitures for the breach or non-observance of such rules, ordinances, and regulations; but, nevertheless, the same or any of them shall not be valid, or of any force or effect, until the same shall be duly registered and published in the said Supreme Court of Judicature, which shall be, by the new charter established, with the consent and approbation of the said Court, which registry shall not be made until the expiration of twenty days after the same shall be openly published, and a copy thereof affixed in some conspicuous part of the Court-house, or place where the said Supreme Court shall be held; and from and immediately after such registry as aforesaid, the same shall be good and valid in law; but, nevertheless, it shall be lawful for any person or persons in India to appeal therefrom to his Majesty, his heirs or successors, in council, who are hereby empowered, if they think fit, to set aside and repeal any such rules, ordinances, and regulations, so as such appeal or notice thereof be lodged in the New Court of Judicature, within the space of sixty days after the time of the registering and publishing the same; and it shall be lawful for any person or persons in England to appeal therefrom in like manner, within sixty days after the publishing the same in England; and it is hereby directed and required, that a copy of all such rules, ordinances, and regulations, from time to time, as the same shall be so received, shall be affixed in some conspicuous and public place in the India House, there to remain and be resorted to as occasion shall require; yet, nevertheless, such appeal shall not obstruct, impede, or hinder the immediate execution of any rule, ordinance, or regulation, so made and registered as aforesaid, until the same shall appear to have been set aside or repealed, upon the hearing and determination of such appeal."

The plain meaning of the commencement of this section is, that all rules, ordinances, and regulations, made by the Governor-general and Council, are to be just and reasonable, and not repugnant to the laws of the realm; but, "nevertheless," that is, though just and reasonable, and not repugnant to the laws of the land, they are not to be of any force or effect until registered in this court with its "consent and approbation." What other reasonable construction can be put on the words "consent and approbation," than that that this court, in respect of all regulations proposed to it for registry, has legislative as well as judicial functions to perform, and that it has full power to reject any regulations, though they be not repugnant to the laws of the realm, if in its judgment such regulations are upon the whole inexpedient? Such I conceive to be the power intended to be vested in this court by this act of parliament, in which words so comprehensive as "consent and approbation" have been used: and however inconvenient, in my own view, I may think the union of the judicial and legislative character to be, and however painful and burthensome the duty cast upon the court, still I am not able, after the best consideration I can give the subject, to come to any other conclusion. I am the more confirmed in this view, when I consider that the same construction has been put on this section by the East India Company, as is apparent from all the proceedings in the appeal of Mr. Buckingham to the King in council, against a regulation registered in this court.

I cannot, after arriving at the conclusion that we have the full power of entering into the consideration of the question of expediency, see how this court can properly discharge its duty otherwise than by considering the expediency as well as the legality of every regulation proposed for registry. I know how incompetent a tribunal this is for both the discussion and decision of a variety of questions which may be thus subjected to its consideration. That this court is ill calculated for some of the functions it has to perform, may be a forcible argument in favour of a change in its constitution; yet while the power remains, I think the court has not the option of electing to perform a part only of the duty which has been cast upon it. I would further observe, that although I think the duty cast upon the Judges burthensome and painful, I wish not to be understood as expressing an opinion, that the Governor-general and Council should have vested in them the sole power of passing regulations for the good order and civil government of this place, without some review of their proceedings; nor that cases might not arise within this presidency, where the rejection of regulations, on the grounds of inexpediency, would not be a duty as simple as if the objection had been merely of a nature strictly legal.

The next preliminary question is, as to the right of parties to be heard against the registry of any regulation.

Now, it appears by the section of the act which I have already cited, that the registry of regulations cannot be made, although the court consents and approves of the same, "until the expiration of twenty days after the same shall be openly published, and a copy thereof affixed in some conspicuous part of the court-house or place where the Supreme Court shall be held." What I would ask, is the extent and meaning of these words? they cannot be intended for the purpose of allowing the court time to deliberate upon the regulations proposed to be registered; for if this part of the section was omitted altogether, the court would have exactly the same power as it now possesses; namely, to postpone the registry to any period it may think necessary for deliberation, there being no limited time in which the court must reject or assent to the registry. On the

the other hand, although the court does at once assent and approve, the registry cannot take place until the twenty days expire. These words cannot therefore be considered in this sense, as applicable to the court. If these words cannot be construed as intending to give the court time to deliberate; was it the intention of the legislature, that this delay in the registry should take place, in order that the public might be informed, of what the court was about to pass into a law? Now it is usual to promulgate laws after they are passed, that all may be informed of their duties and liabilities; but it is not usual to proclaim what is about to be formed into a law. I cannot therefore think the object was merely to inform the public of what the court was about to do, unless it was also the intention of the legislature, to give those who were so informed, an opportunity of stating their objections to what was proposed to be carried into a law. I am the more confirmed in this view, when I consider that there is a power of appeal from the decision of this court to the King in Council, before which tribunal, I conceive, the parties appealing would have a right to be heard; and if this be so, it seems inconsistent and contradictory to say, that the parties cannot be heard before the inferior tribunal, whose decision is appealed against, although they may claim to be heard before the superior. As far as usage has any effect in explaining the meaning of this section, the view that I have taken appears to be correct, it having been the uniform practice of this court since its institution, to hear counsel when applying for that purpose, against any regulation proposed to be registered; and it having been also expressly decided in this place; as we are informed by one learned judge, that the public had a right to be heard. Upon these grounds I think that the parties affected by any regulation, have a right to be heard against its registry; but I think that this is a right subject to limitation and control. It is not contended at the bar, that every individual affected by the regulation has a right to appear, either by his counsel or by himself, to state his own particular views and objections; it is only contended, that the public collectively have a right to be heard, it resting entirely with the court to determine the time and mode in which they will hear their objections, as well as the number of persons to be heard.

I now come to the questions more immediately before us. The Advocate-general applies to this court to register a regulation, for raising and levying stamp duties within the town of Calcutta, in order that penalties contained in such regulation may be enforced in this court. A petition is presented, and the petitioners are heard by counsel against the registry; all the objections urged appear to me to arise out of the construction that is to be put on the 98th and 99th sections of the 53d Geo. III., c. 155.

The 98th section is as follows. (Here the learned judge read the section.)

This section, it is stated by Mr. Advocate-general, empowered the Vice-president, under and with the sanction of the Court of Directors, and with the approbation of the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India, to impose a stamp duty within the town of Calcutta, and that the *imposition* of the tax was complete and perfect, without the sanction of this court. But that, under the 99th section, which empowered the Governor-general in council to impose fines, &c. for the non-payment of the duties, &c. to be levied, it was expedient, as doubts had arisen, to have the regulation imposing such fines, &c. registered in this court.

The petitioners object to this court registering a regulation for the enforcement of fines, &c., for the non-payment of a tax, which they contend there was no authority to impose.

They also contend, that even if the court should be of opinion that there was sufficient authority to impose this tax, yet that the regulation for carrying it into effect is illegal, and inexpedient. Such are the general grounds of objection.

Now whether this tax has been legally *imposed*, depends entirely on the construction that is to be put on the 98th section of the 53d Geo. III. c. 155. I should say, had not doubts apparently arisen upon the minds of those whose judgment and learning I respect, that a more clear, and intelligible section of an act of parliament I never read, and I must confess, from the first time that I saw this section down to the present, I never have for a single moment doubted of the construction that was to be put upon it, further than a diffidence I could not help feeling, when what appeared so clear to my understanding was not so to that of others. The preamble recites, Whereas it is expedient that the government of the said Company established at Fort William, &c. should have authority to impose *duties and taxes*, to be levied within the several towns of Calcutta, &c. Stop here, and apply the common rule of construction, that "the preamble is a good means for collecting the intent," (Com. Dig. Parliament, R. II.), which applies with greater force where it is affixed to a particular section. Can words be more general than "*authority to impose duties and taxes?*" either word is sufficiently comprehensive to include within it the present tax. Duties on vellum, &c. are the words of the stamp act of 5 and 6, W. and M. c. 21. Then follows the enacting part of the section, containing the words to impose all such duties

duties of customs, *and other taxes*, but even as if to guard against the possibility of a case like the present, that plain words were not to be construed according to their obvious meaning, nor according to the intent pointed out in the preamble, the statute goes on: "be it therefore enacted, that it shall and may be lawful to and for the Governor-general in council of Fort William in Bengal, and to and for the Governor in council of Madras, and to and for the Governors in council of Bombay and Prince of Wales' Island, within the respective presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George, Bombay, and Prince of Wales' Island, to impose all such duties of customs and other taxes to be levied, raised, and paid within the said towns of Calcutta, Madras, the said town and island of Bombay, and Prince of Wales' Island, and *upon and by all persons whomsoever*, resident or being therein respectively, and in respect of all goods, wares, merchandizes, commodities, and *property whatsoever* also being therein respectively; and also upon and by all persons whomsoever, whether British born or foreigners resident or being in any country or place within the authority of the said governments respectively, and in respect of all goods, wares, merchandizes, commodities and property whatsoever being in any such country or place, in as full, large and ample manner as such Governor-general in council, or Governors in council respectively, may now lawfully impose any duties or taxes to be levied, raised, or paid, upon or by any persons whomsoever, or in any place whatsoever, within the authority of the said governments respectively."

Now, what taxes might the Governor-general in council impose at the time of passing the 53d of Geo. III.? If the Governor-general in council might, at the time of passing this act, impose any duties or taxes upon any person or in any place, excepting the town of Calcutta, &c., what other meaning can be given to the words of the act than that the legislature meant to take away the excepted case, and to give the same powers of taxation in Calcutta as in the mofussil? requiring, however, that this power of taxation should never be exercised unless sanctioned by the Court of Directors and the Board of Commissioners.

The petitioners have, in order to obviate such an interpretation of this part of the statute, contended that, at the time it was passed, the Governor-general in council had no power to impose any duties or taxes upon any person whomsoever, or in any place whatsoever.

The court have already expressed its decided opinion, that the Governor in council had full power to impose any duties or taxes in the presidencies of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, at the time of passing the 53d Geo. III., with the exceptions only which are recited in the preamble of this section. The origin of this power, and its continuation down to the present, has, I think, been accurately traced by Mr. Advocate-general, and I wish to state, that I entirely concur with the learned Chief Justice in the view which he has taken of this question; and the reasons and grounds which he has assigned, in support of that view, are to my mind so satisfactory and conclusive, that I think it unnecessary to occupy the time of the court by any useless repetition of them. The Governor-general in council having then, in the opinion of this court, at the time of passing the 53d of Geo. III., power to impose taxes of any description in the mofussil, and having prior to the statute exercised that power in a variety of instances, the exercise of which power has been constantly recognized by Parliament, as the learned Chief Justice has so clearly pointed out; what other construction is it possible to put on this section, than that the legislature intended to give the same power of taxation in the town of Calcutta? I am aware that one of the learned counsel for the petitioners ingeniously endeavoured to get rid of this construction, by construing the words "*in as full, large, and ample manner*," to apply to the *mode* of collection, not to the *imposition* of the tax; and contended that the meaning of this section was, that the Governor-general in council had power to levy and collect all duties of customs and *other taxes* (meaning taxes *ejusdem generis*), in Calcutta, in as large and ample a manner as the Governor-general in council might now levy and collect any duties or taxes in the mofussil. This mode of construction, if correct, would not be affected by showing, that the Company had the most extensive power of taxation in the mofussil; but I cannot for a moment think, that the words will bear this interpretation, so contrary to their plain and obvious meaning. I am therefore clearly of opinion, that this tax has been legally imposed.

With the expediency or inexpediency of such a tax, the court has nothing whatever to do; fortunately, as I think, that question has in the present instance been withdrawn from its consideration, and I beg to be understood as expressing no opinion whatever on the expediency or inexpediency of the measure itself.

The only questions that remain for consideration, after being satisfied that the tax is legally imposed, are, whether the regulation for carrying it into effect is either repugnant to the laws of the realm, or upon the whole, so inexpedient, that this court, in the exercise of a sound discretion, ought to refuse to register it?

But before I enter more particularly into the consideration of the regulation itself, I would make one or two observations on the 99th section of the 53d Geo. III., c. 155: the words are, "that it shall and may be lawful for such Governor-general in council, and Governors in council, respectively, to make laws and regulations respecting such duties and taxes, and to impose fines, penalties, and forfeitures for the non-payment of such duties and taxes, or for the breach of such laws or regulations, in as full and ample manner as such Governor-general in council, or governors in council, respectively, may now lawfully make any other laws or regulations, or impose any other fines, penalties, or forfeitures whatsoever."

The 98th section empowered the Governor-general in Council, in manner therein described, to impose this tax; but it is the section I have just cited that provides for the carrying the imposition of the tax into effect, and that is by making laws and regulations in as full and ample manner as such Governor-general in Council may now lawfully make any other laws or regulations, or impose any other fines, penalties or forfeitures; it does not go on to say *upon any person whomsoever, or in any place whatsoever*, which words, if contained in this section would, according to the construction which has been put upon them in the 98th section, have given the Governor-general in Council the same power of imposing fines and penalties in Calcutta, as he now possesses in the Mofussil; but there is no extension of this kind. What power then did the Governor-general possess of making regulations and imposing fines affecting persons, within the town of Calcutta, at the time this statute passed? for that power, and that only, is given to the Governor-general in Council. It is obvious, that all regulations in any way affecting the inhabitants of Calcutta, must at the time the statute passed have been registered in this Court. I have therefore no doubt of the necessity of registering this regulation before any penalties or forfeitures of any kind can be enforced; and construing the 100th section, in conjunction with the two preceding sections, I am clearly of opinion, that no information can be sustained in this Court, but for penalties and forfeitures, the imposition of which had been authorized by regulations duly registered.

Being then of opinion, that the imposition of this tax is lawful, and that any regulation for the enforcement of the tax must be registered, the only remaining question is, whether the present regulation is such as the Court will, either on the grounds of illegality or inexpediency, reject.

It was stated by the learned Chief Justice, when this part of the subject was under discussion at the bar, that he for one would not reject a regulation like the present, because there were technical informalities, or because the language was not of the most precise and definite nature. I expressed my concurrence in that opinion, but at the same time, gave as one of my reasons, what on reflection I find to be incorrect, and in which I think I ought to put myself right; I stated, that the time it would take to correct any such informalities, if rejected, was a ground with me for not giving them the same attention, as if the regulation had only to be referred back for correction to the Vice-president in council here, forgetting that it was not necessary to send this regulation home. I have been informed, that it is the opinion of the government of this place, that they have not authority to propose this regulation for registry in any other form; and that they cannot, without the assent of the Court of Directors and Board of Commissioners, alter any part. Practically, therefore, that would take place, which I have anticipated, if this regulation was rejected: but I think the Court can only look at this as what indeed it purports to be, the regulation of the Vice-president in Council here, and as such may be returned for alteration without the inconvenience I had anticipated.

As to the powers which the government may conceive they possess on this subject, I think this Court can have nothing to do. As far as we are concerned, we can only look at it as a regulation passed here. I wish, therefore, to be understood as dismissing from my mind any allowance I might otherwise be disposed to make for informalities or want of technicality in the language, which I still think, supposing it to have been necessary for the regulation to have been sent home, I was quite at liberty to entertain on the general ground of expediency.

Upon the best consideration I have been able to give this subject, I think none of the provisions for enforcing the tax are illegal; but on the contrary, that if such a tax is to exist, the provisions are, upon the whole, expedient for carrying it into effect.

In the consideration of their legality and expediency, I have directed my attention to the provisions of the different acts of parliament, for the imposition of stamp duties in England and Ireland, thinking that, if I found the provisions of this stamp regulation according with what had already received the approbation of the legislature, that I should fairly presume such provisions to be legal and expedient, unless some exceptions and distinction were presented to me peculiar to this country, so as to take such provisions out of the general rule. In those instances, where I could find no provisions of a similar nature in the British acts of parliament, I have considered whether the provisions were legal

legal as well as expedient, and I wish to be understood as not adopting in these cases, as a test of their legality or expediency, that provisions of a similar nature may be found in British acts of parliament relating to different subjects, such as the excise and revenue laws.

I think that, if in this country, where a stamp tax is imposed for the first time, it could be shewn, that a regulation for the enforcement of such tax contained provisions and enactments more severe than any of the British acts of parliament relating to the same subject, from the time of 4 and 5 W. and M. down to the 55 of Geo. III.; such would be a ground for me at least to object to its registry.

I will now proceed to consider those parts of the regulation that have been objected to.

Section 9th, paragraphs six and fifteen, and the latter part of paragraph sixteen, were objected to on nearly the same grounds, namely, as to the uncertainty of the daily fine to be imposed, and that it was left to the discretion of the Board of Revenue to impose such daily fine as they might think fit. The true answer to this objection is the one suggested at the time by the learned Chief Justice, that although the Board of Revenue may direct the fine which is to be imposed, (which I think is the true construction of these paragraphs, though at the time of the discussion I entertained a different opinion) yet, that the maximum of the fine is limited, by all rules of construction in penal statutes, to the sum mentioned as the forfeit for the first commission of the offence; and that, although the Board of Revenue may in their discretion impose a smaller fine, they cannot impose a greater.

I would further observe as to paragraphs six and fifteen, that the fine there to be imposed is on a vender or distributor of stamps; a person who, for the sake of profit, voluntarily subjects himself to the penalties imposed in case of non-compliance with the regulation.

Paragraph sixteen was also objected to, as subjecting the heir or personal representative to fines and penalties, excessive of themselves, and for which there was no precedent in any acts of parliament relating to stamp duties. There is certainly, as far as I can discover, no precedent for this provision in any English or Irish acts of parliament; but, although I at first entertained some doubts on this paragraph, I do not, upon consideration, think it either illegal or inexpedient, but that in truth, the heir or personal representative is with this provision placed in a more secure situation than persons standing in the same relation to a vender or distributor of stamps in England; for there, be it remembered, the vender or distributor is, from the time of entering into his office, a debtor to the Crown, and all the effects of the heir or personal representative may be swept away by force of an extent for debts due to the Crown, *contracted at any period after his acceptance of the office.* Now, here it should be observed, that by the first part of this paragraph and by the previous sections, the collector, prior to demanding search, has before him facts on which to presume that stamped paper or other documents are in the possession of the representative of the deceased vender or distributor. He is not empowered to enter absolutely the house and search; but only to demand to search, which on refusal, subjects the party to a fine. There is no power to enter into the house and search without the consent of the representative. Whereas the sheriff, in executing a writ of extent, may, after signifying the cause of his coming, and requesting to have the doors opened, upon refusal, break into the party's house, and either arrest him or take his goods.

The provisions of section 11, paragraph 1, are similar to the provisions of the 48th Geo. III. c. 149, s. 11, the 54th Geo. III. c. 118, s. 5, the 55th Geo. III. c. 100, s. 15, and c. 184, s. 11, and upon the principle I have already laid down, I consider them on that account as neither illegal nor inexpedient.

As to section 11, paragraph 9, I think the penalty not uncertain, because the proper stamp can be ascertained by reference to the schedule, and the excess over the stamp used, being multiplied by five, ten, or twenty, as the case may be, fixes the amount of the fine.

Section 12, will be found to be similar to the 48th Geo. III. c. 149, s. 28, the 52 Geo. III. c. 126, s. 32, and the 55th Geo. III. c. 81, s. 38.

Section 15, the last in the regulation, was objected to, principally because it was contended that the Court had no power of authorizing the persons therein mentioned, to administer an oath. Much stress was laid on this objection by counsel, but to me it appears a decisive answer to say, that Parliament has delegated to the Governor general in Council, the power of making rules and regulations for the good order and civil government of this place, which are, in the present instance, effective, upon being registered in this Court. If it has delegated this power, surely it must attach to it as an incident all that may be necessary to carry such regulations into effect; and what so usual and necessary as the investigation of matters of fact upon oath? to say, as has been argued, that this provision in the stamp regulation is contrary to law, because every oath must be warranted "*by act of parliament or by the common law, time out of mind,*" is no objection to the present regulation; because I answer that if the warrant of Parliament is necessary, that such warrant exists in the present

present case, they having delegated to the Governor-general in Council and this Court legislative powers.

I have stated the reasons which have induced me to consent to the registry of this stamp regulation; and it is a satisfaction to me to know, that there is another tribunal by which my judgment, if erroneous, may be corrected.

The following introductory remarks are prefixed to the judgments in the *Government Gazette* of July 30; they have produced some angry feelings amongst the opposers of the tax:—

"The judgments of the bench upon the lately agitated question of the stamp regulation will put our readers in possession of the whole course of argument set up on this occasion, and save them the trouble of toiling through much tedious and irrelevant discussion. A brief summary of the chief points in dispute, as derived from the decisions themselves, may perhaps not be an unacceptable introduction to the following columns, the extent of which has prevented their earlier publication, and leaves us no room for any other insertions. We should recommend, however, the perusal of the originals to those who take any interest in seeing how ingenious and laborious sophistry shrinks into nothing before legal profundity and common sense.

"The arguments against the stamp regulation, urged by the Counsel retained against the registry, resolved themselves into three heads: the denial of any authority in the government to levy duties in Calcutta, except such as were of a purely commercial nature; the absence of any necessity for registering the regulation at all; and its unfitness for regulation on account of the penalties it imposes and powers it confers.

"On the renewal of the charter, authority was duly given to all the local governments to impose upon all persons resident at the several presidencies, duties of customs and 'other taxes,' in as ample a manner as they had before been lawfully imposed. To this it was replied, that the words 'other taxes,' referred only to custom or transit duties, or their like, and that all duties previously imposed in India were illegal. The bench unanimously decided against such a perversion of language and facts, and vindicated, what no one ever before questioned, the acknowledged exercise of the sovereign power in India by the Company, and the literal import of the words employed. What, indeed, would an Emperor of Delhi, even Akhber himself, have said, had any of his Jesuit friends attempted to subtilise away his sovereign rights; and what would the ghost of Lindley Murray say to those who argue that 'other' means 'similar' or 'same?'

"With respect to the Registration, it was urged that the sanction of the Board of Control and Court of Directors having been previously obtained, the registration was unnecessary; and we must confess, that this seems to be a correct view of the case; but an important distinction was drawn by the Chief Justice between the imposing and enforcing the tax. The concurrence of the home authorities justifies the enactment, but the registration is necessary, before the supreme court can receive any motion relating to the enforcement of its provisions. The two other judges considered also the registration indispensable under various acts of parliament.

"With respect to the third objection, the bench concurred in thinking the provisions for enforcing the regulation no more than were required by its purport, less severe than analagous conditions frequent at home, and fully warranted by authority already given to the governments of India.

"With respect to every thing essential to the enforcement of the regulation, the judges of the supreme court have entertained and expressed but one opinion, and we may be satisfied that the ostensible grounds of the opposition to this act were wholly unfounded and untenable. On the right to be heard by counsel, against the registering of the regulations of this government, the learned judges differed; Sir Charles Grey and Sir John Franks denying its existence, whilst Sir Edward Ryan inferred, that the right to appeal to a higher tribunal, the King in Council, which is granted against all proposed regulations, involved the right to be heard before the inferior court. The bench, however, agreed as to the advantage of permitting regulations to be discussed before registration. The Chief Justice and Sir Edward Ryan, also concurred in holding, that the court is bound by the words of the statute to consider the *expediency* as well as the *legality* of a regulation. Sir J. Franks did not advert to the subject, and the question of expediency in this case was, in fact, not before court. The extent to which such a power is vested in the supreme judicature of the country, is a subject that has probably, before now, become matter of consideration at home, in consequence of the opinions promulgated at Bombay. The objections to its exercise, as far as regards the supreme court alone, are well stated by the Chief Justice, but is also a manifest, and might easily be a mischievous inconvenience, to have two legislative bodies, subjecting the determinations of the supreme administration to the revision and possible subversion of that, which, in the general government of the country, is a subordinate authority."

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRACAS ON THE RACE COURSE.

The last Calcutta papers speak of a fracas, which took place on the race course, on Sunday, 22d July, and which, it is stated, "has produced a considerable sensation amongst the community." We have no room for a tenth part of what is written upon the subject in the different papers; the facts are shortly these. It appears that a Lieutenant M'Donnell, formerly commander of a vessel belonging to Calcutta, was a passenger on board the H. C. ship *Vansittart*, outward bound, and that in consequence of some difference with Capt. Dalrymple, the commander of that vessel, Mr. M'Donnell and Mr. David Woodburn, a surgeon on the Bengal establishment, were excluded from the cuddy. Mr. M'Donnell declared he would appeal to the law for redress, and it is stated he did so on coming to Calcutta. Capt. Dalrymple also made a representation to the local government of the circumstances of the case, with reference to Mr. Woodburn, who was amenable to the government. Mr. M'Donnell afterwards claimed personal satisfaction from Capt. Dalrymple, which the latter declined giving him; in consequence of which, Mr. M'Donnell, accompanied by a friend, (Mr. Sutherland,) on the Sunday evening, took an opportunity of insulting Capt. Dalrymple on the race course, which is the promenade where the inhabitants of Calcutta take the air. In his information and deposition at the police office, Capt. Dalrymple swears that "as he was riding on the course, a buggy came up behind him with Mr. M'Donnell and Mr. Sutherland in it; the former called out, the moment he was in hearing, 'Dalrymple, you are a coward and a bully,' or words to that effect: Capt. Dalrymple replied, 'you dare not stop and tell me so.' They stopped, and he urged his horse close to the buggy, upon which M'Donnell repeated the above expression, and drawing a horse-whip from under him, struck at him, (Capt. Dalrymple,) who got off his horse and defended himself: several blows were interchanged, and they were separated by gentlemen on the spot." Mr. M'Donnell and Mr. Sutherland were bound over to keep the peace towards Capt. Dalrymple.

It is worthy of remark, that the friend of Mr. M'Donnell, Mr. Sutherland, (the *ci-devant* Editor of the *Calcutta Chronicle*) is now the conductor of, or is connected with, the *Bengal Hurkaru*, the only paper which advocated the part of Mr. M'Donnell in this affair. The fact, however, of its conductor being one of the parties, and therefore directly interested in the question, was concealed by the *Hurkaru* till the fact was promulgated in the *John Bull*, which paper adds to the allegations of Capt. Dalrymple, that, during the fracas, whilst Mr. M'Donnell was insulting Capt. Dalrymple, Mr. Sutherland called out to the latter, "You deserve it all, sir; you deserve it all!" It is clear, that a person who had so mixed himself with the transactions was unfit to pass a judgment upon the conduct of the parties; and that at all events, the fact should not have been suppressed.

It is proper to state, that Mr. Sutherland has declared that "Capt. Dalrymple has sworn (in his affidavit) that which is not true;" and that Lieut. M'Donnell has stated that Capt. Dalrymple was the first to use his whip on the occasion referred to.

Besides the assault on the race-course; a place (to use the words of the *India Gazette*,) "where the presence of the ladies ought to have prevented the slightest approach to indecorum and violence, as much as it does in the drawing-room," Mr. M'Donnell is accused of being the author of a placard highly injurious to Capt. D.

Previous to this affair, Capt. Dalrymple had been called to account by Dr. Woodburn, who, about a fortnight after his arrival at Calcutta, which was early in June, deputed Mr. Nisbet of the civil service to wait upon Capt. Dalrymple, not with a hostile message, it would appear, but to intimate a wish that the affair should be brought to a *crisis*, and that he looked for satisfaction "if the affair was not taken notice of by government." Mr. Nisbet, after his interview with Capt. Dalrymple, seems to have intimated to Dr. Woodburn the propriety of waiting the issue of the proceedings before the government; but on the 10th July, Dr. Woodburn sent a challenge to Capt. Dalrymple, in a note left with the captain's durwan, wherein Dr. Woodburn states:—"I have good reason to think that government considers your complaint against me as groundless, or worse." This note Capt. Dalrymple forwarded to the government. Dr. Woodburn, in consequence of this implied refusal to meet him, insulted Capt. Dalrymple publicly on the course on the 15th July, upon which, Capt. Dalrymple called him out. They met, the next morning, at five o'clock; Capt. Dalrymple was attended by Capt. Hackman, and Dr. Woodburn by Mr. Deane, of the civil service. After the first fire, Mr. Barwell, the magistrate, appeared on the ground, and stopped further proceedings. Mr. Deane, however, declared to Capt. Dalrymple's second that Dr. Woodburn was not satisfied, and inquired what was further to be done? Capt. Hackman replied, that if any thing further was to take place, Mr. Deane should hear from him that day. In the course of that day Capt. Hackman (on the above remark and inquiry being repeated by Mr. Deane) declared

clared that, in his opinion, Capt. Dalrymple had had ample satisfaction for the insult offered him. Here the matter dropped, or rather should have dropped, for, after the affair of Mr. M'Donnell, it was revived by the publication of some statements on the subject, and by comments in the newspapers upon those statements.

We have condensed into a small compass the facts of these transactions, which are the subject of copious disquisitions in the several papers, and we have endeavoured to represent those facts accurately and impartially.

UNITARIANISM.

On Sunday last a meeting of the Unitarians of Calcutta, we understand, took place in a room taken for the purpose of public worship, until the building of the chapel should be finished. The Rev. Mr. Adam performed the service before a respectable and numerous congregation, and delivered a very sensible and energetic discourse on the duties of religious worship and instruction.—*India Gaz., Aug.* 9.

STATUE AND CENOTAPH TO THE LATE MARQUESS OF HASTINGS.

At a meeting of the Committee for erecting a statue and cenotaph to the late Lord Hastings, held at the Town-Hall, July 18, it was resolved that application should be made to government for a suitable piece of ground in some public and conspicuous situation, on which to erect the proposed building; and also that subscriptions be solicited from Europeans and natives in the mofussil.

ENTERTAINMENT AT FUTEHGURH.

On the 23d July, a splendid entertainment was given by the Nawaub Moontizum Ood Dowlah Hukeem Mhaindee Aly Khan, to Sir Edward and Lady Colebrooke, on the occasion of their passage through Futehgurh to Delhi, after an absence of nearly five years. The company assembled in the magnificent suite of apartments lately fitted up by the Nawaub with a degree of splendour unrivalled in the Western Provinces, and perhaps in any Court in India: and at half-past 8, the banquet was announced by the appropriate national air from the band of the 2d Extra Regiment N. I. About sixty persons sat down to a table covered with every luxury of the season; at which the hospitable lord of the palace, supported by Mr. Newnham, presided with that success which will always we trust attend on the union of the most refined Asiatic politeness with the most perfect English urbanity. It would not be easy to describe all the fascinations of the evening. After a repast, which was exhilarated by a liberal exhibition of the rarest produce of the vineyards of Champaigne and Bourdeaux, a brilliant display of fireworks called the ladies from the festive board. The pyrotechnic talents of Furkhabaud have long been distinguished; but it must be owned that the "artistes" on this occasion appeared determined to out-do those even of Vauxhall, or the Jardin de Tivoli. The area in front of the mansion was one blaze of light; but alas! there were eyes which looked on the scene, whose powers were to be rivalled by no evanescent coruscations of sulphur and saltpetre; and the unfortunate *pyrotechnicians* of Futehgurh, after vainly attempting to mask the battery within, by involving all without in fire and flame, were compelled to acknowledge their shame and their defeat. The ball room proclaimed the victory; and it was not till after a second summons to the hospitable board, and second libations to the rosy god, that, long after the witching hour of night, the society of Futehgurh consented to suspend those festivities which the dawn had nearly shared.—*India Gaz. Aug.* 9.

MILITARY PENSIONS.

We understand that a reference has been made home, by those high in authority here, regarding an alteration in the method of paying the pensions of the officers in the Hon. Company's army. The object is said to be, to make the amount of the retiring allowance to be regulated by the length of an officer's service, rather than by the rank attained by him, at the time of his leaving the country.—*John Bull, July* 31.

THE LATE EMBASSY TO SIAM.

The following are the particulars of the return of the late envoy of Siam to the peninsula of Malacca. After the arrival of the party at Queda, the *Guardian*, in consequence of adverse weather, was several days in proceeding from thence to Trang, the residence of the raja of Ligor, when finding it unsafe to enter the channel between Pulo Telibon and the mouth of the Trang river, or to lie to the west of the island, the commander proceeded to the eastward of an island named Pulo Pappan, about ten miles from the former to the west, having an excellent harbour, with nine fathoms close to the shore, and in which a vessel can be well sheltered from the S. W. monsoon. Between Telibon and Pappan lie some dangerous rocks covered at high water, and not noticed in any charts.

On the 24th, the party proceeded from the brig in some large country boats, and ascended by the evening to Khao Rachbasi or Lion Hill, about eight miles from the mouth of the river, where the rajah of Ligor is forming a new settlement. On the

the 26th, they paid a visit to Khoaan-Tani, a village about 20 miles up the river, and reported to be the chief seat of the raja's maritime equipments and depot. Instead of a considerable town alive with the bustle of naval or military preparation, the place proved to be a collection of about forty straggling huts, where a few boats, mostly in a decaying condition, were drawn up under sheds, without any appearance indicating an intention of rendering them serviceable. The population consisted of about 200 Siamese and Malays, with a few poor Chinese.

The Trang river, although it has, during the spring tides, from two to three fathoms water, as far as Khoaan Tani, and may be ascended several miles higher in small boats, is a stream of difficult and dangerous access. It is full of shoals, with several large islands, and intricate channels towards the mouth, at the bar, which cannot be crossed by large boats except at high water. It is further unapproachable, at low water, to boats of any burthen, from the south, as a reef runs between the south end of Telibon and the main, and to the northward, the channel is narrow, and the navigation unsafe for large ships. The place was known to early English traders as Trang, but of late years has been little frequented: a few elephants, rice, and a little tin, have been exported occasionally to the Coromandel coast, by the raja of Ligor. The place, however, is not destitute of resources. The neighbourhood abounds in tin ore, and the forests are full of the black wood known as Siam wood, and of a species of fustic, yielding an excellent dye. Khoaan Tani is not more than five days journey by land from Ligor, across the peninsula.

The family and relations of the ex-King of Queda, with their followers, amounting in all to 70 persons, had been set at liberty by the raja of Ligor's son, and forwarded to Pinang by Capt. Burney.

The ratified copy of the treaty sent from Bengal would be conveyed by the raja of Ligor to Bangkok, and it was expected that a deputation from the Siamese government would be sent to India, to cultivate the friendly intercourse which is now established between the two powers.

After quitting Trang, the *Guardian* proceeded with Capt. Burney to Tavay.

From Siam we learn, that the Prah-khlang, or minister for commercial affairs, was about to be raised to the post of Chakri, or prime minister, the present minister being about to retire on a pension. This elevation is in consequence of the satisfaction afforded in his conduct of the treaty with Capt. Burney, and he had latterly further propitiated the royal favour by presenting to the king an elephant belonging to him, which had grown white. His brother Pya Si-phad was to succeed him as Prah khlang.—*Gov. Gazette, July* 19.

BOOTY AT BHURTPORE.

The newspapers here some time ago exhibited some discussion respecting the treasure found at Bhurtpore. There will now be an end (if there was not before this) to all doubts upon the subject, as communications have, we understand, been received in a high quarter here, stating that the treasure had been recognized as fair prize by the proper authorities at home, and giving instructions, we believe, for its general charge and distribution.—*India Gaz., Aug. 2.*

BURNING OF WIDOWS.

The following *jeu d'esprit* would be more relished if it were not on a topic much too serious for mirth.

To the Editor of the India Gazette.

I have recently seen, Mr. Editor, in some of the papers, that a meeting has been held at the city of York, to consider on the best means of abolishing the inhuman practice of burning widows in India; that it was then shewn that this practice was contrary to the precepts of our sacred books, and that it was unanimously agreed upon to petition parliament for its abolition.

It is delightful to philosophic minds to observe the universal influence which philanthropy now exercises throughout the world. While the gentlemen of the city of York and its vicinity are anxiously labouring for the well-being of their Hindoo fellow-subjects, these last are not less strenuously occupied in endeavours to better the condition of their English brethren, in those points wherein they conceive their superior information enables them usefully to suggest measures to the council of the nation. Your readers will, I doubt not, be delighted to hear that a petition to the Honourable Company of Parliament was recently drawn up and approved of by a meeting of the most eminent Bramins, merchants, and other inhabitants of the Holy City of Benares; its object being to entreat that parliament would forthwith adopt measures to abolish the dreadful practice (which prevails in the highest degree in the neighbourhood of the city of York) *of shooting poachers*; a practice which was clearly shewn, to the full satisfaction of the meeting, to be contrary to the sacred books of the humane English nation.

By the wreck of my boat I have lost the notes taken at the assembly; but I remember well, that though some persons attempted to prove that amongst the English shooting their fellow-creatures was a religious obligation, since prayer and thanksgiving always preceded and followed

ed any considerable sacrifice of this kind; that in this country they had shot in a few years many lacs of us natives; shot other Europeans, and even shot themselves; that others again asserted, that poachers were a sort of Pindarries; and others, that 'poach' was a sort of village diversion, in which people were sometimes shot *by accident*; yet all these objections were over-ruled, and the following resolutions unanimously passed:—

1. That this meeting views with the utmost horror the inhuman custom of shooting poachers, so prevalent in many parts of England.

2. That it is highly expedient that a petition be forthwith forwarded to the Honourable Company of Parliament, urging the necessity of the total abolition of this insane custom, and the condign punishment of all persons abetting therein.

3. That this meeting is in possession of facts which they offer to produce, and they pledge themselves fully to prove this before parliament, that many English Bramins are concerned in these horrid sacrifices! And that it is thus incumbent on government to investigate it closely, that the Divine wrath may be thus averted from us and our children; the more especially, as this practice is utterly repugnant to the English Shastras.

4. That a committee be appointed to prepare the petition, and that signatures in favour of the unhappy poachers be received without distinction of castes. The committee to be also empowered to receive and expend any sums of money which may be subscribed towards putting down this dreadful and inhuman practice.—

Your's, &c. &c. Poreehashok Roy.
17*th June*, 1827.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

The answer of the government to the petition of the debtors in the Calcutta gaol, contains the following paragraph: it is addressed to Mr. Palmer and the other members of the committee of gentlemen who transmitted the petition.

"Deeply commiserating the situation of those debtors who have been confined in gaol for a considerable period, without any prospect of obtaining their liberty, his lordship in council has felt an anxious desire to grant, with the concurrence of the supreme court, the prayer of the petitions, by extending to Calcutta the spirit of the laws in force in England for the relief of insolvent debtors. On a full consideration, however, of the question, his lordship in council regrets to find that it is not practicable to enact a local regulation, which, while it protected the debtor against indefinite confinement, would at the same time secure the just claims of the creditor from infringement.

"The Vice-president in council deems it unnecessary to enter more fully into an explanation of the difficulties which have precluded him from complying with the prayer of the petition; but I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the petitioners, that their petition, together with the paper signed by a large body of the inhabitants of Calcutta in support of it, will be transmitted to the Honourable Court of Directors, with the earnest request of this government, that the Honourable Court will take it into their favourable consideration, and adopt such measures as in their judgment may be best calculated to relieve the petitioners from the hardships to which they are at present subjected.

"It will be satisfactory to the petitioners to know also, as intimated to Mr. Palmer in my note of the 5th instant, that the attention of the judges of the supreme court was, some time ago, directed to this subject by the Rt. Hon. the President of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, and that it is the intention of the judges to send home, in course of the present year, some documents, accompanied by a recommendation that a bill for the relief of insolvent debtors in India should be laid before parliament.

INDIA BEER.

We learn from the *India Gazette*, that in consequence of the exorbitant price which English beer has attained at Calcutta, a patent composition from England, made of "malt and hops only," has been sent out thither, whereby water may be converted into excellent beer, by mixing from one pound and upwards of the portable preparative with a gallon of water. The price from the warehouse is 8*d.* per pound. It is now under trial.

THE CHOLERA MORBUS.

The native papers have given us a notion of the extent to which the cholera prevailed this year in Rajpootana, and the devastation committed by it at Jaypur; but we were not before aware of its wide and wasting ravages in districts nearer to the eastern provinces. By letters from Jubulpore, we learn that the whole tract from Rewa thither has been equally afflicted; and that on a march made from Sagor to Jubulpore, not a day passed without encountering large villages wholly deserted, the survivors having fled from the pestilence which had left but few to effect their escape. In former attacks, the natives remark, women and children were scarcely ever affected; but on the present occasion, neither sex nor age has afforded any exemption. The ravages of the cholera were greatest during the latter prevalence of the hot winds: its virulence was checked by the

the first showers of rain, and, at the date of our letters, the latter part of July, had wholly disappeared. According to native superstition, the severity of this malady of late years has originated in the necessity to which the goddess Kali has been subjected to obtain human victims, through the agency of disease, since she has been deprived of those sources of supply which civil war and Pindaree inroads afforded.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz. Aug.* 2.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

The Third Report of the Ladies' Society for Native Female Education presents, on the whole, an encouraging prospect, and holds out inducements to the friends and supporters of the institution to persevere in the good work which they have undertaken. They have, however, to regret the loss of the services of Mrs. Perowne, of Burdwan, who, from the bad state of her husband's health, has been obliged to proceed to England along with him. For this reason, nine of the twelve schools at this station have been shut up. To compensate, in some degree, for the loss which the interests of native female education have sustained by the departure of this lady, a school has been opened at Tallygunge, under the patronage of the society, and three have been commenced at other stations, by benevolent individuals, to which it is hoped that the aid of the society will be extended; they are at present supported by private benevolence alone. The number of scholars at the different schools in Calcutta is about the same as last year, *viz.* 600; of these about 400 are in daily attendance, and the progress which they have made, by the accounts of their appearance at the public examination, seems to have been most satisfactory. One of the most interesting of the pupils is a blind girl, who has made great advances in learning, and is one of the most forward scholars. The ordinary subscriptions and donations have this year fallen short of what they were last year, by 4876 sicca rupees. The Central School, of which the foundation was laid in May 1826, is now nearly finished, and with a view of inducing the scholars to meet together in greater numbers, and to accustom them to come from a farther distance for instruction, previous to the new building being opened, Mrs. Wilson has begun to assemble the pupils of several schools in one place, near the site of this structure. As a proof of the improved feelings of the natives in regard to the education of their female children, we may mention that they begin to allow them to remain to a much later age with their instructors. At Burdwan, we observe it stated, that several girls of fourteen or fifteen were in daily attendance, and it was now nothing unusual with them to continue even after they were betrothed.—*Cal. John Bull, July* 17.

The *Gov. Gazette*, with reference to this subject, remarks: "The advance made under this mode of tuition, and the number of scholars attending the schools where it prevails, are circumstances worthy of remark. They indicate a growing indifference to native belief, and augmenting desire to acquire instruction. It can scarcely be doubted that the result will be beneficial, as whatever awakens the intellect must elevate the moral character of every class of society; but whether more good might not be effected under a different course of instruction, will be determined according to the different notions of different individuals. We should strongly impress, however, upon the society, the advantage of not attempting too much. A number of schools, attended by hundreds of scholars, bears with it splendid promise; but those who are familiar with the subject, find in such announcement cause of doubt and suspicion. In proportion to the number and extent of the schools is the difficulty, or we may say, the impossibility, of efficient superintendence, a requisite which is as rare in this country as it is indispensable. One school well managed is worth fifty left to incompetent teachers; and fifty scholars, well taught, are a much more valuable product than five hundred parroted to repeat what they do not comprehend."

CIVIL SERVICE ANNUITY FUND.

A special general meeting of the subscribers to this Fund was held at the Town Hall on the 26th June; Mr. R. Walpole in the chair. The meeting was called at the requisition of a certain number of subscribers, "for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency and propriety of taking measures for the eventual appropriation of the surplus funds of the institution, arising from the small number of annuities annually taken by members of the service entitled thereto, in case of such surplus being hereafter found to accrue."

Few of the requisitionists being present, and those who were in attendance having no specific proposition to submit, Mr. Udny, the acting secretary, informed the meeting that he had received a letter from Mr. A. Ross, one of the requisitionists, addressed to the chairman, containing proposals which that gentleman wished to be laid before the meeting. The letter was read, and contained the following proposition:—

"The Civil Annuity Fund was established in the expectation that it would accelerate promotion in the service, by inducing some of the senior servants to retire annually. It has not hitherto, however, produced the expected effect, nor is it probable

bable that it ever will, if it continue on its present footing; as an annuity of little more than £500 (which is the real value granted by the fund), can at no time be sufficient to induce the retirement of servants holding the highest offices under the government, and in the receipt of large salaries. Taking this view of the institution, and thinking a modification of the existing rules necessary to render it effective, I am induced to propose as follows:

"That the number of the members of the institution qualified to become annuitants be enlarged, by reducing the qualifying period of service to twenty years, including a furlough of three years.

"That if in any year the number of members desirous of retiring from the service fall short of the number of annuities claimable, the sum of money appropriable from the funds of the institution towards providing for the annuities not claimed, be added to the sum appropriable towards the provision of the nine additional annuities claimable on account of the following year; and in the event of the aggregate of these sums being more than sufficient to provide for an annuity of £1,000, on the terms prescribed by the existing rules of the institution, to each of the members retiring in such following year, that the surplus be divided among those members, either in money, or in the shape of increased annuities, as may be preferred by them."

This proposition was unanimously negatived.

Mr. Udny then laid before the meeting a letter from Patna and its adjacent sillahs, signed by nineteen members of the service, containing proposals, in substance, as follows:—

"That in the event of any surplus being found to arise from the non-appropriation of annuities, or from the interest arising therefrom, such portion of the amount so accruing, as may be required for the purpose, shall be appropriated, first to the annuitants, by an anticipation of the period when the annuities are made payable in modification of the 5th rule of the institution; and secondly, by providing the difference of value from the payments being made half yearly, or quarterly.

"That in the event of the above principle being adopted, the resolution be submitted to the service at large, with a view to a final determination being taken at the next annual general meeting, preparatory to an application to the Court of Directors, in the usual form."

After some discussion regarding the proposals contained in the above letter, Mr. Molony, seconded by Mr. H. Lushington, moved as an amendment,—

"That it is the opinion of this meeting that, although the full number of pensions contemplated by the Honourable Court of Directors, to be taken annually, has not hitherto been accepted, the experience of two years only is insufficient to justify the conclusion that the aggregate number of pensions which will fall due at the end of five or ten years, or any other given period during the last twenty-five years of the fund, will not be demanded.

"That, as it appears from legal advice taken by the managers, that the pensions applied for in one year, may be assigned from the unappropriated pensions of preceding years, so far as they will go, it is possible, that after the fund has been a few years longer in operation, the number of applicants will be sufficiently large to absorb all the unappropriated pensions of preceding years; and that, under the possibility of such a contingency, any proposition having for its object the appropriation of the surplus funds now existing, either by increasing the scale of pensions, or in any other manner not provided for by the rules at present in force, is premature and inexpedient."

Mr. Paxton here requested permission to read the 63d para. of the Honourable Court's despatch, by which, he was of opinion, the contingency of a surplus was provided for; after which, the above amendment was put to the vote, and carried by a large majority.

Mr. Dampier then remarked, that in consequence of the indistinct manner in which the objects for which the meeting had been called were set forth in the notice published in the Government Gazette, and the consequent inability of the service at large to ascertain what modifications of the present system were in contemplation, he considered it his duty to move, that "no resolution of this meeting shall be considered final, till it has been circulated for the consideration of the service at large, and has received the approbation of the prescribed majority. The motion being seconded by Mr. H. T. Prinsep, was put to the sense of the meeting, and carried by a large majority.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Private letters of the 25th of last month, from Meerut, give the following particulars of the visit of the Right Honourable the Governor-general to that station. His lordship and family arrived at Meerut on the 2d of July, having travelled dawk from Sabathoo, *viâ* Kurnaul. The cholera morbus had been raging with fatal effect in the tract of country through which his lordship and family passed, but we are happy to add that they reached Meerut in perfect health. The hot winds continued uninterruptedly till the 23d, when the heat was relieved by gentle showers of rain. On the 9th instant the officers of the

the 16th Lancers entertained his lordship and family at a ball and supper, and on the 23d a similar entertainment was given by the Governor-general to the residents of Meerut and Hawpur. The gaieties passed off with equal success. On the 27th the new theatre will be opened under the auspices of the Governor-general, with the "Honey-Moon;" and, in consequence of the early departure of his lordship, the "Heir at Law" will be got up for the 31st. On the evening of the 2d of August, his lordship and family will leave Meerut for Gurmuktesir Ghat, to embark for Futeghur and Calcutta.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz., August* 13.

The Governor-general, we are informed, intended to give audience to the Native Chieftains on his route to the presidency; which circumstances would detain his lordship a little longer than was expected. The Rewah chieftains were to pay their respects to his lordship at Mirzapore.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz., Aug.* 28.

TIBETIAN LITERATURE.

By letters from Nepal of the 27th ultimo, we learn, that the Mission which leaves Kathmundu for China every five years, was on the point of setting out, and that hopes were entertained of procuring, by the aid of some of the principal persons composing it, valuable accessions to our knowledge of the literature of Tibet.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz., July* 30.

SELF-INHUMATION.

The *Jami Jehan Numa*, a native Bengal paper, reports from Jeypore, that "an old Bairagi, above a hundred years of age, the head of an establishment, had assembled about seven or eight thousand mendicants of his order, whom he fed for two days: on the third, he dug a pit, in which he placed the seat of his predecessor, and delivering over his own pillow to his spiritual successor, Sivanath, he announced, in a loud voice, that this year would be agitated by public calamities, and then entering the pit, the Bairagis present, by his desire, buried him alive."

TRANSMISSION OF NEWSPAPERS.

A notice from the General Post-Office at Calcutta, dated 7th July, announces that "English newspapers imported into this office, having previously passed through his Majesty's General Post-Office in Great Britain, will be exempted from any charge on account of ship-postage. This rule will not apply to such as may be received through any other channel, nor will it in any way interfere with the rates of inland postage now collected on English newspapers."

INDIGO CROP.

The Madras *Gazette* of August 28th states that letters had been received from the interior, which stated that the indigo crop about Cawnpore is not turning out so well as was expected, production being rather below an average.

ACCIDENTS.

A letter from Ghazeepore, in one of the papers, states that in a violent hurricane off Bheerpore, about six miles above Buxar, on the 22d of April, five boats of a fleet, with a detachment of his Majesty's troops, under Capt. Piper, of his Majesty's 58th regiment, were swamped, and Ensign Hays, of the 38th, was drowned, with several followers.

On the 28th of May, Mr. Assistant Surgeon Heath left Chinsurah in the steam-boat for Barrackpore, whence, after breakfasting there, he proceeded in a dinghy to Calcutta, and in crossing over from Howrah to Chandpaul Ghaut, between 2 and 3 P. M., a squall upset the boat, and he was lost, together with the manjee and two dandies. Mr. Heath was a young man, only lately arrived in India, and was much esteemed.

THE AFGHAN INSURRECTION.

The native papers contain the following particulars relating to the insurrection of the Afghan Musalmans against the Sikhs:—

Advices from Caubul to the first of June, give reason to expect that the disturbances are about to be suppressed by the dispersion of the rebels. One of the leaders, Nur al din, with about 5,000 men, applied to Yar Mohammed Khan, the late governor of Peshawer, for pecuniary aid; but was told by him that he could not help himself, much less give assistance to others; upon which he marched off towards Khairabad, where the governor will, no doubt, soon give a good account of him. It is not known what has become of Maulavi Ibrahim and Maulavi Abdul Hy. About 200 of the men of Nausbereh, who had been attached to the party of the Mauvali returned to their homes, and upon expressing their contrition, and paying a fine of five rupees each, were allowed to resume their usual occupations. Budh Sing, with the Sikh army, was master of the country. Shaker Ali, the chief of the Yusef Zeis, had come into camp with letters from Dost Mohammed Khan and Prince Kamran, and been dismissed with a dress of honour. Thirty Sirdars of Caubul had paid the money demanded of them, and received complimentary dresses. Habib Allah Khan, the son of the late Mohammed Azim Khan, and the chief cause of the subversion of the Afghan state, had an interview with Budh Sing, and been similarly invested. Terms had in fact been settled with Dost Mohammed

hammed Khan, and the army only remained until he had made good the stipulated payments. The battalions of the French officers had been directed by Budh Sinh to return to Lahore, and the rest of the army, it was expected, would immediately follow, as soon as arrangements were completed for the regulation of the country, and collection of the revenues.

MISSION TO RUNJEET SINGH.

The following statement in the *Government Gazette* gives fuller details than the report in our last vol. p. 789:—

We have been favoured with letters from Simla of the 5th instant, and from the Punjab of the 24th and 30th ultimo, as well as the akhbar of the latter date, from which we have collected the following particulars of the mission to Maharaja Runjit Sinh.

The complimentary mission of Dewan Mootee Ram and Fakir Imam ood din, by the Sikh chieftain to the Right Honourable the Governor-general, in the end of April, we have already noticed. His lordship considering it proper to return the compliment, sent Captain Wade, the political agent at Ludhiana, and Capt. Pearson, one of the Governor-general's aides-de-camp, with a letter and presents to the raja, escorted by a troop of the 8th Native Cavalry and a company of infantry. They crossed the Setlej on the 22d of May, and were met on entering the rajah's territory by two of his principal sirdars. The mission arrived at Jendiala on the 27th, and on its advance to Amritsir, was met about three miles from the city by the rajah's second son, Prince Shar Sinh, and the prime minister Aziz ood din, attended by 500 of the raja's select guard of Gho cherahs, splendidly dressed in yellow satin uniforms. With this escort the mission proceeded to the place of encampment on the east bank of a small lake, a short distance from the Rambagh, in which the raja was encamped.

The evening of the 29th was fixed on for the public audience of the envoy, and the presentation of the Governor-general's letter. When the hour arrived, Raja Dhyan Sinh and Aziz ood din, were sent to conduct the mission from their tents. The road had previously been lined on either hand by a regiment of cavalry and two battalions of infantry, who saluted as the party proceeded to the first gate of the enclosure of the Rambagh, where two pieces of artillery fired a salute of twenty rounds. The raja, clad in a white dress, and decorated with splendid jewels, was seated in the hall of audience, surrounded by his principal courtiers, all, by previous command, in their gala robes, and forming a brilliant assemblage. Richly ornamented chairs were placed for the European gentlemen. On their entering the raja rose, advanced to the edge of the carpet, and after embracing Capt. Wade, led him to his chair. After the party was seated, Runjit Sinh entered into familiar conversation with the party, inquiring after his lordship's health, and expressing his regret that his own indisposition had prevented his interview with the Governor-general. The Governor-general's letter was then presented, and read aloud in court by the minister. Its friendly tenor seemed to give great satisfaction to the Maharaja. After this the presents of the Governor-general were brought in. They consisted of elephants and horses, with their caparisons, a sabre, a gun, a pair of pistols, a telescope, and various articles of Europe manufacture, of which, the Maharaja, who rose from his seat to inspect them, expressed his great admiration. Among the presents were some from Lady Amherst to the ranee, the mother of Prince Kherg Sinh, which the Maharaja engaged to present to her himself. He then sent for some of the finest horses of his stud, and explained their good qualities as they passed in review.

At the time of the visit of the mission Amritsir wore the appearance of a fortified city, and a regular force of 25,000 men was encamped round the walls. All the corps were at exercise morning and evening. The brigade of infantry, under the French officers, is described as being a remarkably fine and well disciplined body of men.

Runjit Sinh's first appearance is said not to be much in his favour, his person being small and insignificant: when he begins to speak, however, he soon becomes animated, and displays considerable shrewdness and intelligence. He is very inquisitive, and often asks ludicrous questions: amongst other things, he inquired if the English deputation would eat with the French officers; whether Capt Wade spoke French; and if Capt. Pearson had learned Punjabi? After the audience broke up, and the party had taken leave, he expatiated with great vivacity, and for a considerable period, upon the intelligence and courteous manners of the envoy.

His own court was composed of not above thirty of his principal Sirdars, besides inferior attendants; but the whole was characterized by a stately and decorous air, very different from the promiscuous and disorderly assemblage which usually constitutes an Indian durbar.

SUTTEE.

The *Timira Nasuk* contains the following account, dated "Pateala:"—

A woman of the Khetri caste having determined to burn herself with her husband, who had fallen a victim to the epi-

demic,

demic, the officers of the raja prevented her. She exclaimed loudly against this interference, and declared that she had burnt herself four times with her husband in former existences, and that if she was not hindered the fifth time, the cholera would cease in a fortnight: on hearing this, the raja ordered that she should be allowed to burn herself.

INTEREST ON TREASURY NOTES.

Territorial Department, the 26th July, 1827.—Notice is hereby given, that the sub-treasurer will no longer issue treasury notes, bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum, but in lieu thereof, will hereafter issue to all persons desirous of receiving the same in payment of demands against the government, or otherwise, treasury notes bearing a daily interest of two and a half per cent., payable on notice of 30 days, to be given in the *Government Gazette*. The said notes will be receivable into the loan at par, and in liquidation of all demands of Government at the general treasury, as well as in payments on account of salt, opium, and customs, at this presidency: provided, however, that notes shall not be issued for sums less than 500 rupees, nor otherwise than in sums of even hundreds.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

July 21. *Madeline*, Coghlan, from Bourbon.—22. *Britannia*, Gonsalves, from Bombay, Ceylon, and Madras.—*Aug.* 1. *Maria*, Strong, from Cape of Good Hope.—2. *Ocean*, Serle, from New York.—4. *Roxburgh Castle*, Denny, from London and Madras; and *Crown*, Pinder, from Liverpool.—12. *Osprey*, M'Gill, from London; *Belzoni*, Talbert, from London; *Cambridge*, Barber, from Penang; *Ann*, Adler, from Isle of France, and *L'Edmond*, Bisil, from Bourbon and Madras.—13. *Protector*, Waugh, from London and Madras; and *Milford*, Jackson, from Bombay.—13. *George*, Fulcher, from London, Cape, and Madras.—14. *Sir Edward Paget*, Geary, from London and Madras.—16. *Sultan*, Mitchell, from Persian Gulf, Bombay, and Madras.—17. *Ann*, Cattell, from Cape and Madras.

Departures from Calcutta.

July 21. *Kent*, Craw, for Cape of Good Hope.—22. *Indian Oak*, Reid, for Isle of France.—*Aug.* 11. *Cygnet*, Stephen, for Batavia; and *M'Cauly*. Aikan, for Madras.—13. *Vesper*, Wyllie, for London; and *David Clarke*, Viles, for Isle of France.—17. *James Sibbald*, Forbes, for Madras.

Gone to Sea.

July 8. *Repulse*, Gribble, for China.—11. *Herefordshire*, Whiteman, for China.—25. *Duke of York*, Locke, and *Buckinghamshire*, Lancaster, both for China.—*Aug.* 20. *Vansittart*, Dalrymple, and *Windsor*, Proctor, both for China.—24. *Ingle*, Serle, and *Scaleby Castle*, Newall, both for China.

Passengers for Europe, via China.

Per Repulse: The Hon. J. H. Harington, Esq., a civil servant on this establishment; Mrs. Harington; Mrs. F. H. Taylor; Mrs. Nixon; Ens. J. G. Ellis, 60th N.I.,—also Misses C. Harington, A. Harington, E. C. Taylor, C. A. Taylor, and A. M. Taylor, children.

Per Buckinghamshire: Capt. W. Cockell, H.M.'s 3d or Queen's Royals; Mr. H. T. Goode.

BIRTHS.

May 26. At Cawnpore, the lady of Lieut. R. Chitty, 4th N.I., of a daughter.

25. At Meerut, the lady of Capt. Monteath, 38th N.I., of a son.

June 1. At Kamptee, the lady of Major J. F. Gibson, commanding 2d Europ. regt., of a daughter.

20. At Cawnpore Farm, Mrs. W. Dickson, of a son.

24. Chowringhee, Mrs. J. Madge, jun., of a daughter.

July 6. At Indore, the lady of Capt. Dangerfield, assistant opium agent, of a son.

— Mrs. Willick, wife of Mr. Jos. Willick, of the ship *Jamseer*, of a daughter.

8. At Lucknow, the lady of Lieut. G. N. Prole, 3d N.I., of a still-born son.

9. At Lohooghat, in Kemaoun, the lady of Lieut. Col. John Delamain, 58th N.I., of a son.

— The lady of Capt. Eastgate, of a daughter.

10. At Peeprah, Purneah, Mrs. J. Smith, of a daughter.

14. At Bhopalpore, the lady of Lieut. and Qu. Mast. Griffin, 24th N.I., of a son.

16. Mrs. J. Sinclair, of a son.

17. Mrs. T. Burke, of a daughter.

— Mrs. W. Stocker, of a son.

18. At Allipore, the lady of C. R. Barwell, Esq., of a daughter.

19. At Hauper, near Meerut, the lady of Capt. Alex. Carnegy, of a daughter.

20. At Serampore, Mrs. N. J. Gantzer, of a son.

21. The wife of Mr. Joseph Burridge, H. C.'s marine, of a son.

22. The lady of Lieut. Col. Bryant, judge advocate general, of a daughter.

23. At Nagpore, the lady of Capt. F. W. Hands, 36th Madras N.I., of a son.

— The lady of J. R. Martin, Esq., of a son.

24. At Mosufferpore, Tyrhoot, the lady of Thos. T. Dashwood, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

— Mrs. W. G. Grieff, of a daughter.

26. At Dacca, the lady of Lieut. J. B. Robinson, 61st N.I., of a daughter.

— At Chowringhee, the lady of Capt. C. T. G. Weston, of a daughter.

27. At Benares, the lady of Capt. A. Dick, 69d N.I., of a son.

— At Delhi, the lady of J. A. D. Watson, Esq., surgeon, 17th N.I., of a son.

— Mrs. M. Balthaser, of a daughter.

28. At Allahabad, Mrs. M. A. Triepland, of a son.

29. At Meerut, the lady of Maj. King, 16th Lancers, of a daughter.

31. At Bishop's College, the lady of Professor Holmes, of a son.

Aug. 1. Mrs. J. L. Dunnett, of a son.

2. At Barrackpore, the lady of Lieut. J. Ferris, 20th N.I., of a son.

— At Futtyghur, Mrs. M. S. Hennessey, of a son and heir.

— Mrs. Cook, of a daughter.

4. At Kishnaghur, the lady of Adam Ogilvie, Esq., civil service, of a son.

— Mrs. C. C. Aratoon, of a son.

7. Mrs. T. Benson, of a son.

9. At Kidderpore, the lady of W. H. L. Hind, Esq., of a daughter.

10. The lady of the Rev. Francis Goode, of a daughter.

— Mrs. F. G. Stacy, of a son.

— At Chanderdagore, Mrs. M. Nicholas, of a daughter.

11. At Burdwan, the lady of David Scott, Esq., jun., of the civil service, of a son.

— At Berhampore, the lady of Lieut. J. A. Fairhead, adj., Moorshedabad Prov. Bat., of a son.

— 12. Mrs. C. Warden, of a daughter.

— Mrs. M. Paul, of a daughter.

— The lady of T. B. Swinhoe, Esq., of daughter.

— Mrs. John Brown, of a still-born child.

MARRIAGES.

July 2. At Cawnpore, Lieut. Arch. McKean, 42d N.I., to Miss Anderson.

9. At Cawnpore, Mr. Assist. Apothecary D. W. Taylor, to Miss C. Massey.

10. At Arrah, district of Shahabad, Mr. A. D'Abreo, to Miss H. Miller.

16. At

16. At Agra, Mr. H. G. Leopold, to Miss M. Williams.
20. At the Cathedral, Mr. E. T. Power, H.C.'s marine, to Miss Jane Perie.
21. At the Cathedral, Capt. T. Hanold, country service, to Mrs. Eliz. Campbell, widow of the late Capt. D. Campbell.
26. At the Cathedral, Lieut. Wood, 25th N.I., to Miss F. H. Dona.
— Mr. A. Gregory, to Miss L. Isaac.
25. At Cawnpore, Major N. Brutton, H.M.'s 11th Light Drags., to Mrs. Rosalie Queiros, relict of the late Jos. Queiros, Esq., of Lucknow.
— Lieut. and Adj. F. Anson, 18th N.I., third son of Lieut. Gen. Sir George Anson, K.C.B., to Miss Catherine Hanson.
27. At Ramnaghur, J. C. Sage, Esq., 4th Extra Regt., to Elisabeth, youngest daughter of the late N. Rabeholm, Esq., of his Danish Majesty's civil service.
30. Mr. H. Webster, to Miss M. D'Cruz.
Aug. 2. At Dacca, John O'Dwyer, Esq., assist. surg. 27th N.I., to Miss Hope.
9. At St. John's Cathedral, Thos. Couchman, Esq., indigo planter, Meerut, to Elisabeth Graham, eldest daughter of the late Capt. F. Roby, royal navy.

DEATHS.

June 4. At Cawnpore, Maria Jane, wife of Lieut. R. Clitty, 4th N.I.
12. At Dinapore, A. Cooke, Esq., surgeon, 67th N.I.
— Mr. J. A. Oliveira, a native of Portugal, aged 36.
14. At Ramnad, Helen, daughter of the late M. Christy, Esq., formerly on the medical establishment of this presidency, aged 17.
17. At Sulkea, Mr. Joseph Gibb, aged 26.
19. At Nusseerabad, in Rajpootana, W. A. Edmonstone, Esq., assistant to the superintendant and political agent of Ajmere, aged 23.
20. Thomas Thomson, Esq., indigo planter, aged 23.
21. At Kurnal, the lady of Capt. Gillespie.
— At Chandernagore, Mr. O. Andrews, second assistant to the judge and magistrate of that place, aged 25.
— Mr. John Grimwood, mate in the H.C.'s marine, aged 27.
22. Charles Blaney, Esq., merchant and agent, aged 52.
— Capt. T. Fyfe, commander of the brig *Isabella*, aged 45.
— At Howrah, Master W. Beauchamp, aged 9 years.
23. At Humeerpore, the lady of A. W. Begbie, Esq., of the civil service.
— At Purneah, J. V. Biscoe, Esq., of the civil service, aged 34.
— Mr. C. C. Cooper, second mate H.C.'s marine aged 27.
— Mr. W. Collier, captain's steward of the ship *David Scott*, aged 29.
— Mr. J. C. Hughes, assistant in the marine pay office, aged 28.
24. Master W. R. Black, only son of Mr. A. Black, aged 7 years.
28. Mr. E. D. R. A. Crickett, midshipman of the ship *David Scott*, aged 19.
— Mr. J. Bayliss, boat office keeper, aged 36.
29. At Dum-Dum, Mr. G. Rowland, head assistant riding master of the horse artillery depôt, aged 27.
31. Joseph Ives, Esq., deputy register of the general department, aged 52.
Aug. 1. Mrs. Ella. Grieff, wife of Mr. W. G. Grieff, aged 22.
2. Mrs. Ann Casey, widow, aged 60.
3. At Fendal Baug, the Rev. S. Trawin, missionary from the London Missionary Society.
7. At the great gaol of Calcutta, Mrs. Mary Moore, the wife of Mr. Robert Moore, who has been imprisoned for debt for upwards of twelve years.
8. Mrs. Shakur, wife of M. S. Shakur, Esq., aged 37.
9. Mr. Jas. Burt, son of the late Dr. Adam Burt, aged 27.
11. M. C. Radcliffe, Esq., aged 30.
15. Mrs. M. A. Grimwood, late assistant at the Military Lower Orphan School, aged 44.
Lately. At Collindon, near Juanpore, James Ferrier, Esq., indigo planter, aged 40.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

REWARDS TO NATIVE OFFICERS.

Fort St. George, May 15, 1827.—His Exc. the commander-in-chief having brought to the notice of Government the undermentioned native officers, who have in a special manner distinguished themselves by their gallant and soldier-like conduct throughout the late war in Ava, the Honourable the Governor in Council has great satisfaction in expressing his approbation of their services, and in conferring upon them the rewards specified to their names respectively.

1st Class.—Subadar Major Muddensing, 9th N.I., and Subadar Major Syed Abdullah, 38th ditto—each a sword and a palankeen, with an allowance of Rs. 70 monthly for the support of that equipage, and half-pay to his nearest heir after his decease.

2d Class. — Subadar Rungiah, 28th N.I., and Subadar Mahomed Cassim, ditto ditto—each a palankeen, with an allowance of Rs. 70 monthly for the support of that equipage, and half-pay to his nearest heir after his decease.

3d Class. — Subadar Abdull Nubby, 18th N.I., Subadar Mahomed Hussain, 38th ditto; and Subadar Mahomed Galleb, 38th ditto—each a palankeen, with an allowance of Rs. 70 monthly for the support of that equipage.

To mark the high sense which the Government entertain of the indefatigable exertions of the corps of pioneers throughout the war in Ava, the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to resolve, as a special case, that Jemidar Andoo, of that corps, whose gallant conduct has been particularly brought to notice, shall be promoted to the rank of subadar, that he be presented with a palankeen, and an allowance of Rs. 70 monthly for the support of that equipage, and that a pension of half-pay be granted to his nearest heir after his decease.

VACATION OF STAFF OFFICES.

Fort St. George, May 25, 1827.—The Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to resolve that the following alterations shall be made in the regulations published in G. O. under date the 23d Dec. 1823, regarding the rank of which certain staff offices are to be vacated.

Director of artillery depôt of instruction—no limitation.

Assist. Adj. General and Assist. Quarter Master General of a field or subsidiary force; Superintending Officer of Gentlemen Cadets; Secretary to the College and Board of Public Instruction; Translators to Courts or Commissions; Deputy Secretary

cretary to the Military Board; and Deputy Judge Advocate General—to be vacated on promotion to the rank of lieut. col. regimentally.

Cantonment Adjutant at Palaveram—to be vacated on promotion to the rank of major regimentally.

REGULATIONS FOR CONDUCTING COURTS-MARTIAL.

Head-Quarters, May 25, 1827.—Taking into consideration the imperfect and inefficient supervision at present existing with respect to regimental and other courts-martial inferior to general, whereupon, nevertheless, the army at large is principally dependant for the administration of justice and the support of its discipline, *and with* a view to ensuring to such courts a greater regularity in their conduct, and a strict adherence therein to the law of evidence, his Exc. the commander-in-chief is pleased to establish the following regulations.

1. Officers, upon confirming, or otherwise, the proceedings of regimental or other courts-martial inferior to general, assembled by their authority, will immediately forward such (original) proceedings to the commanding officer of the division, detachment, or field force, who will refer them for examination to the deputy judge advocate general of the division.

2. It will be the special duty of the deputy judge advocate to examine carefully and minutely all such proceedings, noting that all forms have therein been strictly observed, that the law of evidence has been adhered to, and that the finding and sentence are legal and apposite; and, in the event of any irregularity or illegality, to communicate his opinion thereupon to the commanding officer, who will duly notice it to the officer by whose authority the court was assembled. The deputy judge advocate general will also forward a duplicate of his opinion and report to the judge advocate general of the army for the commander-in-chief's information.

3. It will be in the discretion of divisional commanding officers to take such measures as may be requisite for the future avoidance of similar irregularities or illegalities in like cases.

4. The original proceedings of all such courts-martial shall, after examination, be returned by the deputy judge advocate general, as records, to the garrison or regimental officers to which they may belong.

5. The proceedings of all regimental or other courts-martial inferior to general, shall be uniformly and fairly made out, without erasure, upon foolscap paper, with a margin of one inch in addition to the usual margin for the rubric, in order that they may be bound in half-yearly volumes, and thereby afford greater facility of reference and certainty of their preservation.

6. In field forces or special commands unattached to any division to which there may not be any deputy judge advocate general appointed, it shall be the duty of the assistant adjutant general or brigade major generally to provide for the due observance of these regulations, under the authority of the commanding officer of such force.

7. The provisions of this order are solely and specially intended to produce future regularity by bringing past irregularity to notice and animadversion; and it is expressly to be understood that they are not in any instance to authorize the delay of the infliction of punishments awarded by courts-martial, or to remove the responsibility of officers approving the sentences of such; which punishments will be carried into prompt execution, and which responsibility will continue to exist as heretofore.

Head-Quarters, May 28.—It is hereby directed that whensoever charges may hereafter be preferred against any native officer or soldier in the service, a certified translation thereof shall be prepared without delay, and the same read and delivered to the prisoner in the presence of the commanding officer of the regiment, station, detachment, or guard, as the case may be.

Head-Quarters, June 16.—The Commander-in-chief directs that no sentence by any court-martial, European or native, inferior to general, shall be inflicted beyond 300 lashes.

Head-Quarters, July 24.—The practice of awarding, by sentence of a court-martial, a certain number of lashes to be inflicted in a *divided manner* in different places of the station, is prohibited as irregular. It is usual to leave the time and place to the approving officer, and it is altogether contrary to the present usage to inflict further punishment after a prisoner has *once* been taken down from the halberts.

The practice of awarding suspension to non-commissioned officers is also prohibited, that punishment being, by the articles of war, specially applied to the commissioned ranks of the army, and in no way suitable to the circumstances of the conditions of others.

The proceedings of courts-martial inferior to general will be referred to judge advocates for examination from divisions, subsidiary and field forces and stations, according to the following arrangement.

1. To Capt. Ardagh—from the Nagpore subsidiary.

2. To Capt. Macarthur—from the Hyderabad subsidiary, including the light field division of that force; and the field force in the Doaab.

3. To

3. To Capt. Highmoor — from the Northern division.

4. To Capt. O'Brien—from the Mysore division, including the provinces; and the Ceded districts.

5. To Capt. Murcott—from the Centre division, and the presidency, with St. Thomas's Mount.

6. To Capt. Dun—from the Southern division, and the Travancore subsidiary.

LIEUT. COLONELS COMMANDANT.

Head-Quarters, June 21, 1827.—The Commander-in-chief having observed that officers, being lieutenant-colonels-commandant of regiments, are in the habit of designating themselves and being designated lieutenant-colonel commandant on occasions of general duty; his Exc. desires it to be understood, that officers so circumstanced have no superior *army* rank, and that the designation only applies to their command in regiments having the authority and advantages *therein* of colonels, but that on all *general duties* they will be described in their *army rank*, and that the designation of commandant only applies to them when described regimentally.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

Fort St. George, July 6, 1827.—The Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to resolve, that veterinary surgeons shall be admitted at the cadet quarters on their arrival, under G.O. dated the 18th July 1820, and that they shall be entitled to the benefit of the regulations authorizing the supply of equipments to young officers proceeding from the presidency to join their corps for the first time.

LIEUT. COL. J. NOBLE.

Fort St. George, July 24, 1827.—The Hon. the Governor in Council has received with concern the report of the death of Lieut. Col. John Noble, C.B., of the artillery. He was returning to his duty on board the ship *Roxburgh Castle*, and died on the 16th instant, the evening before the ship anchored in Madras roads. His remains were landed and interred with military honours the following day.

Lieut. Col. Noble arrived in India in the year 1795. He was employed in the Mysore war in 1799, and was present at the fall of Seringapatam. He served in the Ceded districts when they were occupied by our troops in 1800 and 1801. He was present at the battles of Assaye and Argaum under his Grace the Duke of Wellington. He formed the corps of horse artillery in 1805. He was in the field under Colonel Close in 1810, and Colonel Doveton in the years 1815, 1816, and 1817. He commanded the horse artillery at the capture of Java in 1811. He commanded the artillery with the headquarters of the army of the Deckan, and was present at the battle of Mahidpore.

Full of professional ardour, this officer sought every opportunity of active employment in the field, and had a share in almost every service of importance while he was in the army. He was early brought into public notice for his superior qualities, and honoured with the marked confidence, and through after-life with the friendship, of His Grace the Duke of Wellington. No allurements had charms for him in comparison with the calls of duty. He was beloved as much as he was admired and respected by all who served under him. He enjoyed the unlimited confidence of his superiors. He may be held up as the model of a perfect soldier; and to the Government, the army, and his own corps in particular, his death may be regarded as a public misfortune.

MILITARY FUND.

Fort St. George, July 27, 1827.—Adverting to the extract of a letter from the Hon. Court of Directors in the Military Department, dated the 30th April 1823, and published in G.O. under date the 9th September following, the Hon. the Governor in Council desires it may be distinctly understood, that no individual admitted a member of the Military Fund, subsequently to the publication of the Honourable Court's letter abovementioned, shall have the option of withdrawing from the institution, but shall continue his regulated contribution thereto, so long as he may remain in the service; and all paymasters or others by whom the pay and allowances of officers or chaplains may be discharged, are hereby ordered and directed to make the requisite stoppages from the abstracts of subscribers, according to the information which they may receive from the secretary of the Fund.

DATE OF PROMOTION OF CADETS.

Fort St. George, Aug. 3, 1827.—Under instructions from the Honourable the Court of Directors, the Hon. the Governor in Council resolves, that the following principle for regulating the date of promotion of cadets to the rank of cornet and ensign respectively shall be adopted, *viz.* that the date shall correspond with that of the departure of the individual from England, if at that period there should be a vacancy in the rank of cornet or ensign in the army; and if there should not be a vacancy, the date shall correspond with that of the first casualty occasioning a vacancy after the cadet left England, provided the circumstance be known on his arrival, or previously to his being permanently posted to a regiment.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

Fort St. George, Aug. 13, 1827.—Assistant surgeons who are appointed in civil and staff situations, or who obtain leave to proceed to Europe, are to be struck off the returns of corps to which they may previously have belonged.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

July 17. J. Paternoster, Esq., to be register to zillah court of Salem.

28. F. Anderson, Esq., to be assistant to principal collector and assistant magistrate in Malabar.

R. Cathcart, Esq., to be assistant to principal collector and assistant magistrate in Tanjore.

Aug. 7. Malcolm Lewin, Esq., to be sub-collector and joint magistrate in Tinnevelly.

G. S. Hooper, Esq., to be head assistant to principal collector and assistant magistrate in Canara.

F. M. Lewin, Esq., to be register to zillah court of Calicut.

A. P. Onslow, Esq., to be head assistant to principal collector and assistant magistrate in Coimbatore.

17. W. E. Underwood, Esq., to be head assistant to collector, and assistant magistrate of Guntoor.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Aug. 7. The Rev. W. T. Blenkinsop to be military chaplain at Vellore.

14. The Rev. G. K. Graeme to be junior military chaplain at Bangalore.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, June 22, 1827.—Lieut. R. Deacon, 18th N.I., to act as fort adj. at Vellore during absence of Lieut. Lewis.

4th *L.C.* Lieut. W. Sinclair to be quart. mast., interp., and paymast., v. Macleod prom.; Lieut. A. Borradaile to be adj., v. Sinclair.

33d *N.I.* Lieut. H. Marshall to be adj., v. Brady prom.

41*st N.I.* Sen. Ens. C. W. Burdett to be lieut., v. Fitzgerald dec.; dated 8th June 1827.

June 26.—Cadets S. W. Hennah, W. H. Ricketts, and F. G. J. Lascelles admitted to cavalry, and prom. to cornets.—Cadet S. W. Croft admitted to artillery, and prom. to 2d-lieut.—Cadets E. Lawford, Asph. Douglas, and F. C. Cotton admitted to engineers, and prom. to 2d-lieuts.—Cadets G. Haines, Wm. Taylor, S. C. Macpherson, and W. R. Annesley admitted to infantry, and prom. to ensigns;—all arrived at Madras 20th June.

8th *L.C.* Sen. Lieut. (Brev.Capt.) F. Straton to be Capt., and Sen. Corn. E. A. Humffreys to be lieut., v. Gordon dec.; all dated 12th June 1827.

Lieut. H. Briggs, 3d L.C., re-admitted on estab. without prejudice to his rank, from 14th April 1827.

June 28.—Lieut. C. Rochfort, 27th N.I., to command escort of his Highness the Rajah of Mysore.

6th *L.C.* Sen. Capt. R. Jeffries to be maj., Sen. Lieut. M. W. C. Smyth to be capt., and Sen. Cornet S. W. J. Molony to be lieut., in suc. to Smyth retired; all dated 1st Jan. 1827.

Lieut. J. R. Brown, 5th L.C., re-admitted on estab. without prejudice to his rank, from 14th June 1827.

July 3.—Cadets J. Whitlock, Wm. Wyndham, and C. T. Willes admitted to cavalry, and prom. to cornets.—Cadets R. Henderson and G. Patrickson admitted to engineers, and prom. to 2d-lieuts.—Cadets D. Pearson, J. Merritt, J. Hogarth, C. H. Babington, R. Cannan, and T. A. Jenkins admitted to infantry, and prom. to ensigns;—all arrived at Madras 23d June.

Lieut. C. H. Baddeley, 49d N.I., and Lieut. R. D. Odell, 25th do., to be capts. by brevet, from 11th June 1827.

July 6.—Capt. F. Hunter, 1st L.C., to be an assist. com. gen., v. Grant prom.

41*st N.I.* Lieut. W. P. Macdonald to be qu. mast., interp., and paym., v. Fitzgerald dec.

38*th N.I.* Sen. Ens. A. Wallace to be lieut., v. Willis dec.; dated 30th June 1827.

Maj. G. Drewe, 33d N.I., transferred to invalid estab. at his own request.

Mr. G. Chester admitted on estab. as a veterinary surg., from 23d June.

July 10.—Capt. C. C. Bell, 34th L.I., to have charge of invalids, &c. of H.C.'s service returning to Europe in ship *General Palmer*.

Head-Quarters, July 7.—Lieut. A. R. Alexander, 33d N.I., to be struck off strength of rifle corps, and app. to 1st bat. pioneers, v. Hutchins.

Fort St. George, July 10.—33*d N.I.* Sen. Capt. E. Cadogan to be major, Sen. Lieut. J. Campbell to be capt., and Sen. Ens. G. A. Tulloch to be lieut., v. Drewe invalided; all dated 7th July 1827.

Lieut. H. Inglis, 2d L.C., permitted to place his services at disposal of resident at Hyderabad.

July 13.—Capt. R. J. H. Vivian, 18th N.I., to be assist. adj. gen. to Nagpore subsid. force, v. Hunter.

1*st Brig. Horse Artil.* Lieut. J. C. M'Nair to be adj., v. Sheriff prom.

33*d N.I.* Lieut. J. Hutchings to be adj., v. Marshall; Lieut. H. Marshall to be qu. mast., interp. and paymast., v. M'Clellan resigned.

Infantry Recruiting Depôt. Lieut. J. U. Colebrooke, 43d N.I., to be qu. mast., interp., and paymast., v. Campbell.

Infantry. Sen. Lieut. Col. C. M'Leod to be lieut. col. commandant, v. Maj. Gen. and Col. Sir Thomas Munro dec.; Sen. Maj. C. Elphinstone, 20th N.I., to be lieut. col. in suc. to M'Leod prom.; both dated 7th July 1827.

20*th N.I.* Sen. Capt. J. Moncrieffe to be major, Sen. Lieut. J. Mellor to be capt., and Sen. Ens. T. G. Silver to be lieut. in suc. to Elphinstone prom.; all dated 7th July 1827.

Mem.—In consequence of death of Maj. Gen. Sir T. Munro, of inf., the following addition to list of officers entitled to off-reckonings is authorized:—Lieut. Cols. Com. R. Podmore and A. Molesworth, each a half share from 7th July 1827, v. Munro dec.; Lieut. Col. Com. C. Deacon, a half share from treasury, from 7th July 1827, v. ditto.

July 17.—7*th N.I.* Lieut. R. E. Boardman to be adj., v. Harden returned to Europe.

38*th N.I.* Lieut. E. Clutterbuck to be qu. mast., interp., and paymast., v. Garraway dec.; Sen. Ens. J. A. Macartney to be lieut., v. Garraway dec.; dated 9th July 1827.

43*d N.I.* Sen. Lieut. W. B. Coxe to be capt., and Sen. Ens. J. H. Robley to be lieut., v. M'Leod dec.; dated 11th July 1827.

Governor's Staff. Lieut. Col. J. Carfrae, 36th N.I., to be military secretary to Hon. the governor; Maj. J. Napier, 30th N.I., to be private secretary to ditto; Lieut. W. Milnes, 7th L.C.; to be aide-de-camp to ditto; Capt. T. Watson, 4th N.I., to be extra aid-de-camp to ditto; Maj. T. Maclean, 1st Europ. regt., to be honorary aide-de-camp to ditto—all to have effect from 10th July.

Lieut. Col. H. G. A. Taylor, 18th N.I., to be town major of Fort St. George.

July 20.—Surg. J. Norris to be staff surg. at Jaulnah, v. Haines.

2d *L.C.* Lieut. C. Phillimore to be qu. mast., interp., and paymast., v. Inglis permitted to place his services at disposal of resident at Hyderabad.

Lieut. R. Lambert, 16th N.I., to be adj. to Seringapatam Local Bat., v. Flyter returned to Europe.

1*st Extra N.I.* Lieut. G. Wright, 10th N.I., to act as adj. during absence of Lieut. Nicolay on sick certificate.

Artillery. Sen. Maj. W. Morison to be lieut. col., Sen. Capt. W. T. Brett to be major, and Sen. 1st-Lieut. R. S. Yolland to be capt., v. Noble dec.; all dated 17th July 1827.

4th *N.I.* Ens. Lieut. A. B. Dyce to be capt., and Ens. J. R. Glynn to be lieut., v. Hall dec.; dated 16th July 1827.

Head-Quarters, July 10.—2d-Lieut. D. Carruthers removed from 1st to 3d bat. artillery.

Veterinary Surg. G. Chester posted to 1st L.C.

July 14.—Lieut.-Col.-Com.-C. M'Leod (late prom.) posted to 12th N.I.; Lieut. Col. C. Elphinstone (late prom.) posted to 25th do.; Maj. G. Drewe (recently transf. to invalid estab.), posted to 2d Nat. Vet. Bat.

July 20.—Ens. P. T. Marrett removed, at his own request, from 8th to 4th N.I.

July 25.—*Artillery.* Lieut. Col. W. Morison (late prom.) posted to 4th bat.; Maj. W. Cullen removed from 3d to 1st bat.; Maj. T. S. Watson removed from 4th to 3d bat.; Maj. W. T. Brett (late prom.) posted to 4th bat.; Capt. C. Hosmer removed from 3d to 4th bat.; Capt. R. S. Yolland (late prom.) posted to 3d bat.

July 26.—Ensigns S. G. C. Reynaud and F. H. Sanson (recently admitted) app. to do duty with 9th N.I.

July 30.—Ensigns W. Ritchie, J. Forsyth, and W. R. Annesley (recently admitted) app. to do duty with 2d N.I., and Ens. J. Dods with 21st do.

Aug. 2.—Ens. J. Campbell removed, at his own request, from 29th to 36th N.I.

Assist. Surg. W. K. Hay posted to 1st brigade horse artil., at St. Thomas's Mount.

Lieut. J. Horne removed from 2d to 3d bat. artillery, from 13th July.

Aug. 3.—Ens. P. E. L. Rickards (recently admitted) app. to do duty with 21st N.I.

Fort St. George, July 24.—Cadets J. Forsyth and Wm. Ritchie admitted to infantry, and prom. to ensigns.

July 27.—Cadet J. C. A. Durand admitted to infantry, and prom. to ensign.

July 31.—*Ordnance department.* Capt. C. Hosmer, dep. com. of ordnance at Vellore, to be dep. com. of ordnance at Cannanore, v. Brett prom.; Assist. com. of ordnance G. Gibson to be dep. com. of ordnance at Vellore, v. Hosmer; Dep. assist. com. of ordnance S. Clarke to be assist. com. of ordnance, v. Gibson prom., and to be attached to arsenal of Fort St. George; Conductor W. Brookes to be dep. assist. com. of ordnance, v. Clarke prom., and to be posted at Gooty.

Mr. J. Phillipson admitted on estab. as a veterinary surg.

Cadet S. Best admitted to engineers, and prom. to 2d-Lieut.—Cadets W. Garrow and G. Davies admitted to infantry, and prom. to ensigns.

Col. A. Hamilton, H.M.'s 30th regt., to command Trichinopoly.

Engineer department. Lieut. A. Douglas, of engineers, to be assist. to superintend. engineer at Jaulnah; Lieut. R. Henderson, of engineers, to be assist. to superintending engineer at Nagpore; Capt. J. Purton, superintend. engineer in Centre Division, to act as superintend. engineer in Mysoor, during absence of Lieut. Nugent on sick certificate; Lieut. E. Lawford, of engineers, to be assist. to superintend. engineer in Centre Division and in Mysoor; Lieut. F. C. Cotton, of engineers, to be assist. to superintend. engineer in Malabar and Canara; Lieut. G. Patrickson, of engineers, to be assist. to superintend. engineer in Southern Division.

Aug. 3.—Maj. T. S. Watson, of artil., to be principal commissary of ordnance, in charge of arsenal of Fort St. George.

Cadets H. Gordon, R. S. Johnson, Aug. Russell, T. Master, E. Marriott, and G. P. C. Kenedy admitted to infantry, and prom. to ensign.

Aug. 7.—Lieut. R. B. Fitzgibbon, 5th L.C., permitted to place his services at disposal of resident at Hyderabad.

Aug. 10.—5th *L.C.* Lieut. J. Babington to be qu. mast., interp., and paymast., v. Fitzgibbon permitted to place his services at disposal of resident at Hyderabad; Lieut. J. Grant to be adj., v. Babington.

9th *N.I.* Lieut. J. Robertson to be adj., v. Longworth permitted to return to Europe; Lieut. H. Roberts to be qu. mast., interp., and paymast., v. Robertson.

Assist. Surg. W. Wellton to be garrison assist. surg. at Vellore, v. Hay resigned.

Aug. 14.—Lieut. J. H. Bean to act as paymaster in Travancore and Tinnevelly, during absence of Capt. Swanston.

Head-Quarters, Aug. 6.—Veterinary Surg. J. Phillipson posted to 2d L.C.

Aug. 17.—Assist. Surg. W. Poole posted to 2d L.C., from 17th April.

Officers returned to duty, from Europe.—Lieut.-Col. Wm. Clapham, 31st N.I.; arrived 20th June 1827.—Lieut.-Col. Com. D. Foulis, 5th L.C., and Capt. P. Farquharson, 5th N.I.; both arrived 2d June.—Capt. Arch. Woodburn, 40th N.I.; Lieut. B. Stapylton, 7th do.; Lieut. J. Everest, 12th do.; and 1st-Lieut. J. Horne, artillery; all arrived 17th July.—Maj. R. Jeffries, 6th L.C.; arrived 26th July.—Lieut. G. Gibson, 33d N.I.; arrived 5th Aug.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—June 22. Lieut. D. Flyter, 1st N.I., for health.—Assist. Surg. G. H. Bell, for health.—Assist. Surg. R. Power, for one year (via Bombay).—26. Ens. J. B. Hawes, 2d N.I., for health.—July 24. Capt. T. Bell, 47th N.I.—Ens. A. E. B. Durant, 19th N.I., for health.—Lieut. T. A. J. J. Longworth, 9th N.I., for one year.—Aug. 7. Capt. A. Lowe, of engineers.

To Sea.—June 29. Capt. J. R. Hale, 36th N.I., for six months, for health.—July 23. Lieut. T. M. Cameron, 9th N.I., ditto, ditto.—Ensigns W. Buckley and W. H. Dearsley, 18th N.I., for three months, for health.

Cancelled. July 27. Ens W. E. Gibb, 4th N.I., to Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SIR THOMAS MUNRO.

We adverted in our last but shortly to the meeting which took place at the Banquetting-room, on the 21st July, to consider of the best mode of testifying the sense of the inhabitants of Madras towards their late governor.

Sir Ralph Palmer was called to the chair, and addressed the meeting; he paid a high tribute of applause to the public and private character of the deceased. He referred to his patriotic spirit, the zeal he manifested for his country's welfare, his constant care and solicitude for the profession in which he commenced his career, and of his watchfulness in providing for the comfort of every individual composing the army. Sir Ralph adverted to the well known fact of the enthusiastic ardour and devoted attachment which the Madras army, regiment after regiment, displayed when quitting their native shore for arduous foreign service, as evincing their attachment to their government. He observed, in continuation: "Witness also his equal solicitude for the welfare of those provinces ceded to the British arms which were entrusted to his especial superintendence and charge; his general kindness and benevolence of heart, his strict impartiality, the undeviating rectitude of his conduct, and the equal and uniform protection which he afforded to all—qualities which

which, as we have heard, did obtain for him the appellation of 'Father of the People.' Witness, though last not least, his whole conduct and demeanor, while filling the highest station in this presidency—his unceasing attention to the duties of the government, and his ardent desire to promote to the utmost of his power, the cause of justice and of truth. Here, indeed, let us not forget the facility of communication which he afforded to all; let me especially not forget, for I too can testify here the readiness with which every representation connected with the administration of the law—no matter from what quarter or court it came, which had for its object the furtherance of justice, was invariably received and attended to, and the fair and liberal manner in which it was considered. Nor was it by the graver or more serious duties of the government that he was wholly absorbed; he found time to discharge, and well indeed did he discharge, every duty which his situation imposed upon him, at the head of our society. The income which was appropriated to his high station, was freely and generously spent—his bounty, as his heart, was alike open to all. The liberal aid and encouragement which he at all times afforded to our public institutions stand upon record, and who is there that can say that his private benevolence was ever appealed to in vain. Let us not forget also, the full measure of his hospitality, or the willingness which he ever shewed to contribute with his purse to those rational amusements, which, though perhaps not congenial to his own taste, he yet knew afforded pleasure to others, and tended to promote the enjoyment of social intercourse."

Sir John Doveton, after expressing his concurrence in the sentiments just delivered, brought forward the following resolutions:

"That this meeting largely participates in the affliction of all classes of the community, native as well as European, at the calamity which has occurred in the death of our late revered governor, Major-general Sir Thomas Munro, Bart, K.C.B., in the province where he had long been known by the appellation of 'Father of the people,' and at a time when he was on the eve of returning to his native country, after a public career extending to upwards of forty-seven years, and growing in success and honour up to its close.

"That this meeting, many of whom were members of the same profession, many fellow-labourers in the same field, and all eye-witnesses of his conduct, take pride in the fame which this most honoured servant of the East-India Company first acquired in duties and scenes that are familiar to them, and which during the last seven years he consummated by the most eminent and approved public services at the head of the government of this presidency.

"That his justice, benevolence, frankness, and hospitality, were no less conspicuous than the extraordinary faculties of mind with which he was endowed, and the admirable purposes to which he incessantly applied them; and that he commanded, in a singular degree, the veneration of all persons by whom he was known.

"That to perpetuate the remembrance of his public and private virtues, a subscription be immediately opened for the purpose of erecting a statue to his memory."

Mr. Compton (the Advocate-general) expressed his sense of the high character of the late governor, in a speech, of which the following is a brief extract:

"It would not become me to enter into details, which evinced the uprightness of his mind, the strait-forwardness of his course, and the firmness and integrity of his character, nor will I do injustice to his memory by attempting imperfectly to describe what he was in private life. I can however testify that every measure of his government, the nature or object of which became known to me, originated in the purest and best intentions, and was regulated by the soundest principles of justice. The loss which we deplore cannot be diminished by the reflection that he was likely soon to be withdrawn from his post at the head of the government; for, had he been spared to his country and friends, he would have aided, by his talents and experience, the best interests of all connected with India. In all measures of importance associated with the policy and government of India, his opinion would have been sought, and would have been received as almost oracular, and the value of his suggestions would have been incalculable at the period to which you, Sir, have already alluded, when the present charter shall approach to its termination.

"I have said that he was exhibited to the servants of the Company as an example. He was doubly honoured by his Sovereign, and his services have been acknowledged in the most gratifying manner by the directors and proprietors. He was about to be restored to the bosom of his family and his country, when alas! and his fate affords to us an awful lesson, he terminated his brilliant and almost unprecedented career, nearly on the spot where it was commenced! Those who hear me must feel, that we can scarcely expect to look on his like again! Most heartily do I therefore adopt the resolution, and I hope that the statue may be placed in some conspicuous place, so that the sight of it may encourage the hopes and excite the emulation

lation of every writer and cadet who may land at Madras, who will view in this last tribute of our feeling, how much Sir Thomas Munro was respected, and how sincerely he is regretted."

The resolutions were unanimously adopted by the meeting.

The subscriptions to the object of this meeting amounted on the 29th of August to 69,154 Madras rupees, and it is intended to apply the surplus of what remains after the cost of the statue is provided for, to procure a portrait of Sir Thomas, to be placed amongst those of the other benefactors of Madras.

KOLAPORE.

A letter from Belgaum, inserted in the *Madras Courier*, of Aug. 28th, states that the Kolapore Rajah had again become troublesome, and that a division order had been issued to the British forces in the immediate neighbourhood, directing the corps, &c. to hold themselves in readiness to move at the shortest notice. The letter adds—"the sacking of Kolapore must surely take place during some part of this, our third campaign—it is, I am told, to be taken by assault."

The Bombay papers contain further particulars from private letters, which state that a large force is concentrating in this quarter. From Poonah two detachments marched towards the end of September, and a third is spoken of. The Belgaum force left Belgaum on the 7th September, and joined another force at Cotabagy. One of the letters from Belgaum states:—"It is impossible, amidst the contradictory opinions prevailing at this place, to say whether war or peace will be the order of the day; but, judging from the extent of the preparations now made, the great expense that has obviously been incurred, and the circumstances of this being the third armament in less than two years, I imagine that things will go rather hard with the raja, and that the British government is determined to assert its consequence."

ASSASSINATION OF COL. DAVIES.

The *India Gazette* of June 11, contains some additional particulars respecting the causes of the mutiny at the head-quarters of the Nizam's cavalry, in a letter dated Mominabad, 8th May. The regiment, it must be remembered, forms part of the Nizam's force.

There has been lately a mutiny here at the head-quarters of the Nizam's cavalry division, and Colonel Davies, who commanded, was killed, and another officer wounded. Dissatisfaction had been excited by innovations of various kinds, and the climax was, that an officer caused a soldier to be shaved by force, which was contrary to Colonel Davies's orders, and to their religious prejudices, as Mussulmans. On the morning of the 6th inst. the native officer who commanded the guards of the day, marched the whole of the men on duty to the parade ground, where he planted a standard, and said, that they had endured so many insults, that they must go altogether to the Colonel, to demand redress and their discharge. On hearing this, the whole of the men, but 34, returned to their lines; this circumstance being reported to Col. Davies, he mounted his horse and rode down to the parade, attended by his acting brigade major, and four orderlies; at the same time ordering the men of another regiment to mount and come down to the parade. When he came close to the mutineers, he asked them what they wanted, and they replied that they would not talk to him while he was surrounded by armed men. Colonel Davies immediately sent them all away to the mounted regiment, which was now halted at a short distance, and riding into the midst of the mutineers, who were on foot, said to them, "now I am alone among you, tell me what you want." They said, "we have lately suffered many insults, and no longer ago than last night a man was dragged from the parade by Dhers, and was forcibly shaved; we can no longer bear this, and must have our discharge." He replied, "this is not the way to demand your discharge, and you shall not have it." The mutineers then said, "go away Colonel Sahib, we do not want to hurt you, go away." Colonel Davies struck the hilt of his sword with his hand, and said, "I am not to be threatened, lay down your arms," (they did so) "and I will pardon every man, but the one who has planted this standard." As he said the last words, they took up their arms again, and the native officer who had planted the standard, laid hold of Davies's bridle with one hand, and with the other placed a pistol close to his left breast and fired; the horse's rearing caused the ball to pass through the abdomen, and he fell off his horse. The native officer called out "*mar! mar!*" (kill! kill!) and the mutineers all fired, and commenced cutting him with their swords. The moment the first shot was fired, the regiment, which was mounted, charged, and was among them in ten seconds; the officer and five men were killed on the spot, nine were wounded, of which four mortally, thirteen were taken, and seven escaped among the ravines and haystacks, where horsemen could not follow. Parties went out after them. Some of the men got into the pagoda, and made a desperate resistance before they were taken or killed. The mounted men shewed the greatest devotion to Col. Davies, several throwing themselves on his body to save him from

cuts; two of them were wounded severely, two slightly, two horses killed, and two wounded. Lieut. Stirling had his right hand nearly cut off; Lieut. Harington had his horse shot dead under him. He who was the cause of all, had several shots through his clothes, but escaped unhurt. What is most surprising is, that poor Davies, after two shots through his body and eleven sabre cuts, got up, mounted his horse, and rode some distance, then suddenly giving a convulsive spring, fell violently to the ground close to Dr. Morgan's feet, whom he desired to carry him home; he was sensible to the last.

"Mrs. Davies, her niece, and a lady living with them, are said to have seen the whole from the terrace of the house."

FETE AT HYDERABAD.

The *Madras Gazette* contains an account of an entertainment given at Hyderabad, on the 10th August, by a party of bachelors. After dancing, 140 persons sat down to an excellent supper. "At the top of the room," says the account, "was a transparency, representing his Satanic Majesty running off with Hymen." It is added, that the example thus given by the bachelors, (whether with reference to the entertainment or the transparency is not clear,) is likely to be imitated at Hyderabad. A play, by the amateur performers of the station, was in contemplation, to be followed by a ball, to be given by the freemasons of Hyderabad to their fair sisters.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The eighth anniversary of the Wesleyan Missionary Auxiliary Society for Madras was held on the 9th Aug, and very numerously attended. The report of the society contained a summary of the proceedings of the body in various parts of the world. The receipts of the parent society for 1826 were stated to be upwards of forty-five thousand pounds sterling, a sum nearly equal to the receipts of the preceding year notwithstanding the distresses of the mother country; the Madras Auxiliary Society receipts from January to December, 1826, amounted to three thousand rupees. More than one hundred missionaries are employed in the work, having under their care 32,960 members of the Society. Twelve thousand scholars receive instruction in the schools connected with these missions.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz.*

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

July 17. *Rasburgh Castle*, Denney, from London.—18. *Maria*, Strong, from Cape and Port Louis.—24. *John*, Freeman, from Calcutta.—25. *Protector*, Waugh, from London.—26. *Susan*, Hamilton, from Calcutta.—29. *Sir Edward Paget*, Geary, from London, Lisbon, and Cape.—*Aug.* 1. *Ann*, Cattell, from Cape and Mauritius.—4. *Grecian*, Smith, and *George*, Fulcher, both from London.—5. *Woodford*, Chapman, from Calcutta.—6. *Sultan*, Mitchell, from Bombay.—7. *L'Europe*, Ferau, from Bordeaux.—14. *Coldstream*, Stephens, from Calcutta.—15. *Abgarris*, Smith, from Bourbon.—16. *Simpson*, Black, from the Mauritius.—23. *Minerva*, Prolyn, from London.—26. *Lady East*, Evans, from London.—31. *Resource*, Penn, from London.

Departures.

July 18. *L'Actif*, Chevelaur, for Bordeaux.—19. *Maria*, Strong, for Eskapilly and Calcutta.—21. *Bombay*, Charitie, for Penang, Singapore, and China.—27. *Rasburgh Castle*, Denney, for Calcutta; and *John*, Freeman, for the Mauritius.—29. *Waterloo*, Manning, for Penang, Singapore, and China.—*Aug.* 3. *Protector*, Waugh, for Masulipatam and Calcutta; and *Ann*, Cattell, for Calcutta.—7. *Sir Edward Paget*, Geary, and *George*, Fulcher, both for Calcutta.—10. *Sultan*, Mitchell, for Calcutta.—11. *General Kyd*, Nairne, for Penang, Singapore, and China.—14. *Woodford*, Chapman, for the Mauritius.—15. *Abgarris*, Smith, for Eskapilly and Calcutta.—22. *Simpson*, Black, for Calcutta.—23. *Grecian*, Smith, for Calcutta.—31. *Coldstream*, Stephens, for London.

BIRTHS.

March 23. On board the homeward-bound ship *Thalia*, the lady of R. W. Poe, Esq., of a son.

July 11. At Kulladgee, the lady of Capt. D. Macleod, 4th L.C., of a son.

12. At Berhampore, the lady of Lieut. R. W. Lang, 37th regt., of a still-born child.

13. At Hyderabad residency, Mrs. S. Rousseau, of a son.

14. At the residency, Nagpore, the lady of Capt. Isacke, assistant resident, of a son.

15. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Capt. Tweedie, of a daughter.

18. The lady of Capt. Thos. Daniel, H.M.'s 89th regt., of a son and heir.

21. At Secunderabad, the lady of Major Clarke, H.M.'s 46th regt., of a son.

23. At Nagpore, the lady of Capt. F. W. Hands, 38th Madras N.I., and under the resident at Nagpore, of a son.

— At Jaulnah, the lady of Capt. John Wright, 40th regt., of a daughter.

25. At Seringapatam, the lady of F. Pulham, Esq., garrison assist. surg., of a son.

26. At Pondicherry, the lady of F. De Fondclair, Esq., of a son.

27. Mrs. L. Griffiths, of a son.

28. At Cannanore, Mrs. E. M'Mahon, of a son.

— Caroline, wife of Mr. Peter De Castellas, cabinet-maker, of a son.

29. At Jaulnah, the lady of Capt. B. Blake, 45th regt., of a daughter.

— The lady of Alex. Johnston, Esq., of a son.

30. At Kamptee, near Nagpore, the lady of Capt. J. R. Ardagh, dep. judge adv. gen., of a son.

— At Tranquebar, Mrs. M. C. Penman, of a daughter.

Aug. 1. At Courtallum, the lady of W. R. Taylor, Esq., civil service, of a son.

— At Royapetta, Mrs. W. Cooke, of a daughter.

2. At Cannanore, the lady of Capt. C. Hill, H.M.'s 54th regt., of a daughter.

4. At Tranquebar, the lady of J. Horsley, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

6. The lady of H. Byrne, Esq., of a son.

— The lady of A. Kerakoose, Esq., of a daughter.

8. At Mangalore, the lady of J. Babington, Esq., civil service, of twin sons, the last still-born.

9. At Sholapore, the lady of Lieut. Jas. Alexander, of a son.

— The lady of H. Chamier, Esq., of a daughter.

11. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Lieut. M'Neill, 6th L.C., deputy assist. adj. gen. Southern Division, of a daughter.

— At Vizianagram, the lady of Lieut. J. C. Coffin, 19th N.I., of a still-born child.

12. At Bellary, the lady of John Hay, Esq., superint. surgeon in the Ceded Districts, of a son.

— Mrs. M. Skillern, of a daughter.

14. The lady of Joseph Bainbridge, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Poonamallee, Mrs. Hamilton, of a son.

15. At Rajahmundry, Mary Rose, lady of H. Vibart, Esq., civil service, of a son still-born.

19. The lady of Geo. Moore, Esq., civil service of a son.

21. At

21. At Pallamcottah, the lady of Chas. Roberts, Esq., civil service, of a son.
— At Masulipatam, the lady of E. B. Glass, Esq., civil service, of a son.
28. The lady of Capt. Chase, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 9. At Bellary, Mr. C. H. Boyle, son of the late Mr. H. Boyle (a free merchant of Bengal), to Miss J. M. Douglas.
18. At the Capuchin Church, Mr. M. D'Fontine, to Frances Emelia, youngest daughter of Mr. M. Temasfield.
24. At Trichinopoly, S. J. Humfrays, Esq., 5th regt. L.C., to Miss F. L. Koefoed.
25. Mr. Edm. Vincent, to Grace Frances, daughter of Mr. R. Godfrey.
30. At St. Mary's Church, Mr. Jos. Dowman, to Miss Eliz. Freeman.
— Mr. Geo. Mac Farlain, to Miss M. Doyle.
— Mr. Wm. Todd, to Miss A. Saville.
Aug. 4. At St. Mary's Church, Capt. Geo. Gahan, of the brig *Lady Munro*, to Georgiana, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Chas. Eaton, *master attendant of Coringa*.
20. At Bangalore, Assist. Apothecary J. T. King, 2d Horse Brigade, to Mrs. Eliza Mathewson.
21. At Bangalore, Lieut. Jas. Briggs, dep. assist. qu. mast. gen. Mysore division, to Sophia, second daughter of the Rev. G. Marshall, rector of Donagh, county of Domegal, Ireland.
Lately. At St. George's Church, Capt. M. A. Thomas, to the widow of the late Lieut. Roche, B. N. I.
— At Belgaum, Lieut. A. M'D. Elder, adj. 1st Bombay Europ. regt., to Matilda Ann, 5th daughter of Lieut. Col. J. Welsh, commanding in the Doosh.

DEATHS.

May 9. In Moalmein, Mr. J. C. Armstrong, aged 24.
June 11. At the Mysore residency, Capt. T. Y. B. Kennan, horse artillery.
July 3. At Anjengo, in Travancore, Mr. P. Philips, superintendent of police at that place.
10. At Secunderabad, Louisa, wife of Lieut. R. Codrington, 46th N.I., aged 18.
12. At Vizagapatam, Lieut. Josiah Cecil, Carnatic Europ. Vet. Bat.
— At Berhampore, Eliza Harriot, lady of Lieut. Lang, 37th regt.
— At Pondicherry, Adrian De Fries, Esq., in his 70th year.
14. At Ramnad, Helen, daughter of the late M. Christy, Esq., formerly on the medical establishment of this presidency, in her 17th year.
16. At Belgaum, Mr. John Marrett, aged 20.
27. At Pursevaulkum, Catherine, wife of Mr. G. Dent, aged 25.
31. Mr. W. Beck, commissariat department.
Aug. 4. At Ellichpoor, Capt. Mathew Young, of H.M.'s 30th regt.
9. At Cannanore, Eliza, wife of Mr. C. R. M'Mahon, assistant surveyor.
— At Mangalore, Jane, wife of John Babington, Esq., of the Madras civil service.
14. Capt. Paul Seciuna, of H.M.'s 4th Ceylon regt., after a lingering illness.
17. At Manaritoddy, in Wynaad, Indiana Laura, lady of Capt. T. Locke, after a short but severe illness.
21. At the presidency, Lieut. Col. Read, dep. qu. mast. gen. of H.M.'s forces.
27. At Royapettah, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. F. Aubert, aged 21.

Bombay.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.

Parry v. *Graham*.—This was a proceeding arising out of a squabble between Mr. Parry, a barrister of the court, and Mr. Graham, an attorney. The particulars of the squabble are given by a *Friend of Mr. Graham* in the *Bombay Gazette*. It thence appears that on the 25th May, Mr. Graham sent instructions to Mr. Parry to draw a plaint, on which was endorsed a requisition for expedition. The papers were returned by Mr. Parry on the 19th June, with a remark in the shape of an opinion. They were then re-delivered to Mr. Parry, with the following words in the margin: "I am much obliged to you for your very early attention to the case." Mr. Parry thereupon sent his purvoe to Mr. Graham to demand an apology for these words, or he would move the court. Mr. Graham, it is said, "kicked the purvoe out of his office, with an observation that his master might follow his own course." On looking at the papers left by the purvoe, Mr. Graham found the words "case for opinion" written on the "instructions;" and he wrote to Mr. Parry to ask in whose hand-writing the words were, and receiving no answer, intimated to that gentleman that he should construe Mr. Parry's silence into an admission that the words were written by him. On the same day Mr. Graham received from Mr. Parry's clerk the following note:—

"I am directed by Mr. Parry to inform Mr. Graham that a part only of the original instructions relating to the accompanying draft plaint are returned, together with a correct copy of that part which Mr. Parry (after receiving Mr. Graham's note of this day's date) has thought proper for the present to retain."

Mr. Graham thereupon wrote to Mr. Parry, stating that he considered this communication to have been purposely adopted by Mr. P. as a personal insult, and demanding the return of the original documents.

Mr. Parry (the statement then alleges) on the same day (23d June) moved the court for an attachment for contempt against Mr. Graham, on the ground that the last note had so much enervated him, that he was rendered incompetent to perform his professional duties. The court refused the motion; but upon Mr. Parry then saying that he would swear the peace against Mr. Graham, that he was afraid of bodily harm, an attachment was ordered to issue.

June 25.

Mr. Dewar moved, on behalf of Mr. Parry, that Mr. Graham should give securities to keep the peace, pursuant to articles exhibited on the 23d.

Mr. Mill, counsel for Mr. Graham, opposed the application; he said he had an affidavit to present on the part of Mr. Graham, but he thought the court could not receive it.

Mr. Roper, junior counsel for Mr. Graham, entertained a different opinion from Mr. Mill. Although the court might refuse contradictory affidavits, a confirmatory

matory affidavit, merely explaining Mr. Graham's motives, might be received.

After some further discussion between the court and the two counsel, Mr. Roper declined pressing the reception of the affidavit.

Mr. Graham now tendered his sureties, himself in 5,000 rupees, and Mr. George Forbes and Mr. Ranken in 2,500 rupees each, which were accepted.

Mr. Roper then moved, that Mr. Parry should be ruled to deliver Mr. Graham the part of a brief which bore Mr. Parry's signature as acknowledgment for the receipt of a fee, and which he had refused to return.

The Advocate-general rising. — My Lord, in the name of the profession, I protest—

The Court.—We can hear nothing, Mr. Advocate-general, in the name of the profession. The court will no doubt be able to dispose of the matter. Mr. Roper, have you any precedent? Upon what grounds do you make application?

Mr. Roper admitted he had no precedent, but he grounded his motion upon customs. He however finally withdrew it.

July 2.

Mr. Dewar this day moved, on behalf of Mr. Parry, that Mr. Graham should answer the affidavit of Mr. Parry, in relation to the matter already stated.

After considerable argument, the court refused the motion.

At a subsequent period of the day, Mr. Dewar made a second motion on behalf of Mr. Parry, for a criminal information against Mr. Graham; this motion, after a long argument, was rejected by the court; the Judges intimated that the only course of proceeding against Mr. Parry was by indictment, the matter being purely private.

The Judges (Sir B. Rice and Sir C. Chambers) animadverted, it is said in the *Gazette*, in strong terms, upon the erroneous conceptions of Mr. Parry, and upon the uncourteous course he had pursued in sending his purvoe to Mr. Graham.

July 24.

Gasa Kiwork, an Armenian, was then put to the bar, charged with shooting at Bugwan Gossvé, a ghorah wallah, on the night of the 11th of June last. This was the occurrence mentioned in page 111.

Nunnoo Shaik Dervish, coachman to John J. Sparrow, Esq. deposed, that he was driving Mrs. Sparrow, with two young ladies and a gentleman, from church, on the night in question, when a man, habited like a Mogul, rode up to the side of the carriage, and called out to him 'stop.' For some time the witness paid no attention to the man. At last he commenced abusing the witness in gross terms: the ghora wallah then jumped down and seized the horseman's bridle. The horseman raised a pistol, discharged it at the ghora wallah, and rode off. Witness was quite sure the prisoner at the bar was the horseman alluded to.

The ghora wallah and other witnesses confirmed the statement.

An attempt was made by Mr. Norton, on the part of the prisoner, to prove he was insane.

The jury brought in a verdict of guilty. They, however, recommended him to mercy, on account of his youth, and in the hope his punishment might act as a warning to him in future.

August 5.

Hurgovandas Jugjeevandass, a Hindu, whose conviction, on an indictment charging him with wilful and corrupt perjury, in twelve different assignments, and conspiracy, for the purpose of invalidating a will, under which he was an executor, we recorded p. 111, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in Bombay gaol. The editor of the *Bombay Gazette* expresses a hope that it may operate as an example to the *respectable* portion of the native community.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATIVE EDUCATION SOCIETY.

In our last vol. p. 249, we gave a short report, from a Bombay paper, of a general meeting of this Society, held on the 20th January, 1827. We have recently received a copy of their third report, from which it is gratifying to perceive, that, with limited means and resources, this society has been enabled, through the combined exertions of its zealous supporters, European and native, to make considerable progress in educating the natives of that part of India.

The report is distributed under three heads: 1st, books; 2d, schoolmasters; 3d, schools. The works printed since the last general meeting are of an elementary character, and 16 in number, in the Mar'ha, Goojratee, and Hindoostanee, of which about 17,000 copies have passed the press. Others, in a state of forwardness or in preparation, are of a higher stamp, and "mark the gradual development of the society's utility, and the increasing taste amongst the natives for compositions of a superior class." The report pays a compliment to the liberality of the local government, which, besides a monthly contribution, has charged the society with the immediate power of distributing prizes of from 100 to 5,000 rupees, for approved translations or original compositions, for the promotion of the intellectual and moral improvement of the natives, which has been attended with beneficial results. Works on subjects of a literary and scientific nature, for translation as well as for the study of the natives, (who acquire a classical

classical knowledge of the English language), are expected to be furnished by the Court of Directors from England.

Connected with the preparation of books, the education of schoolmasters forms one principal branch of the duties undertaken by the Society. Under the patronage of the Governor in Council, a set of young men were put under a course of training, of whom, when qualified, 14 were placed by Government under the collectors in the Deccan and 10 in Goojrat, with a monthly salary of 90 rupees each, defrayed (as well as the expense of forwarding them to their destinations) by Government.

"The qualifications of all these men consist, 1st, in reading and writing correctly their mother tongue, both in Balbod'h, as it is called on this side of India, or Deb Nagree, as it is termed in Upper Hindoostan, which is the character the committee have decided on adopting for all their printed books; and also in the written or current hand for letter-writing and general business, respectively used in Maharashtra and Goojrat; 2dly, in a knowledge of arithmetic in all its rules on the European system; 3dly, a respectable acquaintance with the grammatical principles of their language (a study hitherto never cultivated or thought of in the vernacular dialects); and 4thly, in a competent knowledge of the improved system of managing schools, which the committee have long since determined to adopt, from experiencing its beneficial tendencies, and which the government has expressed its earnest desire to uphold."

An application, backed by the recommendation of the governor, has been made to the Court of Directors, to obtain the aid of one or more well educated English gentlemen, who might be able to discipline a set of native teachers and professors in the higher departments of literature and science; and also to obtain the appointment of two English superintendents of the masters and their establishments, who should be capable of holding public examinations, awarding prizes, &c.

In speaking of the schools, the report alleges the general advancement of the scholars in their studies, and the great accession to their numbers, as demonstrating the efficiency of the system adopted, and the confidence of the native population in the efforts of the society. The progress made in the English school is less than in the Marat'ha and Goojratee schools. The committee, in a report to the government, assign very satisfactory grounds for considering that "the moral and intellectual culture of the native mind is most successfully effected by employing the native language as the medium of communication." Provision is, however, made for teaching English to such as desire it. The number of scholars at present, in the English school, Marat'has and Goojratees, amount to sixty boys.

"As before observed, none of the boys of the English school have acquired such a knowledge of this language as would enable them to employ it as the medium of acquiring or communicating useful knowledge: most of the students are disposed at present rather to regard the acquirement of English useful only as a qualification for a scribe in a public office, and several have quitted the school after attaining this scanty knowledge. There is, consequently, little hope of obtaining for some time, from the establishment, natives imbued with the proficiency requisite for translating English standard works into their own dialects, or for effectually assisting in promoting the objects of this institution."

The other schools are more numerously attended: the Central Marat'ha School consists of 93 boys, who have all made a creditable advancement in their studies. The Central Goojratee School has 74, chiefly Parsees, "a circumstance still evincing a continuance, among some of the Hindoo Goojratees of this island, of that lukewarmness in the cause of education so much lamented at the last general meeting, and still so much to be deplored." The inferior seminaries contain 141 boys. The schools of the second order, in the interior, maintained by government, are 14 in the Deccan, and 10 in Goojrat; they are too recent to admit of any inference being made from their condition. "It is a subject, however," says the report, "of great satisfaction to the committee to learn, that, with the exception of one or two instances, their institution is hailed by the natives as a munificent instance of protection and regard from the rulers of the country, and that their increasing popularity demands the most vigorous exertions on the part of the committee to augment the number of instructors."

These exertions, we regret to say, are impeded by the want of adequate funds. Such undertakings as these deserve every possible encouragement from government and the community, native as well as European.

ENGINEER INSTITUTION.

An examination of the pupils at the Engineer Institution, under the charge of Captain Jervis, took place on Thursday last, in presence of the Honourable the Governor. We attended there, and were much pleased in being present at so interesting a display of science in India, and can safely say that the proficiency of the scholars excited the admiration of all present. The examination took place in three

three languages, English, Mahratta, and Guzeratte, and comprized the following branches of science—Arithmetic in all its rules;—Practical Geometry;—Algebra;—Elements of Euclid;—Plane Trigonometry;—Mensuration;—Topographic and Architectural Drawing.

The system which has been pursued under the superintendance of Captain Jervis has been eminently successful, and the result, as displayed at the late examination, confers on him the greatest credit. To the governor, whose attention has always been directed to the improvement of the natives in every branch of useful knowledge, the examination must have been particularly gratifying, and those who are instructed must always remember to whom they owe the benefits of their education in the above branches of science.—*Bombay Gazette, July* 19.

Capt. Jervis is the European secretary of the Bombay Native Education Society before spoken of, and we observe that a very high compliment is paid, in the resolutions at the general meeting of that society, " to his able, zealous, and unwearied exertions in forwarding its success."

DISPUTE AMONGST THE PARSEES.

We noticed in the *Courier* of last Saturday week, a translation from a Guzeratee paper, in the form of an advertisement, mentioning in a cursory manner the contest which is now at its height between the two factions of the Parsees concerning the Kubbeesa; and as it was there proposed to seek a decision from Government, a few particulars may not prove uninteresting to the public.

The epoch of the Persian solar year is carried up by their historians to Jamshed, above 800 years before the Christian era. " It consists of twelve months of 30 days each, five days more being added to a particular month, to make the number 365, and in order to account for the six additional hours which we embrace in our leap year, another month was intercalated at the end of every 120 years, and celebrated with the greatest festivity. In this rotation, it continued until the year 636; when Yesdegird the 3d, the last of the Sassanian dynasty, being dethroned by the Arabians, the intercalations of the solar year, or the observance of the Kubbeesa, were neglected. It was upon this occasion that a band of Persians, being unwilling to comply with the laws of their conquerors, took refuge in Hindoostan. From that body of refugees the Parsees of the present day are descended. These renewed the Kubbeesa, except a few, who, departing from the custom of their ancestors, entered upon a new doctrine, and maintained that the Kubbeesa never existed. Hence the origin of the two factions: the Shersayans who defend the Kubbeesa, and Chooreegarians who are opposed to them. The latter have given the name of " *Rushmees*," signifying " innovator," to the former, and assumed the title of " *Kudmees*," or " ancient," for themselves.

For many hundred years the controversy has lain dormant, each party observing unmolested their own side of the question.

However, about 9 or 10 months ago, Moola Firoz, one of the wisest and most able of the Chooreegarians, published a paper in Guzeratee, setting forth that by an ancient and rare book called " Abourahan," lately discovered, he could prove that the Kubbeesa never was observed; and in order to shew this more clearly, he quoted five or six paragraphs from the book above-mentioned, all confirmatory of his assertion.

This proceeding was the cause of great uneasiness to the Shersayans, since they knew that the ignorance of the lower class of their brethren would induce them to change their opinions, without inquiring into the truth of Moola Firoz's statements.

One thing, however, was remarkable, that Moola Firoz declined allowing any of them to peruse his book. This had excited their suspicions.

In the course of this conflict of opinion, another Abourahan was discovered, and as its contents were at variance with the work in Moola Firoz's possession, the whole of the affair assumed a grave aspect. From that moment the native newspapers became the organs of the different parties, and waged a paper war on the subject with as much confidence as ever characterized the conflicts of Whig and Tory; but now they have seemingly grown tired of the controversy, and appeal to Government to settle it. Be it determined as it may, we cannot refrain from observing that the rise and progress of the Kubbeesa can be traced from century to century, and is supported by the united testimony of authors both in the Persian and Arabic languages.—*Iris, July* 17.

ROBBERIES.

The robberies in Colabah have since the commencement of the monsoon been so frequent and daring, that it really becomes incumbent on all who wish to preserve their property, to take extraordinary precaution. The following instances will suffice to shew the audacity of the thieves. In the course of the last week they broke, during the night, even into an officer's house who has a regular European guard, and took away a few articles without discovery. On the following evening they had the impudence to stop a gentleman's gardener, and ask him how many sahibs resided in his master's house? To which he

he had the ready wit to reply (although not the actual case) "three officers, and twenty soldiers." Upon this they made off, fearing, no doubt, too warm a reception.—*Bombay Gaz. July* 21.

About three o'clock on Monday morning a gang of robbers surrounded the house of Lieut. Fraser, of the artillery, at Matoonga, forcibly entered it, and while some of them kept watch, and others endeavoured to overpower the servants, several of them attacked that gentleman, who in attempting resistance received two sabre cuts across the forehead. The alarm was immediately given, and a party of the main patrol rushed to the spot; but the thieves were too alert, and escaped, taking with them a sword and blunderbluss—in their hurry, they left behind a scabbard and a pair of shoes, which we trust may prove a clue to the discovery of these daring ruffians. We have heard of several other burglaries lately, and indeed the island is infested with numbers of audacious villains, who seem to act as if there did not exist a power to restrain them.—*Id. Aug.* 1.

Ceylon.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

May 7. J. S. Rodney, Esq., to be assistant to revenue commissioners in Kandyan provinces.

W. H. Whiting, Esq., to be an extra assistant in chief secretary's office.

Aug. 4. R. M. Sneyd, Esq., to be provincial judge of Gall and Matura, v. C. Scott, Esq., deceased.

F. J. Templar, Esq., to be collector of Chilaw and provincial judge of Calpentyn, v. R. M. Sneyd, Esq.

BIRTHS.

July 10. At Point de Galle, the lady of Col. Ximenes, 16th Infantry, of a son.

12. At Colombo, the lady of Col. Muller, Ceylon Regt., of a son.

25. At Kandy, the wife of D. Lansberger, of a son.

— At Marendhan, Mrs. De Saram, of a son.

Aug. 5. At Manaar, Mrs. A. C. Bartholomeus, of a son.

Lately. The lady of his Exc. Lieut. Gen. Sir Edw. Barnes, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

May 25. At Calpentyn, J. De R. Pulle, merchant, to Anne Isabella, daughter of P. Velaide Pulle, of Mampone.

29. Mr. W. Williams, proctor of the provincial count of Calpentyn, to Johanna Adriana, only daughter of Adrianus Sleggers, book-keeper, and second member of the landraad, in the Dutch East-India service.

DEATHS.

July 30. At Colombo, Mr. A. C. De Vos, aged 53.

Lately. The infant son of his Exc. Lieut. Gen. Sir Edward Barnes.

Penang.

SUPPRESSION OF THE GAZETTE.

The following notice appears in the *Penang Gazette* of August 4:—

Notice.—The proprietor and publisher of the *Prince of Wales' Island Gazette* respectfully announces to the subscribers and the public, that circumstances compel him to discontinue the publication of the gazette, and takes this occasion to return his grateful thanks for the liberal support and patronage afforded to that establishment during a period of 22 years.

The *Singapore Chronicle* of Aug. 30, contains the following remark upon this subject:—"It appears that the paper actually has been suppressed in consequence of an article which appeared in it some three months ago relative to the Siamese treaty, which has given umbrage to the government in Bengal, and at its instance the paper has been crushed. We state a matter of fact; but as the censorship will henceforth press more heavily on us than hitherto, we can add no comment, an inability which we the less regret, as many of our readers will be of opinion that no comment is required."

MURDERS.

Penang Gazettes mention that several atrocious murders, accompanied with circumstances of peculiar barbarity, had been committed on the island, and in province Wellesley. The perpetrators were Malays, as well as the victims. The motives to the deeds were either jealousy, or a desire of revenge. In one case the assassin, after murdering his wife, attacked her mother, two sisters and brother, all of whom were more or less wounded, and one died.

Singapore.

THE BUCKINGAMSHIRE.

During the thunder storm last Sunday evening, the H. C. S. *Buckinghamshire* was struck by the lightning, which shivered some of her upper masts, and killed a man upon deck; another, who was near him at the time, narrowly escaping the same fate.—*Ibid, Aug.* 30.

REPORTED DISTURBANCE AMONGST THE CHINESE.

The report of a disturbance amongst the Chinese at this settlement, mentioned on the insecure authority of the *Bengal Hurkaru*, in p. 113, is contradicted in the *Singapore Chronicle* of Aug. 30, the editor of which paper pronounces it "as impudent a calumny as ever appeared in the columns of a newspaper," which is affirming a great deal. The editor of the *Chronicle* further observes: "We cannot forbear mentioning here how much we regret to observe in Calcutta an eager credence given to every report injurious to the Governor of these settlements, no matter how extravagant or absurd: this is not right, and

and even as a matter of policy it should be avoided, for the falsehood of all such stories is infallibly detected, and in the end they can prove nothing but the shameless mendacity of those who invent them; and in those who receive them, either great credulity, or a predisposition to believe *any thing* likely to throw discredit on the head of this government."

BIRTH.

Aug. 10. The lady of Maj. Mallandaine, of a son.

DEATHS.

Aug. 11. Mr. Cheeseman, midshipman of the H.C.'s ship *Lowther Castle*.

Sept. 7. Mr. Jas. Bruce, surgeon of the H.C.'s ship *Farquharson*, by drowning.

Malacca.

DEATH.

May 29. At Cley-Bang, Mrs. Humphreys, wife of the Rev. James Humphreys, aged 31.

Madagascar.

DEATH.

July 31. At Tamatava, where he had been sent to King Radama, on a special mission by his Exc. the Governor of the Mauritius, Lieut. H. Cole, of the royal staff corps, and aide-de-camp to Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir G. Lowry Cole, &c. &c.

Netherlands India.

The *Batavian Gazette* of October 6 contains a proclamation from the Viscount Dubus de Gisignies, commissary general of the Netherlands possessions in India, to the people of Java, dated at Salatiga, Sept. 26, calling upon such as have remained faithful to persevere in their fidelity, and such as have revolted to return and acknowledge their errors, and they shall be treated as friends and allies. The following passage is rather amusing:—"A great part of you, listening to the voice of a mutinous priest, have taken arms against their lawful prince and governor. They cherished the chimerical idea that religious worship was in question. See what has become of most of those unhappy people! They have been obliged to quit their homes and their domestic relations; driven from place to place, they wander as fugitives in foreign lands, where they must procure the necessaries of life by rapine and pillage, and for the most part die a cruel and miserable death: their houses are destroyed; their fields laid waste. Look, on the other hand, at your countrymen, who submissive to the legitimate authority, have remained quiet. They have not ceased to enjoy domestic happiness; they have the protection of the chiefs and of our warriors; they preserve the entire liberty of their religious worship; their plantations of rice are cultivated at the regular periods; they are in prosperity, and have abundance. It would not have been difficult for us, by means of our own force, and it would have been still less so, supported by the efficacious assistance of the Great Emperor of Socracarta, as of our faithful allies the Sultans of Madura and Sumanab, to reduce the insurgents and to punish their rebellion; but we have spared them, because we love the Javanese people, and because most of them had been misled by their instigators."

Persia.

The Petersburgh papers are filled with details respecting the entry of the Russian troops into Tabreez, the negociations for peace, and the military arrangements and dispositions of the troops consequent upon this event. Gen. Paskewisch has appointed a provisional government for Tabreez and the province of Azerbijan, consisting of Baron Osten Sackera, chief director of Tabreez, Prince Chercheradzeff, and other Russian officers, Fiti Ali Khan, Beglerbeg of Tabreez, and Aga Amir Fata Seid, chief of the clergy of Azerbijan. The fort of Alanji has been occupied by the Russian troops, and Prince Eritoff has been directed to take possession of Ardebil, where immense stores are said to exist.

Prince Abbas Mirza has had an interview with Gen. Paskewisch. He was received by Gen. Benkendorf with military honours, and on the 6th November, Gen. Paskewisch proceeded to Dei Kargan, where he met the prince. The conferences began on the 10th, and continued on the two following days. The aspect of the Russian troops seems to have made a great impression on the prince and his officers. The Persian troops are much dejected at the result. The dignified manners of the prince is the theme of general encomium. One account says, "it is impossible to describe the nobleness of his manners, or his grace and affability. His features are perfectly regular; his eyes large, lively and penetrating, and his teeth fine. His complexion is brown and pale; his hair and long beard very black, and his costume was very simple—only his dagger was ornamented with valuable jewels. His horse, the finest I ever saw, had very rich harness, plated with solid gold. The prince is between 40 and 50 years of age. In a word, he is one of the extraordinary persons who make an indelible impression on those who have seen him. It is a pity that he is surrounded by persons whose minds and understandings are not sufficiently elevated to second his views; all foreigners in Persia agree in doing him justice.

justice. His most earnest desire is to enlighten his people, but for this he wants energy, and the people Christianity. Prejudice opposes every thing that might be undertaken."

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Papers from this colony to August 3d have reached us.

A report is mentioned that, in consequence of the natives in the vicinity of Hunter's River having become extremely troublesome, many persons have resolved to *poison them*, and that *corrosive sublimate*, as one mode of destruction, has in several instances, been provided for the purpose. We should hope that such a diabolical scheme was never seriously thought of.

A judgment of the supreme court has decided that the government cannot reclaim an assigned servant, that is, a convict assigned to a particular individual for a term, or for life. The court held, that under the act 5th Geo. IV. c. 84, the property of the assigned prisoner vested solely in the individual to whom he was assigned, and that the government could not take him away. The governor has, nevertheless, issued a government notice, stating, that he is empowered by the act to remove and re-assign servants, and shall continue to do so on proper grounds.

The influenza (a species of catarrh) has carried off many persons, including some of the oldest of the emigrant colonists. It appears to be making the circuit of the colony; it is less severely felt at Sydney than in other parts.

An estate was offered for sale at Sydney, in July last, in one of the finest parts of New South Wales, consisting of a highly improved farm, of 6,500 acres, together with 2,000 wether sheep, 3,000 ewes, 1,100 lambs, 150 rams, 200 oxen; all for the sum of £20,000 sterling, and half the ewes would lamb in six weeks.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

From the Hobart Town papers we extract the following particulars:—

The Bush rangers and the blacks continue their respective depredations, and keep the colony in constant alarm. The latter carry slaughter and devastation wherever they appear. The *Colonial Times* of July 6 has the following extract of a letter from Launceston:—"The people over the second Western Tier have killed an immense quantity of the blacks this last week, in consequence of their having murdered Mr. Simpson's stock-keeper. They were surrounded whilst sitting round their fires, when the soldiers and others fired at them when about thirty yards distant. They report that there must be about sixty of them killed and wounded! They found muskets, cartridges, loose balls and powder, tomahawks, sheep-shears, and an immense number of other articles of various descriptions. The man they murdered was formerly an associate of the blacks at Sydney, although himself a white man."

The value of imports into Van Diemen's Land, during the year 1826, amount altogether to £99,747, while those of 1825 were £76,406 making an increase of £23,341. The exports during the same period were £44,498, and in 1825, £20,659, making an increase of £23,839.

The increase in the population of Van Diemen's Land, during the last year, may, at a fair computation be taken at 1,000 With the military, the whole may be computed at between 15,000 and 16,000.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Sept. 13, 1827.

Government Securities.

Buy.	Rs. As.		Rs. As.	Sell.
Prem.	96 0	Remittable Loan 6 per ct.	25 0	Prem.
Disc.	0 3	Five per ct. Loan	0 8	Disc.
Par.		New 5 per cent. Loan	0 3	Disc.

Rates of Exchange.

On London, 6 months' sight, — to buy 1s. 11d. — to sell 1s. 1¾d. per Sicca Rupee.
On Madras, 30 days' ditto, 92 to 96 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.
On Bombay, ditto, 86 Sicca Rupees per 100 Bombay Rupees.
Bank Shares.—Prem.—to buy 5,300—to sell 5,100.

Madras, Sept. 12, 1827.

Government Securities.

Six per cent. Bengal Remittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 350 Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. ..... 28 Prem.
At a Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, *viz.* 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 26 Prem.

Five per cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 350 Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. ..... ¼ Prem.
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, *viz.* 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 2¼ Disc.

Bombay, Sept. 29, 1827.

A Five per cent. Loan open.

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 1s. 8¼d. per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 106 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 99½ Bom. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.

Singapore, Sept. 1, 1827.

Exchange.

Gov. Bills on Bengal, at 30 days' sight, per 100 Sp. Ds., 207 Sic. Rs.
Private Bills on ditto—none.
Private Bills on London, per Sp. Ds. 4s. 2d.

SUPPLEMENT TO ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Political Department.

Aug. 17. Mr. G. R. Clark to be first assistant to resident at Delhi and agent to governor general for affairs of Rajpootana.

Lieut. Wm. Hislop to be 2d-assistant to ditto ditto.

Hon. R. F. Moore to be assistant to superintendent and political agent at Ajmere.

24. Sir Jas. Edw. Colebrooke to be resident and commissioner at Delhi, and agent to governor general for affairs of Rajpootana.

Territorial Department.

Aug. 23. Mr. W. R. Jennings to be collector of Patna.

Mr. J. Lowis, to be ditto of Tipperah.

Mr. W. Dampier to be commissioner in Sunderbunds.

24. Mr. W. S. Alexander to be assistant to magistrate and to collector of Saharunpoor.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

July 28. At Meerut, the lady of Capt. Luard, H.M.'s 16th Lancers, of a son.

Aug. 3. At Agra, the lady of Lieut. Ripley, 2d Europ. Regt., of a daughter.

10. At Berhampore, the lady of Lieut. Clayton, sub-assist. com. gen., of a son.

— At Dacca, Mrs. C. Leonard, of a daughter.

11. At *Dacca*, the lady of G. C. Wegnelin, Esq., of a son.

12. At Monghyr, the lady of H. P. Russell, Esq., civil service, of a son.

— At Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. Thos. Sanderson, 9th Cav., of a son.

15. At Berhampore, Mrs. Pennyquick, younger, of Soilarie, of a daughter.

— Mrs. F. La Valette, of a daughter.

17. Mrs. A. Rodrigues, of a daughter.

18. At Dinapore, the lady of Capt. Hawthorne, dep. assist. adj. gen., Dinapore division, of a son.

— At Barrackpore, the lady of Lieut. R. Taylor, 66th N.I., of a son.

20. At Titalya, the lady of Capt. Haslam, 25th N.I., of a son.

— At Barrackpore, the lady of Maj. G. Moore, 59th Regt., of a daughter.

22. At Cuttack, the lady of Lieut. Counsell, of a son and heir.

— At Muzaffarpore, Thirhoot, the lady of J. E. Wilkinson, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

23. At Poorneah, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. F. B. Corfield, of a son.

— The lady of the late Thos. Thomson, Esq., of a daughter.

24. At Chowringhee, the lady of H. Lushington, Esq., of a daughter.

25. At Ballygunge, the lady of T. R. Davidson, Esq., of a daughter.

27. At Serampore, Mrs. Swan, wife of the Rev. T. Swan, Serampore College, of a son.

28. Mrs. E. Stark, of a daughter.

— At Comillah, the lady of G. P. Thompson, Esq., of a daughter.

29. The lady of C. G. Strettell, Esq., of a son.

— Mrs. R. Gordon, of a son.

30. Mrs. J. Rodrigues, of a daughter.

Sept. 1. Mrs. T. Jones, of a daughter.

2. At Chowringhee, Mrs. C. K. Robinson, of a son.

3. The lady of Capt. S. Lee, of a daughter.

— The lady of E. Trotter, Esq., of a son.

7. At Jessore, the lady of B. Golding, Esq., of a daughter.

8. The lady of C. D'Verinne, Esq., of a daughter.

12. At Chowringhee, the lady of Maj. P. M. Hay, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

June 27. At Benares, Maj. J. H. Littler, 14th N.I., to Helen Olympia, only child of the late Capt. H. Stewart, H.M.'s service.

Aug. 2. At Poorneah, Geo. Pratt, Esq., indigo planter, to Miss J. H. Cumming.

12. At Chandernagore, and on the 14th at Calcutta, Thos. Clarke, Esq., H.C.'s marine, to Miss E. F. Desbruslais.

13. Wm. Montgomerie, Esq., assist. surg., to Eliza, second daughter of Alex. Graham, Esq., of Glasgow.

18. At Benares, Lieut. F. Minchin, 47th Madras N.I., to Emily, third daughter of J. Griffin, Esq., Sloane Street, Chelsea.

20. Capt. G. A. Bruce to Miss Eliz. Masters.

21. The Rev. G. J. Laurie, Madras Presidency, to Laura Louisa, second daughter of S. Ludlow, Esq., residency surg., Delhi.

— At Baitool, Lieut. K. Campbell, interp. and qu. mast. 45th N.I., to Miss M. A. Read.

22. H. Clarke, Esq., to Helena Eliza, daughter of T. Barfoot, Esq.

23. At Humeerpoor, W. M. Benson, Esq., civil service, to Maria, third daughter of C. Scott, Esq., of Tvewadress, Cornwall.

— Mr. P. W. Holland to Margaret Charlotte, widow of the late Capt. R. M. Owen.

29. At Berhampore, Mr. Jas. Archer, of Ruttengunge, to Miss S. K. Poole, of Baniesh.

Sept. 5. A. F. Smith, Esq., to Josephina, widow of the late Alex. Falconer, Esq.

8. Lieut. C. B. Leicester, 34th Bengal N.I., to Miss Emily Leycester.

DEATHS.

Aug. 3. At Cawnpore, Mr. R. Foley.

6. Alexander, youngest son of Mr. John Manuel, aged 11 years.

9. At Fendal Baug, Mary Ann, daughter of the late Rev. S. Trawin, aged eight years.

13. At Bishnauth, in Assam, Lieut. L. Vansandan, 68th Bengal N.I., and second in command of the Rungpore Light Infantry.

14. At Entally, Miss Eliza Alfred, aged 12 years.

— At Dacca, Mrs. C. Leonard.

18. Mrs. White, wife of Mr. T. White, musician, aged 27.

21. At Akyab, the lady of Chas. Paton, Esq.

23. Anna Maria Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. M. Robertson, aged 23.

25. Mr. Jas. Schmidt, aged 30.

26. Mrs. Polhill, wife of Mr. Wm. Polhill, sub-assistant revenue surveyor, aged 17.

27. At Sulkea, Mr. W. Hughes, shipwright, aged 40.

— Mr. Wm. Tomkyns, son of Lieut. Col. J. Tomkyns, late of the Bengal artillery, aged 42.

— William, son of Mr. Wm. Patton, aged 12.

— Mr. J. L. Maclean, of cholera.

29. Mr. Wm. Haydon, assistant to Messrs. Middleton and Co., jewellers.

31. At Chittagong, of jungle fever, Lieut. Wm. Dickson, executive engineer, eldest son of Col. Sir Alex. Dickson, K.C.B., &c., aged 23.

— John B. Long, Esq., aged 24.

— At Chandernagore, John Dechal, Esq., aged 62.

Sept. 1. Elizabeth, wife of Mr. T. Jones, aged 34.

3. At Berhampore, on his way to Benares, Lieut. Col. J. L. Stuart, of the Bengal army.

Madras.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Aug. 31. C. M. Bushby, Esq., to be register to Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for centre division.

S. Clarke, Esq., to be register to zillah Court of Chittoor.

The Rev. W. T. Blenkinsop, to be military chaplain at St. Thomas's Mount.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 15. In camp, Jaulnah, the lady of Lieut. Col. Hackett, of twin daughters.

25. At Palamcottah, the lady of Major Williamson, 3d L. Inf., of a son.

26. At Bangalore, the lady of Lieut. C. H. Grœme, of a son.

Sept. 3. At Belgaum, the lady of Capt. J. Wallace, postmaster, Doosb division, of a son.

4. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. Buchanan, 1st L. C., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 31. At Hyderabad, J. A. Moore, Esq., of H.H. the Nizam's service, to Sophia Stewart, second daughter of Lieut. Col. R. H. Yates, of the Madras estab.

Sept. 3. Lieut. J. F. Musgrove, 36th N.L., to Mary Caroline, only daughter of the late T. R. Stockdale, Esq., formerly of the Madras artillery.

14. J. H. Swinhoe, Esq., of Calcutta, to Jessey, ypungest daughter of the late R. Trowman, Esq., of Exeter, Devon.

DEATHS.

June 11. At Kamptee, Capt. R. Gordon, 8th L.C.

Aug. 27. At Royapettah, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. F. Aubert, aged 21.

28. Mr. C. Preston, proprietor of the Carnatic Hotel, aged 43.

29. At Vepery, Mrs. M. Green, widow of the late Adj. J. Green, 2d Nat. Vet. bat.

Bombay.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Judicial Department.

Sept. 1. Mr. H. Borradaile to be senior assistant to judge and session judge of Ahmednuggur for Candeish.

Mr. P. W. Le Geyt to be acting senior ditto ditto.

Mr. Erskine to be assistant ditto ditto.

Mr. E. Montgomerie to be senior assistant to judge and criminal judge in Northern Concan.

Mr. D. A. Blane to be 1st assistant to judge and session judge of Poonah; to be stationed at Sholapore.

Mr. C. Warden to be 2d senior assistant to judge and session judge of Poonah.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Aug. 30, 1827.—Cadet C. H. Boye admitted to artil., and prom. to 2d-lieut.—Cadet T. M. B. Turner admitted to engineers, and prom. to 2d-lieut.—Cadets E. Green, F. Westbrook, A. M. Haselwood, and J. Ramsay admitted to inf., and prom. to ensigns.—Mr. B. Pitcher admitted as a veterinary surg.

Returned to duty, from Europe. Maj. J. Moor, artillery; Lieut. H. N. Ramsay, 34th N. I.; Assist. Surg. Stewart, all arrived 26th Aug. 1827.—Assist. Surg. D. Fallon, arrived 27th ditto.

Aug. 31.—*21st N.I.* Ens. S. J. Stevens to be lieut., v. Beck dec.; dated 21st Aug. 1827.

Sept. 4.—*2d Gren. N.I.* Ens. D. Manoe to be lieut., v. Hardy dec.; dated 13th Nov. 1826.

Sept. 13.—*16th N.I.* Lieut. E. E. M. Willoughby to be capt., and Ens. R. T. Stephenson to be lieut., in suc. to Addison invalided.

Sept. 14.—1st-Lieut. H. Turner, of engineers, to be acting executive engineer at Surat and Broach.

2d-Lieut. F. Pelly to be assistant to executive engineer at Poona.

Sept. 15.—Capt. A. Grafton, surveyor in Deccan, placed at disposal of Com. in chief for purpose of employment with Doosb Field Force.

Sept. 19.—16th *N.I.* Lieut. H. Hopkins to be adj., v. Hunter.

1*st Extra Bat.* Lieut. C. Hunter, 16th N.I., to be adj., v. Hopkins.

Brig. Maj. P. D. Ottey to accompany troops from Poonah under orders for field service, in that capacity, and to have charge of bazar department.

Lieut. A. Woodburn, 26th N.I., to perform duties of interp. to 4th light bat. ordered on field service.

Lieut. H. N. Ramsay, 24th N.I., to act as qu.-mast. and interp. in Hindoostanee to 1st extra bat., during absence of Lieut. A. Woodburn on field service.

Capt. T. Roe to take charge of Assist.adj.-gen.'s office, Guicowar Subsid. Force, during absence of Capt. T. Leighton.

Lieut. W. Cavaye, 21st N.I., to act as dep. assist. qu.-mast.-gen., and Lieut. Prior, of same regt., to take charge of ordinance department in Cutch, during absence of Lieuts. Barnes and Stanton on duty at Baroda.

Lieut. H. Cracklaw to be acting adj. to wing of 22d N.I., proceeding to Belgaum.

Lieut. John Davies, 11th N.I., to perform duties of commissariat with troops proceeding from Poonah on field service.

Sept. 21.—Lieut. B. Turner, executive engineer at Surat and Broach, placed at disposal of Com.-in-chief, for service with field ordered to proceed from Poonah.

Sept. 22.—*12th N.I.* Lieut. C. H. Johnson to be capt., and Ens. J. Holmes to be lieut., in suc. to Cassiet dec.

Cadets R. N. Meade, G. F. Sympson, E. R. Elwall, H. Cotgrave, and H. S. Hutchinson, admitted to infantry, and prom. to ensigns.—Mr. H. J. Campbell admitted as an assist. surg.

Sept. 24.—Lieut. Mant to take charge of executive engineer's department at Surat and Broach; dated 3d Sept.

Sept. 25.—Lieut. D. C. Graham, 19th N.I., to be adj. of Bheel corps in Kandeish, vacated by the death of Lieut. Beck.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 13. Mrs. Jefferies, of a daughter.

29. At Surat, the lady of W. Stubbs, Esq., of a daughter.

Sept. 3. At Poonah, the lady of Lieut. Rae, H.M.'s 20th regt., of a daughter.

6. The lady of Lieut. Col. Hardy, qu. mast. gen., of a son.

9. The lady of Jas. Dewar, Esq., barrister at law, of a son.

11. At Colabah, Mrs. Blowers, of a daughter.

12. The lady of Lieut. Col. F. H. Pierce, bom artil., of a son.

16. At Belgaum, the lady of J. Hobson, Esq., 1st Europ. Regt., of a daughter.

21. At Tannah, the lady of W. Simson, Esq., of a son.

— The lady of G. Adam, Esq., of a son.

23. The lady of Lieut. Burnett, 2d Europ. Regt., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 5. Mr. Jas. Brown, conductor H.C.'s pension estab., to Miss M. T. Bryce.

24. At Rutnageree, Capt. R. O. Meriton, 2d Bombay Europ. Regt., to Margaret Elizabeth, only daughter of P. Elliot, Esq., M.D., Neath, Glamorganshire.

DEATHS.

Aug. 3. At Assergurh, Lieut. and Adj. W. F. Barlow, 23d N.I.

11. Ensign Dugald Campbell, 2d Europ. Regt.

21. Lieut. Col. Read, deputy quart. mast. gen., H.M.'s forces.

Sept. 3. At Mhow, Lieut. H. H. Doherty, 16th N.I.

14. At Colabah, of apoplexy, Capt. W. C. Clarke, H.M.'s 8th regt., commanding depôt of King's troops, Bombay.

Lately. Capt. Wm. Cazalet, 19th N.I.

MISCELLANEOUS.

January 29th.

Bombay papers to the beginning of October have just reached us, which contain intelligence from Calcutta up to the 13th September. Besides the accounts respecting Kolapore, the substance of which is inserted in a preceding page, there is scarcely any thing to add to our previous stock of news from Bengal. Lord Amherst had arrived at Mirzapore, and Lord Combermere was about to set out on a tour of inspection to the Upper Provinces. Sir C. T. Metcalfe was sworn in a provisional member of the Supreme Council on the 24th August.

An extract from the Calcutta *Government Gazette* of Sept. 6 contains an account of the assassination of Mr. Stephens, principal assistant to the agent of the Gov.-gen. on the Nerbudda, at Seonee, August 17. It appears that two Mahomedans were brought before Mr. Stephens, in his judicial capacity, charged with having entered a man's house at Chupparah, in prosecution of an intrigue with his wife, when they were detected by the woman's brother, and sent under guard to Seonee. After investigating the case, Mr. Stephens declared his purpose of sentencing the offenders to a term of confinement; when one snatched up a dagger, and wounded Mr. Stephens deep below the left ribs. The other, seizing a tulwar (several of which weapons were in court), wounded the moonshee slightly. The culprits then attempted to escape, but were pursued, and killed by the police peons. Mr. Stephens expired the same night about ten o'clock. His loss is much regretted, as he was not only an active officer, but had won the regard and confidence of the natives in his jurisdiction.

The Burmese ambassadors, who had visited Calcutta, returned to Rangoon by way of Amherst and Moalmein. During their residence at the latter place, arrangements were concerted by them, with Sir Archibald Campbell, for the payment of the remaining instalments, and it was finally determined, that the payment of the third should commence on the 4th of September, and be completed within two months from that date; and the payment of the fourth should commence on the 31st of August, in the following year.

Australian papers to the 17th of August have also reached us. Mr. Cunningham had returned from his expedition into the interior, without making any discovery.

The *Tasmanian* contains particulars of some serious occurrences on board the ship *Harvey*, which had arrived at the colony. A detachment of the 55th regiment had embarked on board the ship from England for the Cape, under Capt. Elrington. Mr. Williams, an English barrister, and Mr. Noble, a nephew of D'Arcy Wentworth, of Sydney, were passengers; and in consequence of a misunderstanding between these gentlemen and some of the officers of the 55th, Mr. Williams was challenged, on the arrival of the *Harvey* at the Cape, by Lieuts. Bonnis, Wilson, and Peck, of the 55th, in succession. He accepted all, and one of the officers was wounded by him. Lieut. Wilson then challenged Mr. Noble, who wounded him slightly. Mr. Noble was then challenged by Lieut. Bonnis, who, at the first fire, was shot through the temple, and expired. Mr. Williams and Mr. Noble were tried for murder, by the Dutch law, and acquitted, for want of proof that the duel took place. A military court of inquiry into these occurrences was held at the Cape, the result of which was that Capt. Elrington was sent to England under arrest. Such is the extraordinary statement in the Van Diemen's Land paper.

Letters from Batavia of the 6th October state that the negociations which followed the armistice with the native powers had been broken off; the chief, Nepo Negoro, having insisted on conditions which the Dutch authorities deemed it utterly impossible to accede to.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

LAW.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, *January* 17.

Manton v. *Mills*.—This was an action by Mr. Joseph Manton, the celebrated gun-maker, against the defendant, a gun-maker in High Holborn, to recover damages for a fraudulent exportation of certain fowling-pieces and pistols marked with the name of the plaintiff, which were not of his manufacture.

The facts of the case were these:—In May 1824, a large quantity of fowling-pieces and pistols was shipped by the defendant on board the *Pyramus*, for India. The value set upon them by the defendant was so low, that a searcher at the Custom-house suspected they could not be of the plaintiff's manufacture, though marked with his name. He accordingly made a communication to the plaintiff, who, accompanied by Mr. Mortimer, Mr. Bond, and other gun-makers, inspected the articles, and found them to be of a spurious manufacture. The plaintiff endeavoured to prevent their exportation, but they were sub-

subsequently taken to India, and sold as the plaintiff's manufacture. On the part of the defendant, it was attempted to be proved that the exportation was on account of a Mr. Sumner, and that defendant was merely his agent.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £25.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW GOVERNOR OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Galbraith Lowry Cole, G.C.B., is appointed Governor and Commander-in-chief of the settlement of the Cape of Good Hope.—[*Lond. Gaz., Jan.* 11.

NEW GOVERNOR OF THE MAURITIUS.

Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Chas. Colville, G.C.B., is appointed Governor and Commander-in-chief of the island of Mauritius.—[*Ibid.*

EAST-INDIA PRIZE MONEY.

A second distribution of the Deccan prize money will shortly take place. A first distribution of the Bhurtpore prize money will also, it is understood, take place forthwith. It is reported that after the deduction of one-eighth as Lord Combermere's share, each subaltern will receive about £300.

THE "GENERAL PALMER."

The *General Palmer*, Capt. Truscott, left St. Helens on the 12th January, for Madras and Calcutta, with the wind to the S. and E. At 6 o'clock on the next morning, when about fifteen miles off Portland, the ship wore, laid with her head off the land, and scarcely brought to the wind on the larboard tack, when a sudden gust carried away her masts at the same instant—the mainmast in the cuddy, the others close to her deck. The wreck was cleared as soon as possible, in this perilous condition (the tiller-rope having broken twice), and a small sail was hoisted on a boat's mast, by which she was got before the wind, and succeeded in reaching St. Helens in safety. The vessel is teak-built, and remarkable for her speedy voyages.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES IN THE BRITISH ARMY

(SERVING IN THE EAST.)

4th L. Drags. Lieut. H. Sharpin, from h.p. 24th L. Dr., to be lieut., v. W. Fitz Maurice, who exch. (13 Dec. 27).

2d Foot. Ens. E. L. Daniell to be lieut. by purch., v. Douglass, who retires (27 Dec. 27).

3d Foot. Capt. H. Gillman to be maj., v. C. Cameron dec. (14 Nov. 27); Capt. A. C. Innes to be maj. by purch., v. A. Cameron prom. (13 Dec.); Lieut. Wm. Mackay to be capt., v. Gillman (14 Nov.)

6th Foot. Lieut. Edw. Thompson, from h.p. 31st F., to be lieut., v. J. R. Heyland app. to 61st F. (20 Dec. 27).

16th Foot. J. F. Proud to be ens. by purch., v. Scott, app. to 76th F. (31 Dec. 27).

20th Foot. Lieut. R. C. Oakley to be capt., v. Langmead dec. (27 Dec. 27).

30th Foot. Ens. R. C. Macdonald, from 39th F., to be lieut. by purch., v. Ralph prom. (13 Dec. 27).

39th Foot. Ens. M. Spencer to be lieut. by purch., v. Waldron prom. (8 Jan. 28).

46th Foot. Qu. Mast. Serj. J. Pool to be qu. mast., v. Williams dec. (5 Dec. 26).

48th Foot. Lieut. Wm. Slater, from h.p. 16lst F., to be lieut., v. Tinne, app. to 26th F. (20 Dec. 27).

54th Foot. Lieut. J. Henderson, from h.p. 1st L. Inf. Bat. King's Germ. Leg., to be lieut., v. Jas. G. Halle, who exch. (13 Dec. 27).

Allowed to dispose of their half-pay.

Ens. C. Campbell, 39th F.; 2d-Lieut. J. W. Bennett, 3d Ceylon Regt. (both 8 Jan. 28).

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Dec. 28. *Faith*, Deloitte, from N. S. Wales 8th Aug.; at Falmouth.—31. *Two Brothers*, Mack, from Batavia 5th Sept.; at Portsmouth.—*Jan.* 3. *Borneo*, Haviland, from Bencoolen 18th Aug., Mauritius 2d Oct., and Cape 8th Nov.; and *Sarah*, Manders, from the Mauritius 13th Sept.; both at Deal.—7. *Coldstream*, Stephens, from Bengal 11th July, and Madras 31st Aug.; off the Wight.—13. *Cassandra*, Rogers, from Bengal 25th July; at Deal,—also, *Albion*, Chambers, from the Mauritius 9th Oct.; off Pool.—16. *Harriet*, Kindley, from Bengal 15th July, and Mauritius 12th Oct.; at Portsmouth.—19. *Lord Strangford*, Grey, from the Mauritius 16th Oct.; at Gravesend,—also, *Woodford*, Chapman, from Bengal 5th July, Madras 14th Aug., and Mauritius 25th Oct.; at Cowes.—20. *Cynthia*, Rixon, from Singapore 8th Sept., and Batavia 30th do.; and *Vesper*, Wylie, from Bengal 18th Aug., and Cape 16th Nov.; both at Gravesend.—23. *Craigievar*, Ray, from the Mauritius 3d Nov. at Gravesend.—24. *Darius*, Blair, from the Mauritius, 16th Oct.; at Deal.—25. *Sir William Wallace*, Wilson, from Bengal 16th Sept., and Ascension 14th Dec.; off Portsmouth,—also, *St. Leonard*, Rutherford, from Bengal 16th Sept.; off Dover,—also, *Barbara*, Pearson, from the Cape 15th Nov.; at Deal.—26. *Palemban*, Nash, from Bombay 16th Sept.; and *Crown*, Baird, from ditto 4th Oct.; both at Greenock.

Departures.

Dec. 29. *Duncan Gibb*, McIntosh, and *Annandale*, Penn, both for Bombay; from Liverpool.—30. *Arabian*, Wells, for Bengal, and *Mary*, Dugnea, for the Mauritius; both from Liverpool.—*Jan.* 5. *Recovery*, Paterson, for Bombay; *Jessie Lawson*, Church, for V. D. Land; *Julia*, Grant, for the Mauritius; *Margaretha*, Reed, for Batavia; and *Dunira*, Hamilton, for Bombay and China; all from Deal.—also, *Gallowidian*, Martin, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—6. *Lady Holland*, Snell, for Madras and Bengal; *Madras*, Beach, for ditto; *Lady Amherst*, Ardille, for ditto; and H.M.'s ships *Maidstone* and *Hasty* for Cape and Mauritius; all from Portsmouth.—also, *William*, Young, for Bengal; *Medina*, Miller, for Bombay. *Portland*, Mood, for N. S. Wales; and *Walsingham*, Bourke, for St. Helena; all from Deal.—8. *Numa*, Wade, for N. S. Wales; from Portsmouth.—10. *General Palmer*, Truscott, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth (since returned dismasted).—15. *Edinburgh*, Bax, for Bombay and China; and *General Harris*, Stanton, for St. Helena, Bengal, and China; both from Deal.—16. *Ceres*, Warren, for Bombay; *Symmetry*, Smith, for the Mauritius; and *Sarah*, Bateman, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; all from Deal,—also *Mangles*, Carr, for Dublin and N. S. Wales (with convicts); from Gravesend,—also, *Jane Haddon*, Hamilton, for Bengal; from Greenock,—also, *Forth*, Robertson, for the Mauritius; from Liverpool.—19. *Wilna*, Tait, for Cape of Good Hope; from Deal.—27. *Elizabeth*, Grant, for Ceylon and Bengal.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Seppings, from Ceylon and Mauritius: Capt. H. Rose, late of the *Clydesdale*; Lieut. Jackson.

Per

Per Faith, from N. S. Wales: Mr. Dangar; Mr. Cory; Mr. Cope; Mrs. Shannon and two children; Miss Haigh; Mr. Hunt.

Per Coldstream, from Bengal and Madras: J. Line, Esq., merchant; Mr. Marriott; Major Lynch, H.M.'s 39th regt., in charge of invalids; Capt. Briscoe, H.M.'s 41st do.; Lieut. Layard and Lieut. Forbes, H.M.'s 89th do.; Lieut. Baylis, H.C.'s artillery; Lieut. Longworth, Lieut. Flyter, Lieut. Robertson, Lieut. Kennedy, and Lieut. Durant, Madras army; Master F. Garty; Misses H. Garty, Burton, and Lapleasse; detachment of invalids, &c.

Per Cassandra, from Bengal: Mrs. Smith and two children; Mr. E. Williams.

Per Cygnthia, from Singapore: Capt. Thompson, late of the ship *Loretto*, and four of the crew; Master M'Kenzie.

Per St. Leonard, from Bengal: Lieut. Col. Frost, Bengal army; Mr. Newmarch, surgeon; Mr. M'Crea, ditto; Lieut. Smith, 45th regt.; Capt. Davison, late of the ship *Northumbrian*; Mr. Hawkins; Miss L. Plumb; two servants; four of the crew of the *Northumbrian*.

Per Burmah, from Bencoolen: Miss S. Boyes and servant; Master and Miss Nash, and servant.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Dunira, for Bombay and China: Mr. C. Clark and Mr. F. S. Morris, writers, for Bombay; Mr. C. Montague; Mr. W. R. Morris; Messrs. G. Quarrabourgh and John Buckle, volunteers, Bombay marine; Messrs. J. W. Young, G. Rippon, T. W. Follett, W. Roper, R. W. Herne, H. C. Jones, T. Spens, E. Pottinger, A. F. Rowan, J. Williams, and R. Wallace, cadets for Bombay; Captains Everest and Campbell, H. M.'s service; Lieut. Patterson, ditto; Ensigns Schnell, Knight, Brady, and Ralph, ditto; 250 soldiers H.M.'s 2d and 4th regts. of foot; 30 soldiers' wives; 31 children of ditto.

Per General Harris, for St. Helena, Bengal, and China: Mr. J. J. Eastwood, volunteer Bengal pilot; Mr. A. V. Smith, cadet, for St. Helena; Capt. Johnson, in charge of recruits; Assist. Surg. Inglis, for Bengal; Mr. A. B. Morris, cadet, for Bengal; Mrs. Jessop and one child for St. Helena; five Chinese; 80 recruits for H.C.'s artillery; five soldiers' wives, 3 children of ditto; European servants, &c.

Per Edinburgh, for Bombay and China: Mrs. H. Flowers; Miss Ashton; Maj. W. Gordon; Lieut. D. Liddell; Lieut. A. Maclean; Lieut. W. A. Crawford; Ens. G. Gordon; Mr. J. Webb; Messrs. C. R. Bacon, T. P. Macay, H. Roland, J. R. Kelley, A. Monson, and R. Shaw, cadets; 250 soldiers H.C.'s service; 15 soldiers' wives; 6 children of ditto.

Per Thomas Coutts, for Bengal and China: Ensigns Mackenzie, Wade, Edwards, Vigors, and Dariot, H.M.'s 13th Foot; Lieut. Higginbotham, Lieut. Watson, Ens. Wilder, and Ens. Campbell, H.M.'s 14th Foot; Lieut. Goodwin, H M.'s 31st Foot; Capt. Matthew and Lieut. Irwine, H.M.'s 38th Foot; Capt. O'Neill, Lieut. Mackrill, and Ens. Lewis, H.M.'s 44th Foot; Mrs. Goodwin and child, Miss Goodwin; detachment of King's troops, &c.

Per Madras, for Madras and Bengal: Capt. Maxwell and family; Mr. and Mrs. Bruce; Miss Smith; Miss Sicker; Messrs. Hare, Campbell, Potts, Farquhar, Cumberledge, Bell, Varden, Alcock, Birdwood, Clement, Prowett, and Blake; Dr. Duff.

Per Symmetry, for the Mauritius: Mr. and Mrs. Hooper.

Per General Palmer, for Madras and Bengal: Mrs. Bannister; Messrs. Hooper and Harris, veterinary surgeons; Messrs. Johnson, Singleton, E. T. Cox, Wake, Cockburn, Humbleton, Jermyn, and Forster, cadets; Mr. Atkinson.

Per Lady Holland, for Madras and Bengal: Mr. Bailes; Mr. Savi; Mr. Murray; Mr. Peacock; Mr. Rogers; Mr. Clarke.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

The *Loretto*, Thomson, from Singapore to London, grounded on a shoal near Carimata in lat. 1° 37' S. on the 8th August last, and all endeavours to get her off proved fruitless. On the 12th the master and crew took to their boats, and returned to Singapore on the 20th. Immediately on their quitting the vessel, she was taken possession of by six piratical prahus.

The *Hussaren*, Gibson, from the Cape of Good Hope to London, is totally lost in Pagwell Bay, on the Sandwich Sand. Part of the cargo saved.

The *Jessie Lawson*, Church, for Van Diemen's Land, was driven on the rocks in Batten Bay, on the morning of the 13th January.

The *Claudine*, Flynn, bound for Madras and Bengal, cut away her main and mizen masts during the gale on the morning of the 13th Jan., in Knob's Hole, Queen's Channel, and was obliged to return to Gravesend to refit.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 29. In Cadogan Place, the lady of Capt. E. M. Daniell, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

Jan. 2. At the East-India College, the lady of Capt. Michael, of a son.

5. At Glasgow, the lady of Claude Currie, Esq., surgeon Madras army, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 24. At Edinburgh, L. M. Kerr, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Marianne, daughter of the late Capt. John Whyte, R.N.

31. At Edinburgh, H. R. Chaplin, Esq., surgeon, Lavenham, Suffolk, to Isabella, daughter of the late Major C. Grant, of the East-India Company's service.

Jan. 10. At St. Pancras New Church, J. Patch, Esq., of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, to Hope, eldest daughter of Wm. Collett, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

17. At Edinburgh, Alex. Henderson, Esq., surgeon on the Bombay establishment, to Agnes, youngest daughter of Chas. Scott, Esq., of Moray Place, Edinburgh.

DEATHS.

Dec. 24. Mrs. Ayers, wife of S. H. Ayers, Esq., of Newington Place, Kennington.

25. At Blackheath, Mrs. Lillas Strover, wife of Colonel Strover, of the Bombay establishment, aged 23.

— At Edinburgh, Maj. Gen. E. S. Broughton, of Rossend, late Lieut. Governor of the Island of St. Helena.

26. At Knightsbridge, John Frederick Kirster, second son of Capt. T. D. Burrowes, late 8th Hussars.

31. At Stirling, Lieut. Clarke, late of the 40th regt. of Foot.

Jan. 1. At Boulogne, Wm. Broomfield, Esq., late major of the 19th Foot.

6. In Upper George Street, Portman Square, Lady Richardson, relict of Sir George Richardson, Bart., formerly of the East-India Company's service.

10. In Piccadilly, St. G. Ardley, Esq., late surgeon of H.M.'s 6th Regiment of Infantry.

12. At Meiklour House, Perthshire, Jane Isabella, youngest daughter of the late Capt. P. Hunter, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

13. In Henrietta Street, Cavendish Square, Thos. Coates, Esq., of Lipwood, Northumberland, and of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

14. At Abingdon, Berks, Mrs. Phillips, widow of the late Mr. Joseph Phillips, missionary to Java, in her 35th year.

18. At Brompton, Lieut. Gen. Henry de Castro, aged 77, upwards of 40 years of which were spent in the Hon. E. I. Company's military service in India.

19. Frederick Forbes, of Christ Church, Oxford, youngest son of John Underwood, Esq., of Gloucester Place, Portman Square, aged 23.

Lately. On his passage to England, C. D'Escury, Esq., late inspector of government lands and woods at the Cape of Good Hope.

— Drowned at sea, on his passage from India, Mr. F. Search, jun., of Clerkenwell-green, aged 23.

— At Brussels, Gen. Sir G. Sackville Brown, K.C.B.

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 12 *February*—*Prompt* 9 *May.*
Company's.—Saltpetre.
Licensed.—Saltpetre—Pepper—White Pepper—Cloves—Mace—Ginger—Nutmegs—Sago—Cassia Lignea.

For Sale 14 *February*—*Prompt* 9 *May.*
Licensed.—Camphor—Aloes—Gum Animi—Dragon's Blood—Shellac—Olibanum—Bees'-Wax—Rosin—Nux Vomica—Cardemoms—Cubebs—Rose Buds—Coculus Indicus—Nutmeg Soap—Castor Seeds—Castor Oil.

For Sale 15 *February*—*Prompt* 9 *May.*
Licensed.—Turmeric—Safflower—Gum Arabic—Lac Dye—Galls—Sapan Wood.

For Sale 18 *February*—*Prompt* 13 *June.*
Company's.—Bengal Raw Silk.
Licensed.—Bengal, China, Canton, and Persian Raw Silk.

For Sale 19 *February*—*Prompt* 9 *May.*
Licensed.—Tortoiseshell—Hemp—Paddy Bird Feathers—Tin.

For Sale 3 *March*—*Prompt* 30 *May.*
Tea.—Bohea, 1,150,000 lb.; Congou, Campoi, Pekoe, and Souchong, 5,200,000 lb.; Twankay and Hyson-Skin, 1,100 000 lb.; Hyson, 250,000 lb.—Total, including Private-Trade, 7,700,000 lb.

For Sale 11 *March*—*Prompt* 6 *June.*
Company's—Bengal and Coast Piece Goods, and Calico Wrappers.
Private-Trade—Silk Piece Goods.

LIST of SHIPS trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Destination.	Appointed to sail.	Ships' Names.	Tons.	Owners or Consignees.	Captains.	Where loading.	Reference for Freight or Passage.
	1828.						
Ports.	Feb. 2	*Providence*	695	Henry Read	Robert Ford	City Canal	E. Read, and W. Redhead, jun.
	20	*Ganges*	440	Richard Lloyd	Richard Lloyd	City Canal	J. S. Brinley, and W. Abercrombie.
	27	*Thames*	366	John Blackett	Wm. Bugg	City Canal	Tomlin and Man, Threadneedle-st.
	28	*Atlas*	411	Chalmers and Guthrie	Francis Hunt	W. I. Docks	Barber, Neate, & Co., Clement's-lane.
Gravesend.	March 4	*Victory*	712	Joseph L. Heathorn	Chas. Farquharson	W. I. Docks	Joseph L. Heathorn.
Ports.	15						
Madras & Bengal	26	*Bayne*	575	George Green	Wm. L. Pope	E. I. Docks	Small, Colquhoun, & Co., Old Jewry.
	April 15	*Lord Lyndoch*	632	Samuel Beadle	Samuel Beadle	W. I. Docks	Bolton and Kelham, Fenchurch-st.
	—	*Coromandel*	650	George Joad	Thomas Boyes	W. I. Docks	Capt. Boyes, Jerusalem Coffee-House.
	25						
Downs	May 1	*Fairlie*	755	M. F. Gordon	Steph. J. Fuller	E. I. Docks	Capt. Fuller, Jerusalem Coffee-House.
	21	*William Money*	800	Henry Templer	—	E. I. Docks	J. Lachlan, Alle-st., Goodman's-fds.
	Feb. 1	*Heldon*	360	Bartholomew Fowler	Henry Fowler	Lon. Docks	Lyall & Gaelg, & W. Redhead, jun.
Bengal	3	*Fame*	350	Arnold and Woollett	Robert Bullen	Lon. Docks	John S. Brinley, Birchin-lane.
	20	*Minstrell*	400	George Brown	Charles Arkcoll	City Canal	Edmund Read.
	1	*Harlequin*	350	Eyre Evans	Alex. O'May	Lon. Docks	Wm. Redhead, jun., Lime-street.
	5	*Royal George*	430	John Barrie	S. Ellerby	E. I. Docks	Tomlin and Man.
	7	*Thorne*	380	Anderson, Wise, & Co.	W. Johnstone	W. I. Docks	Wm. Abercrombie.
Bombay	10	*Egyptian*	360	John Fenwick	Wm. Lilburn	W. I. Docks	Wm. Redhead, jun.
	28	*Lady Raffles*	600	Small, Colquhoun, & Co.	Wm. Tucker	City Canal	John Pirie and Co.
	March 29	*Captain Cook*	500	William Willis	Geo. Willis	W. I. Docks	John Lyney, jun.
	1	*Ceylon*	360	John Bently	Francis Davison	W. I. Docks	John Lyney, jun.
Mauritius & Ceylon	—	*Dunvegan Castle*	446	G. Robinson and Finlay	Thomas Finlay	City Canal	E. Robinson, & Buckles & Co.
Cape	Feb. 2	*Hebe*	300	William Venning	S. Richmond	Lon. Docks	L. Swainson, Nag's Head-court.
Cape and Mauritius	3	*Henry*	359	John Rowe	Henry Bunney	W. I. Docks	Cookes and Long.
Hyc., Singa., Penang	5	*Clorinda*	180	Inglis, Forbes, and Co.	George Carrew	Lon. Docks	E. and A. Rule, Lime-street.
New South Wales	21	*Australia*	370	Stokes and Co.	R. Sleight	Lon. Docks	Buckles and Co.
Van Diemen's Land	22	*Magnet*	300	R. Cheesement	Wm. Matthews	Lon. Docks	Buckles and Co.
	5	*Mermaid*	470	Thomas B. Ram	Wm. Henniker	Woolwich	John Pirie and Co.
New South Wales	3	*Mangles*	500	Buckles and Co.	Wm. Carr	Dublin	Buckles and Co. [street.
Convicts	March 1	*Arab*	260	John Binner	James Ferrier	Lon. Docks	J. Binner, Church-row, Fenchurch-
Ships	Feb. 15	*Coromet*	375	Lewis Jacob	Thos. B. Daniell	Lon. Docks	Beatson and Co., George-yard.
Swan R. Land & N.	March 5	*Wave*	300	Johnston and Meaburn	Wm. Hide	Lon. Docks	R. Thornhill, Nicholas-lane.
New S. Wales	Feb. 20	*Caroline*	360	Robert Brooks	J. W. Howry	Lon. Docks	Robert Brooks. [Chambers.
	—	*Alice*	214	William Martin and Co.	Geo. K. Todd	Lon. Docks	Wm. Martin and Co., East-India
	March 1	*Henry Wellesley*	330	John Marshall	J. F. Church	Lon. Docks	John Marshall, Birchin-lane.

1st Feb. 1828.

CARGO of EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS lately arrived.

CARGO of the *Coldstream*, from *Fort St. George.*
Company's.—Blue Cloths—Blue Longcloths—Blue Sallampores—Coffee.

EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS, of the Season 1827-8, with their Managing Owners, Commanders, &c.

Voyage.	Ships.	Tons.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Pursers.	Consignments.	To be Afloat.	To sail to Gravesend.	To be in the Downs.	When Sailed.
6	*Dunira*	1325	G. Palmer	M. Hamilton	John Shute	James Rickett	R. Buckle	J. K. Jolly	Francis Burlin	J. Giles	*Bombay & China*	1827.	1827.	1828.	1828. 5 *Jan.*
2	*Edinburgh*	1325	H. Bonham	Henry Bax	T. Buttanshaw	D. Marshall	Geo. Waller	A. Tomlins	Robt. Harvey	W. J. Shepherd					
2	*General Harris*	1283	James Sims	Joseph Stanton	G. Braithwaite	Henry Burn	Jas. M. Baird	Thos. N. Were	John Millard	J. H. Lanyon	*St. Helena, Bengal, & China*	19 *Nov*	3 *Dec.*	8 *Jan.*	15 do.
6	*Thomas Coutts*	1334	S. Marjoribanks	Alex. Chrystie	W. Drayner	J. Elphinstone	D. Robertson	R. Saunders	Jas. Beveridge	W. Maltman	*Bengal & China*	3 *Dec.*	18 do.	23 do.	
4	*Sir David Scott*	1342	Joseph Hare	J. O. M'Taggart	W. Ticehurst	D. J. Ward	John Rose	P. J. Maxwell	David Scott	T. A. Gibb					
9	*Marquis of Huntly*	1279	J. Mac Taggart	J. S. H. Fraser	Thos. Leach	R. Tabor	A P Costobadie	A. Macqueen	Alex. Stirling	John Lenox					
4	*Berwickshire*	1332	S. Marjoribanks	Fred. Madan	H. L. Thomas	T. Shepherd	J. W. Edmonds	H. Dalrymple	T. Davidson	J. W. Rose	*Bengal & China*	18 do.	1828. 1 *Jan.*	6 *Feb.*	
1	*Reliance*	1155	John F. Timins	Chas. S. Timins	Edw. Jacob	C W Loveridge	Samuel Hyde	C. Udale	Jas. Grant	W S Spawforth					
4	*Duchess of Atholl*	1330	W. E. Ferrers	E. M. Daniell	T. J. Dyer	Thos. Sandys	Geo. Steward	C. Welstead	Rich. H. Cox	W. Dickinson					
2	*Abercrombie Robinson*	1330	H. Bonham	John Innes	Jas. S. Biles	Geo. Frampton	H. Shepherd	W. Pitcairn	W. Hitchcock	Wm. Dallas	*Bombay & China*	1828. 1 *Jan.*	16 do.	21 do.	
7	*Earl of Balcarras*	1417	*Company's Ship*	B. Broughton	Rees Thomas	J. P. Griffiths	Boulter J. Bell	E. Dupuis	Henry Arnot	Wm. Ainslie	*Bengal & China*				
2	*George the Fourth*	1329	*Company's Ship*	Thos. W. Barrow	Wm. Pulham	F. G. Moore	Wm. Pigott	Henry Smith	E. Turner	J. W. Graham					
8	*Marquis Camden*	1261	W. C. Drysdale	T. Larkins	W. Haylett	John Fenn	H. J. Wolfe	John Willie	Thos. Cron	T. Collingwood	*St. Helena, Bombay, & China*				
4	*Macqueen*	1333	John Campbell	James Walker	James Sexton	F. MacQueen	John Pitcairn	Chas. Ray	Alex. Macrae	J. Walkinshaw					
4	*William Fairlie*	1348	Joseph Hare	Thomas Blair	Geo. Deudney	T. W. Marriott	R. Burroughes	J. H. Thorn	Geo. Comb	Peter Milne	*Madras & China*	16 do.	31 do.	7 *Mar.*	
2	*Lord Lowther*	1332	H. Blanshard	Charles Steward	N. de St. Croix	Benj. Bailey	H. W. Parker	S. H. Macauley	Robt. Martin	C. S. Compton					
8	*Castle Huntly*	1311	J. H. Gledstanes	Thomas Dunkin	G. C. Kennedy	Henry Wise	J. Dalrymple	R. Howard	J. Campbell	John Main	*Mauritius & China*	1 *Feb.*	15 *Feb.*	21 do.	
6	*Canning*	1336	*Company's Ship*	Philip Baylis	T. B. Penfold	A. Broadhurst	G. Creighton	J. G. F. Pigott	F. Kiernan	H. Beveridge					
6	*London*	1332	*Company's Ship*	Timothy Smith	A. Rivers	W. K. Packman	O. Richardson	Jas. Jameson	David Forest	R. Dudgeon	*China*	1 *Mar.*	15 *Mar*	20 *Apr.*	
6	*Orwell*	1335	Matthew Isacke	W. E. Farrer	Jas. Wilson	R. M. Isacke	J. R. Pidding	Charles Jones	W. Bremner	W. M'Killigan					
9	*Prince Regent*	958	H. Bonham	Henry Hosmer	R. H. Treherne	Henry Harris	G. M. Abbott	F. Shaw	R. Greig	Alex. Crowe	*Madras & Bengal*	30 do.	14 *Apr.*	19 *May*	
9	*Rose*	1024	Thos. Milroy	Thos. Marquis	Wm. Marquis	J. A. Senhouse	Chas. White	—	—	John Milroy					
9	*Marchioness of Ely*	955	O. Wigram	C. E. Mangles	W. H. Hopkins	—	M. Murray	Edward Voss	Wm. Scott	Honey Millet	*Bengal*	29 *Apr.*	13 *May*	18 *Jun*	
9	*Asia*	958	H. Bonham	T. F. Balderston	H M Sterndale	J. Miller	J. Copling	G. Abbott	R. Renwick	W. I. Irwin					

PRICE CURRENT, Jan. 29.

EAST-INDIA PRODUCE.

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Coffee, Java ..... cwt	2 0 0	—	2 5 0
—— Cheribon	1 12 0	—	2 4 0
—— Sumatra	1 13 0	—	1 17 0
—— Bourbon			
—— Mocha	3 0 0	—	5 0 0
Cotton, Surat ..... lb	0 0 4	—	0 0 5
—— Madras	0 0 4	—	0 0 5
—— Bengal	0 0 4	—	0 0 5
—— Bourbon	0 0 7	—	0 0 10
Drugs & for Dyeing,			
Aloes, Epatica ..... cwt.	15 0 0	—	21 0 0
Anniseeds, Star			
Borax, Refined	2 2 0	—	2 5 0
—— Unrefined, or Tincal	2 0 0	—	2 5 0
Camphire	7 15 0	—	8 10 0
Cardamoms, Malabar .. lb	0 13 0	—	0 16 0
—— Ceylon	0 1 0	—	0 1 6
Cassia Buds ..... cwt.	5 5 0	—	5 10 0
—— Lignea	4 10 0	—	5 5 0
Castor Oil ..... lb	0 0 6	—	0 1 3
Dragon's Blood ..... cwt.	5 0 0	—	21 0 0
Gum Ammoniac, lump ..	3 0 0	—	5 0 0
—— Arabic	1 5 0	—	3 10 0
—— Assafœtida	3 0 0	—	3 15 0
—— Benjamin	2 0 0	—	50 0 0
—— Animi	3 0 0	—	9 0 0
—— Gambogium	20 0 0	—	25 0 0
—— Myrrh	3 0 0	—	8 0 0
—— Olibanum	2 0 0	—	4 0 0
Kino	11 0 0	—	14 0 0
Lac Lake ..... lb	0 1 0	—	0 1 6
—— Dye	0 3 9		
—— Shell ..... cwt.	3 0 0	—	3 10 0
—— Stick	3 0 0		
Musk, China ..... oz.	0 15 0	—	1 0 0
Oil, Cassia	0 0 4	—	0 0 5
—— Cinnamon	0 9 0	—	0 10 0
—— Cloves ..... lb	0 1 3	—	0 1 6
—— Mace	0 0 2	—	0 0 3
—— Nutmegs	0 2 9	—	0 3 0
Opium			
Rhubarb	0 1 6	—	0 5 6
Sal Ammoniac ..... cwt.	3 5 0		
Senna ..... lb	0 0 9	—	0 2 0
Turmeric, Java ... cwt.	1 10 0	—	1 14 0
—— Bengal	1 4 0	—	1 10 0
—— China	1 16 0	—	2 2 0
Galls, in Sorts	3 5 0	—	3 10 0
——, Blue	3 10 0	—	3 15 0

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Indigo, Blue and Violet lb			
—— Purple and Violet			
—— Extra fine Violet			
—— Violet			
—— Violet and Copper ..			
—— Fine Copper			
—— Copper			
—— Consuming sorts			
—— Oude good and fine ..			
—— Low and bad Oude			
—— Madras			
—— Do. mid. ord. and bad			
Rice, Bengal White .... cwt.	0 12 0	—	0 15 0
—— Patna	0 18 0	—	1 1 0
Safflower	1 0 0	—	7 10 0
Sago	0 15 0	—	1 10 0
Saltpetre	1 3 0	—	1 10 0
Silk, Bengal Skein ..... lb			
—— Novi	0 14 10	—	1 1 8
—— Ditto White	0 13 1	—	1 2 4
—— China	0 16 9	—	1 0 1
Spices, Cinnamon	0 4 6	—	0 6 8
—— Cloves	0 1 1	—	0 2 2
—— Mace	0 4 3	—	0 5 3
—— Nutmegs	0 2 8	—	0 3 8
—— Ginger ..... cwt.	0 18 0	—	1 5 0
—— Pepper, Black .... lb	0 0 3	—	0 0 4
—— —— White	0 1 6	—	0 2 0
Sugar, Bengal ..... cwt.	1 10 0	—	1 17 0
—— Siam and China	1 10 0	—	1 17 0
—— Mauritius	1 7 0	—	1 17 0
Tea, Bohea ..... lb	0 1 5	—	0 2 0
—— Congou	0 2 1	—	0 3 5
—— Souchong	0 2 11	—	0 4 8
—— Campoi	0 2 6	—	0 3 3
—— Twankay	0 2 3	—	0 3 6
—— Pekoe	0 3 7	—	0 4 4
—— Hyson Skin	0 2 4	—	0 3 10
—— Hyson	0 4 1	—	0 6 1
—— Young Hyson	0 3 4	—	0 5 8
—— Gunpowder	0 4 4	—	0 5 2
Tortoiseshell	1 4 0	—	2 10 0
Wood, Sanders Red .... ton	10 0 0		

AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE.

Oil, Southern ..... tun	30 0 0		
—— Sperm	82 0 0		
—— Head Matter	86 0 0		
Wool ..... lb	0 0 10	—	0 2 0
Wood, Blue Gum ..... ton	0 6 0	—	0 7 0
—— Cedar	0 0 5	—	0 0 6

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, *from* 26 *December* 1827 *to* 25 *January* 1828.

Dec.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr.Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr.Ct. Red.	N. 4Pr.C. Ann.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29	205¾	83⅛83⅜	—	—	90⅜90½	—	19	—	—	53 54p
31	—	83⅜83½	—	90½	90¼90⅜	—	19 1/16	—	83p	53 54p
Jan.										
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	205¼	83⅛83⅜	—	90¼	90¼90¼	—	19 1/16	—	82 84p	53 57p
3	—	83⅛83½	—	90⅛90½	90¼90⅜	—	19⅛	—	—	53 55p
4	—	83½83⅜	—	90⅜	90¼90⅜	—	19	—	85p	54 57p
5	—	83⅛83⅜	—	—	90⅛90¼	—	19 1/16 19⅛	—	84p	57 59p
7	205¼	83½83½ 82⅜82¾	—	—	90¼90⅜	99⅜ 99½	19 1/16 19⅛	—	84p	54 57p
8	205	83⅜83⅜ 82⅜82¾	—	90¼	90¼90⅜	99⅜ 99⅜	—	—	85p	57 58p
9	205⅜	83⅜83⅜ 82⅜83	—	90⅜90¾	90¼90⅜	99¼ 99⅜	19 1/16 19⅛	—	87 88p	57 60p
10	206½	84 84¼ 83⅛82½	—	91⅛	90⅝91¼	99¼ 99⅜	19⅛ 19 3/16	—	87 88p	59 60p
11	206⅝	84⅛84⅜ 83⅛83⅞	—	91⅜	91¼91⅜	99⅜100	19 3/16	—	87 89p	59 60p
12	206½	84¼84⅜ 83⅜83⅞	—	—	91⅜91¼	100⅛	19⅛ 19 3/16	245½ ⅜	90p	60 61p
14	207 8½	84⅜85 83⅞84¼	—	—	91⅜92	100⅜100⅝	19¼ 19 3/16	—	92 94p	60 61p
15	208 9½	85⅛85⅜ 84⅛85	92⅛92⅜	92⅛92⅜	100⅜101⅛	19¼ 19 5/16	246⅜8⅜	95p	61 62p
16	208½9	85⅛85¼ 84⅛84⅜	92¼92½	92¼92½	100⅜101	19⅛ 19 5/16	247¼	93p	60 62p
17	208¾	85⅛85¼ 84⅜84½	92½	92¼92½	100⅜100⅞	19½ 19 5/16		87p	58 61p
18	208½	85⅛85⅜ 84½84⅞	92¼92½	92¼92⅜	100⅜101	19⅜ 19 5/16	247¼48	87 89p	55 58p
19	09½10	85⅜85⅞ 85⅛	—	92⅜93	100⅞101⅛	19 5/16 19 7/16	—	90 92p	58 60p
21	09¼10½	86⅜86½ 85⅜85½	—	93⅛93⅜	101⅛101½	19 7/16 19½	249½50	92 93p	59 60p
22	09¼10½	86 86½ 85⅛85½	93⅛	92⅝93⅛	100⅞101⅛	19 7/16	—	91 93p	60 61p
23	211	86⅜86½ 85⅝86	93⅛	93⅛93⅜	101⅛101¼	19⅜ 19 5/16	250½	—	60 62p
24	09½10	86¼86⅜ 85⅛85⅜	93⅜	93⅛93⅜	100⅞101	19⅜ 19 7/16	—	—	60 61p
25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

THE

ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

MARCH, 1828.

Original Communications,

&c. &c. &c.

THE HINDU DRAMA.

In our twenty-third volume (p. 48), we announced that a translation of some select specimens of the theatre of the Hindus, executed by H. H. Wilson, Esq., whose acquirements as an oriental scholar are sufficiently known, had appeared at Calcutta. An analysis of the first piece in the collection, the *Mrichchakatí*, accompanied by extracts, we were then enabled to give from sundry critical notices of the work contained in the various journals of Calcutta.

It is but recently that copies of the work* have reached England, and we hasten to lay before the readers of the *Asiatic Journal* an analytical notice of this curious publication, which opens a new avenue to our researches into the history, the manners, and the character of the ancient Hindus.

Until the appearance of Sir Wm. Jones's translation of the dramatic poem of *Sakuntalá*, the western world hardly knew that the Hindus had a national drama. Notwithstanding the notice which that elegant version of an elegant poem obtained in Europe, the only contributions that have been since added to our knowledge of the Hindu drama, are the *Prabodha Chandrodaya*, translated by Dr. Taylor, and an epitome of the *Málati Mádhava*, given by Mr. Colebrooke in his essay on Sanscrit and Prákrit prosody, published in the *Asiatic Researches*. Mr. Ward, in his comprehensive view of the Hindus, has furnished the names of many dramatic poems (including some of those now translated by Mr. Wilson), but has given the reader little or no information respecting them beyond their names.

It is not, therefore, to be wondered at, that European writers should labour under erroneous impressions with regard to this department of Hindu literature. Neither *Sakuntalá* nor the *Prabodha Chandrodaya*, as Mr. Wilson remarks, can be considered to convey an accurate notion of the Hindu theatre. "Each

* Select Specimens of the Theatre of the Hindus, translated from the original Sanscrit. By Horace Hayman Wilson, Esq. Calcutta, 1827. 3 vols. 8vo.

"Each is but the species of its own genus: the latter belongs to the metaphysical, the former to the mytho-pastoral class of Sanscrit plays; but these two varieties are far from representing every class and order; their wide dissimilarity might lead us to anticipate the extensive range of the theatre to which they belong, and to infer that, where such striking distinctions were to be found, others less decidedly marked must prevail. The inference would be justified by the fact; and the Hindu theatre affords examples of the drama of domestic as well as of heroic life, of original invention as well as of legendary tradition."

Mr. Mill, who, in his eagerness to expose the exaggerated representations of writers partial to the Hindus, often falls into an opposite error, necessarily deduced his conclusions respecting the dramatic compositions of that people from *Sakuntalá*, which he admits contains some beautiful passages, but beyond these, he says, "there is nothing in the poem which either accords with the understanding, or can gratify the fancy, of an instructed people;" and he seems to think that the Hindu drama is upon a par with that of the Chinese, "who *excel* in poetry as well as the Hindus; yet our British ambassador and his retinue found their dramatic entertainments very rude and dull entertainments."

Whatever may be the merits or defects of the Hindu drama, remarks Mr. Wilson, (from whose admirable preface we shall be indebted for most of the observations which follow,) they are unmixedly its own: it is impossible that they should have borrowed their dramatic compositions from people either of ancient or modern times. The Hindu theatre belongs to that branch of dramatic composition which modern critics have agreed to term *romantic*, in opposition to what some schools have been pleased to term *classical:* an opinion already suggested by Von Schlegel.

Hindu dramatic writers show no veneration for the unities of time, place, and action, though they are not destitute of systematic and sensible rules; and "they are as unfamiliar with the extravagance of the Chinese dramas, as with the severe simplicity of Grecian tragedy." The following fact is important:

There is one peculiarity in the Hindu theatre, which remarkably distinguishes it from that of every other people. Although there is little reason to doubt that the Sanscrit language was once a spoken tongue in some parts of India, yet it does not seem probable that it was ever the vernacular language of the whole country, and it certainly ceased to be a living dialect at a period of which we have no knowledge.

The greater part of every play is written in Sanscrit. None of the dramatic compositions at present known can boast perhaps of a very high antiquity, and several of them are comparatively modern. They must therefore have been unintelligible to a considerable portion of their audiences, and never could have been so directly addressed to the bulk of the population, as to have exercised much influence upon their passions or their tastes.

The length of the plays is a great drawback to their interest: but as they were written with a view to but one specific representation, this fact accounts not only for the length of the plays, but for their rarity. Though they do not, like those of China, occupy *ten days* in the representation, they sometimes extend to ten acts, and must have been five or six hours in performing.

Mr. Wilson is of opinion that the number of Hindu plays extant is not much more than sixty: the names of that number of pieces are inserted by him in another place. Many have perished, and some have become scarce. Inferior productions of the drama seem, indeed, to have been more numerous, in the vernacular dialects: "the dramatic pieces which have survived are those of

of the highest order, defended by their intrinsic purity from the corrosion of time." The essays of modern times in India appear to have been of an inferior character: "the Hindus have a strong relish for these diversions, but the domination under which they so long pined, and which was ever so singularly hostile to public enjoyments of a refined character, rendered theatrical representations infrequent, and induced a neglect of dramatic literature. Plays, however, continued to be written and performed, to the latest periods, especially in the west and south of India, where Hindu principalities still subsisted. Performances also seem to have been exhibited at Benares in recent times, and we have one piece, which was written, and possibly represented, in Bengal, but a very few years ago."

Sir Wm. Jones, in his preface to *Sakuntalá*, expresses his opinion that the Hindu drama must have been carried to great perfection under the reign of Vicramaditya, a century before Christ: whatever credit be due to this statement, it is certain that the nations of Europe possessed no dramatic literature before the fourteenth or fifteenth century, at which period the Hindu drama had passed into its decline. Those of the ancient nations around India, with the exception of the Chinese (whose dramas Lord Macartney termed "wretched," though they deserve a better character), had a stage naturalized amongst them; so that we may fairly deduce from hence an evidence in favour of the early date of Hindu society, even if we are debarred (as Mr. Mill tells us) from considering dramatic entertainments as indicative of growth in knowledge and civilization.

The dramatic system of the Hindus is the subject of a separate dissertation prefixed by Mr. Wilson to the first play. Of this curious article we shall endeavour to lay before our readers a brief epitome.

The invention of dramatic composition is traced by the Hindus to a divine source; it is usually attributed to a Muni or inspired sage, named Bharata, one of the earliest writers by whom the art was reduced to a system: his sutras, or aphorisms, are constantly cited by commentators, though his entire work is not in existence. One of the earliest and best treatises extant on dramatic literature, according to Mr. Wilson, is the *Dasa Rúpaka*, or description of the ten kinds of theatrical composition, the text of which, by Dhananjaya, is ascertained to be of the eleventh century, though references are made in the gloss to the *Retnávali*, a play of the twelfth century. Other critical works upon the drama are the *Saraswati Kant'hábharana*, of uncertain date; the *Kávya Prakása*, by Mammatta Bhatta, a Cashmirian, which is about five centuries old; the *Sáhitya Derpana*, also of uncertain date, subsequent to the preceding, but anterior to A.D. 1504; and the *Sangíta Retnákara*, written by Sárngi Deva, a Cashmirian pundit, who flourished about the fifteenth century. There are various other works which treat of poetry in all its branches; and the commentaries which accompany some of the plays add much information respecting the history and system of the Hindu drama. From these several sources Mr. Wilson has derived materials for a very interesting disquisition upon this subject.

With their characteristic fondness for definition and nice critical arrangement, Hindu writers have classified all the parts of this department of their literature with scrupulous care and exactitude. The general term for all dramatic compositions is *Rúpaka*, from *rúpa*, "form;" its object being to embody characters and feelings. Dramatic writings are arranged in two classes; the Rúpakas, properly so called, and the Uparúpakas, or minor rúpakas: there are ten species of the former, and eighteen of the latter.

As

As a specimen of the refinement of the rules for the Hindu drama, we subjoin Mr. Wilson's description of the nature of the Nátaka, or "play," κατ' ἐξοχήν, the first species of the Rúpaka, which, as it comprises all the elements of a dramatic composition, is fully explained in the systems of the Hindu critics, before any notice is taken of the inferior varieties.

Specimens of the *Nátaka* are not wanting to illustrate its technical description, and we can therefore follow the original authorities with entire confidence. It is declared to be the most perfect kind of dramatic composition. The subject should always be celebrated and important. According to the *Sáhitya Derpana*, the story should be selected from mythological or historical record alone, but the *Dasa Rúpaka* asserts, that it may be also fictitious or mixed, or partly resting on tradition and partly the creation of the author. The practice of the early writers seems to have sanctioned the latter rule, and although they adopted their plots from sacred poems or *puránas*, they considered themselves at liberty to vary the incidents as they pleased. Modern bards have been more scrupulous. The restriction imposed upon the selection of the subject, is the same as that to which the French theatre so long submitted, from whose tragic code all newly invented topics were excluded, in supposed imitation of the Greek theatre, in which however the *Flower* of *Agathon*, founded altogether upon fiction, was an early and popular production.

Like the Greek tragedy, however, the *Nátaka* is to represent worthy or exalted personages only, and the hero must be a monarch, as *Dushyanta*, a demigod as *Rása*, or a divinity as *Krishna*. The action, or more properly the passion, should be but one, as love, or heroism. The plot should be simple, the incidents consistent, the business should spring direct from the story as a plant from its seed, and should be free from episodical and prolix interruptions. The time should not be protracted, and the duration of an act, according to the elder authority, should not exceed one day, but the *Sáhitya Derpana* extends it to a few days, or even to one year. When the action cannot be comprised within these limits, the less important events may be thrown into narrative, or may be supposed to pass between the acts, or they may be communicated to the audience by one of the actors, who holds the character of an interpreter, and explains to the persons of the assembly whatever they may require to know, or what is not conveyed to them by the representation; a rather awkward contrivance to supply the deficiencies of the piece, but one that would sometimes be useful to insinuate the plot into the audiences of more polished communities. The diction of a *Nátaka* should be perspicuous and polished. The piece should consist of not fewer than five acts, and not more than ten.

Mr. Wilson points out several indications of analogy between the Nátaka and the Greek tragedy. The unity of action is recognized, and a simplicity of business enjoined fully in the spirit of the Grecian drama. The unity of place is unnoticed; that of time is curiously modified: "the time required for the fable elapses invariably between the acts." An important distinction between the Hindu and Greek drama is the total absence of distinction between tragedy and comedy in the former: the Hindus, in fact, have no tragedy, the tragic catastrophe being prohibited by positive rule; thereby furnishing a contradiction to the received theory, that tragedy preceded comedy. Modern Hindu dramatists have sometimes violated the precepts which enjoin a due regard to decorum on the stage, not only by the non-infliction of death, but by excluding hostile defiance, solemn imprecation, and other similar incidents: but "the classical drama of the Hindus is exemplary and dignified." The *Sakuntalá* furnishes one specimen of the Nátaka species; and one of the plays in Mr. Wilson's collection, the *Mudrá Rákshasa*, or "the Signet of the Minister," affords another.

The Prakarana is a second species of the Rúpaka; the fable is a pure fiction drawn from real life, in a respectable class of society, and the most appro-

appropriate subject is love. The Bhána is a monologue in one act, in which the performer narrates dramatically a variety of occurrences as happening either to himself or others: the narrator may enliven his recitation by a pretended dialogue with an imaginary interlocutor. "It is not impossible," adds Mr. Wilson, "that ventriloquism assisted to give effect to the imaginary dialogue, as the art is not unknown in India." The English reader cannot fail to be struck with the obvious similarity between this mode of dramatic entertainment and that employed by a popular English actor. The Vyáyoga is a dramatic representation, in one act, of some military transaction, in which the sentiment of love is excluded, as well as comic incidents. The Samavakára is the exhibition of some mythological fable, in three acts. Although love may be touched upon in this species, heroism should be the predominant passion. The actors are chiefly gods and demons: tempests, combats, the storming of towns, with all the pomp of war, may be introduced. The *Samudra Mathanam*, "churning of the ocean," (a splendid subject for such a spectacle) was an example of this species, but the piece no longer exists. The Dhima is a drama similar to the last, but of a more gloomy character, and is limited to the representation of terrific events. The Ihámriga, the Anka, the Vit'hí, and the Praharsana, are the remaining species; the latter is a comic, or rather farcical satire.

The second class of dramas, the Uparúpakás, do not so readily admit of elucidation and description, since the pieces cited as examples are not known to exist, except in the two first instances. "All these varieties," observes Mr. Wilson, "are clearly reducible to but two, differing according to the loftier or lowlier tone of the composition, the more serious or comic tenour of the subject, and the regularity or irregularity of the construction. We might also conveniently transfer to them the definitions of the European stage, and class them under the heads of tragedy, comedy, opera, ballet, burletta, melodrama, and farce. Their technical distribution is however very unimportant, and the enumeration of the distinctions as originally recognized is a matter of little interest, except as it conveys a satisfactory proof of the extent to which dramatic literature was once cultivated by the Hindus."

The dramatic arrangement of the pieces discloses some curious features. "Every piece opens with a prelude or induction, in which the audience are made acquainted with the author, his works, the actors, and such part of the prior events as it is necessary for the spectators to know." It is in dialogue; the actors in the prelude are never more than two, the manager and one of his company. It opens with a prayer invoking in a benedictory formula the protection of some deity in favour of the audience, spoken, it is supposed, by the manager. This person, termed Sutradhára, is required to be "well versed in light literature, as narrative, plays, and poetry—he should be familiar with various dialects—acquainted with the customs of different classes, and the manners of various people, experienced in dramatic details, and conversant with different mechanical arts."

The prayer is followed by an encomiastic account of the author of the piece; after which succeeds a complimentary appeal to the favour of the audience, wherein the manager sometimes gives a dramatic representation of himself and his concerns, &c. In *Sakuntalá*, an actress sings a song descriptive of the hot season, for the amusement of the audience.

The piece is opened, sometimes abruptly, by the entrance of one of the scenic personages, and the business is carried on in the same manner as in European theatres, divided into scenes and acts. Two persons, the interpreter

preter and the introducer, upon any interruption in the regular course of the piece, by change of place, or by the entrance of a character unannounced by the dialogue, supply the audience with the necessary explanation. What these characters are to do or say is left to the persons who fill them. Sometimes the parts of these supplementary characters are interwoven with the texture of the fable.

The anka, or act, is said to be closed when all the personages have left the stage. "The precise division of Hindu plays into acts is a feature which serves to discriminate them from the Greek compositions, in which the division into acts was unknown. It appears to have been an arrangement invented by the Romans, from whom we can scarcely suspect the Hindus to have derived it."

The first act furnishes a clue to the subject of the whole story; the ensuing acts carry on the business to the final development; and in general, says Mr. Wilson, the Hindu writers are successful in maintaining the character of their exode, the business being rarely completed before the concluding act. The piece closes with a benediction or prayer by the principal personage, who expresses his wishes for general plenty and happiness.

The conduct of the plot forms the subject of nicer and more exact rules than the French critics ever conceived for the epopee. The business of every piece is termed its substance, or thing, which is of two kinds, principal and secondary, or essential and episodical. Every business involves five elements, each of which comprehends a number of angas, or members, "to follow the description of which," Mr. Wilson remarks, "would be to exhaust any patience except Hindu." He justly adds, however, that considerable artifice must have been employed by the Hindu dramatists, in the construction of their fable, to authorize such a complicated subdivision of its details.

The characters of the drama comprehend every class of society, though each kind of pieces has its appropriate hero and heroine. As love enters largely into the business of the Hindu theatre, the attributes of the hero are defined with reference to his fitness for feeling and inspiring that passion: he must be young, handsome, graceful, liberal, valiant, amiable, accomplished, and well-born. Here, however, the refinements of Hindu system have introduced endless classifications. The chief qualities of the hero are four: these are subdivided into forty-eight, which number, by modifications, is multiplied to one hundred and forty-four kinds. "It must be rather difficult," remarks Mr. Wilson, "for a writer to observe, amidst such a multiplicity, the rule laid down for his delineation of the manner of his hero; for whatever individual he adopts, he must take care to make him consistent with himself, and not to give him qualities incompatible with his organization." The classification of the heroines is equally minute; and the extent to which females are partakers of scenic incident affords an interesting picture of the relations of that sex in Hindu society.

It seems probable that the princes of India learnt the practice of the rigid exclusion of women in their harems from the Mohammedans, and that previously, although they were subject to many restrictions, they were allowed to go freely into public on public occasions; they were present at dramatic performances, they formed the chief part of bridal processions, they were permitted to visit the temples of the gods, and to perform their ablutions with little or no privacy in sacred streams, which last-named privileges they still retain, and to which Mohammedan women have no similar right. Even in later times, the presence of men, other than a husband or a son, was far from prohibited in the inner apartments, and the minister of *Vatsa*, with his chamberlain, and the envoy from Ceylon, are admitted to the audience of the raja, in the presence of the queen, and

and her attending damsels. In what may be considered heroic times, queens and princesses seem to have travelled about where and how they pleased, and in the *Uttara Ráma Charitra*, *Sita* is sent to live by herself in the forests, and the mother of *Ráma* comes with little or no parade to the hermitage of *Válmíki*.

Although, however, the social restraints to which females were subjected under the ancient Hindu system, were of a very different nature from those which Mohammedanism imposes, and were in all probability even less severe than those which prevailed in many of the Grecian states, they did no doubt operate to such an extent as to preclude women from taking any part in general society. This was more particularly the case with unmarried women, and we learn from several of the dramas, that it was a part of virtuous breeding for a virgin to decline conversation with a man, even with a lover—thus *Ságarikà* in the *Retnávali*, and *Málati* in *Málati* and *Mádhava*, can with difficulty be prevailed upon to address the objects of their affection! they answer to every question by proxy, and do not even trust their voices to their female companion above a whisper, when those they adore are present. Unmarried women, therefore, we may *infer*, might be in company with men, and might hear their addresses, but would have violated decorum if they had ventured to reply. No restraint of this nature was imposed upon married women.

Besides the hero and heroine, the *dramatis personæ* consisted of the friend and confidant of the hero (or sometimes the hero of a secondary action), the counterpart and antagonist of the hero, and the Vitá and Vidúshaka, characters in some degree peculiar to the Hindu stage. That of the Vitá is not very easily understood. "It is necessary that he should be accomplished in the lighter arts, particularly poetry, music, and singing, and he appears indiscriminately as the companion of a man or woman, although in the latter case the female is the courtesan: he is generally represented on familiar and easy, and yet dependent terms with his associate, and evinces something of the character of the parasite of the Greek comedy, but that he is never rendered contemptible. It does not appear that he professes to teach the arts he practices, although it was not impossible that such was his employment, and that he was retained about the person of the wealthy and dissipated, as a kind of private instructor as well as entertaining companion." The Vidúshaka is the buffoon of the Hindu theatre; he is the humble companion, not the servant, of a man of rank, and it is remarkable that he is always a Brahman. According to the technical definition of his attributes, "he is to excite mirth by being ridiculous in person, age, and attire."

The heroine has her companion and confidante; and female devotees play a leading part in several dramas; they are usually described as of the Bauddha sect.

The subordinate characters include every class of society, even Chándálas. The male characters enumerated as tenants of the interior of palaces are eunuchs, mutes, dwarfs, foresters, and barbarians; and the attendance of females on the persons of kings is another peculiarity, especially as it appears, from the *Mudrá Rákshasa*, that this practice was not confined to the inner apartments; for the celebrated Chandragupta, who appears as a dramatic personage in that piece, is so attended from one palace to another.

The objects of dramatic representation constitute the subject of another branch of Mr. Wilson's disquisition. This is, however, treated in a manner so metaphysical, that it would be impossible to epitomize, and inconvenient to quote it at length. We pass therefore to the subject of diction.

This part of the disquisition reveals some curious facts. A striking peculiarity of Hindu plays is, that different characters use different forms of speech; not like the *patois* in French comedies, or dialects in the English, which are individual

individual and occasional; but general and invariable. The hero and principal personages speak Sanscrit; the women and inferior characters use the various modifications of that term denominated Prákrit. Of the different dialects comprehended under this term, the heroine and principal female characters speak Sauraséni; attendants on royal personages, Mágadhí; servants, Rajputs, and traders, Arddha, half or mixed Mágadhí. The Vidúshaka speaks the Práchi, or eastern dialect. Rogues use Avantiká, or the language of Oujein; and intriguers, that of the Dekkin or Peninsula. "The dialect of Báhlika is spoken by the people of the north, and Drávira by the people of the Coromandel coast. The individuals named Sakas and Sakáris, speak dialects of their own, and cowherds, outcasts, and foresters use their respective forms of speech. Even the imps of mischief have their appropriate jargon, and the Pisáchas or goblins, when introduced on the stage, speak a dialect of Prákrit termed Paisáchí." Such, it appears, are the rules: in practice, however, there are rarely more than three varieties, or Sanscrit, and a Prákrit more or less refined. "If these distinctions were implicitly followed," observes Mr. Wilson, "a Hindu play would be a polyglot, which few individuals could hope to understand."

The style of dramatic composition, conformably to Bharata, should be elevated, polished, and highly embellished; and accordingly, in no department of Hindu literature are the powers of the Sanscrit language more lavishly developed. Some of the modern pieces are painful to read; in the oldest and best, though the style is highly finished, it is not difficult of apprehension. The ordinary business-dialogue is for the greater part in prose; but reflections, descriptions, and the poetical flights of the author, are in verse. "It is impossible," says Mr. Wilson, "to conceive language so beautifully musical or so magnificently grand, as that of many of the verses of Bhavabhúti and Kálidása."

We must rapidly glance at the last branch of the disquisition, on Scenic Apparatus. The Hindus had no edifices devoted to this species of entertainment; their scenery was therefore imperfect. The drama was not a popular amusement, as with us, but formed part of an occasional celebration of a religious festival. The *Sangita Retnákara* contains an allusion to a place where dancing and singing were performed; it describes it as a chamber, covered by an awning, supported by pillars hung with garlands; the master of the house took his seat on a throne in the centre, persons of rank were seated on his right, the inmates on his left; the different officers of the household, female attendants, guards, &c. are assigned their posts, and persons carrying wands are to be stationed to keep order. The performers were separated from the audience by a curtain or skreen. The properties of the Hindu stage were limited; but seats, thrones, weapons, and cars, with live cattle, were used. Costume was always observed, and various proofs occur of the personages being dressed in character. Females were represented in general by females, but it appears not to have been uncommon for men or lads to personate women. The "exit" and "entrance" of a performer are duly marked, as well as the instructions for stage business, the "asides" and "aparts" being as regularly indicated as in modern European plays. Even the sentiment with which the speaker is to express his part is sometimes particularized.

In our next number we shall give a copious analysis of some of the pieces in this collection.

TITLES AND OFFICES IN CHINA.

(*Concluded from p.* 172).

TSEANG-KEUN, "conductor of an army," is a military title which took its rise during the civil wars at the close of the Chow, and has continued ever since. During the three first Chinese dynasties, the imperial standing army was 75,000 men, commanded by six general officers, called King. In later times high-sounding epithets have been added to the title of Tseang-keun, *e. g.* Sze-ching-tseang-keun, "generals to subjugate the four quarters of the heavens." The military titles or designations of rank are too long to be enumerated here. The highest rank was Yuen-shwae, a sort of field marshal: the Ming dynasty had at first a board of these high officers; but the title was afterwards changed, and the office of Yuen-shwae has been discontinued.

The transmission of orders from the general to the soldier was managed as follows: the Tsung-ping ("general soldier") gave his orders to an officer called Too-che-hwuy, who passed them to a Che-hwuy, who gave them to a captain of a thousand, and he to a captain of a hundred, who announced them to the general standard-bearer, who repeated them to the bearers of small banners, by whom they were communicated to the Keun-sze, or men in the ranks.

Tsung-tŭh (vulgarly pronounced by Europeans *Jong-tuck*), "general governor," erroneously translated "viceroy," is a title of office now held by governors of provinces. The emperor Kea-tsing (A.D. 1549), when the Tartars pressed upon the capital, made this appointment, though the title had been used by Yung-lŏ in 1410. The latter also originated the Shun-foo ("to travel about and soothe"), a title now given to deputy governors of provinces. This officer is also called Foo-tae and Foo-yuen.

Seuen-foo-sze was the title of an officer sent to soothe the people when suffering under any calamity, and to remedy abuses. It is said that one of these officers, sent round the empire by Ta-tĭh (A.D. 1300), dismissed 18,473 government officers for bribery and corruption, and liberated 5,176 persons from unjust imprisonment. The Ming made this office local and hereditary in the persons of country gentlemen of the literary class.

The class of officers distinguished by *foo-sze* appended to their titles were (many of them at least) filled by particular families in succession: the reigning Tartar family has made several offices hereditary as a reward for eminent services rendered to the state.

Seuen-yu-sze, though classed amongst military officers, was an appointment the duties of which consisted solely in "preaching authoritatively virtuous sentiments," without any connexion with the army. This class of officers has been in abeyance since the Kin dynasty.

Te-keu ("to lift or raise up") is the title of an officer appointed to keep the price of grain at a medium rate; the office was devised by Le-kwei to equalize the value of this commodity; and in the reign of Shun-hwa (A.D. 967) a public granary was established, which has continued ever since under its original appellation, *Ching-ping-tsang*, "the ever-open granary." The Te-keu had also authority to prevent forestalling of commodities. Latterly the epithet *Te-keu* has indicated certain revenue functions in the officers to whose titles it attaches.

Too-ta-te-keu-cha-ma, "general superintendent of *tea* and *horses*," is an appointment which originated with the emperor He-ning (A.D. 1060) owing to the following circumstances: A barter trade, in which horses were exchanged

for tea, which commenced in the Tang dynasty, was carried on between the Hwuy-hǐh Tartars and the Chinese, on the north-west frontier: at first there were Cha-sze, "directors of the tea department," and Ma-sze, "directors of the horse department;" but it was found that "the tea directors, not having connected with their duties the purchase of horses, adopted measures to destroy the horses,"* and consequently the horses and the tea were placed under one and the same direction. In the reign of Hung-che (A.D. 1490) of the Ming, the barter of tea for horses was a government monopoly, both at Sze-chuen province and at Shen-se. The persons authorized to buy had a gold medal to authenticate their commission. For superior horses they gave a pecul of tea (133 lbs.); for middling horses, 70 catties; for inferior, 50 catties, or half a pecul.

Ching-seuen-poo-ching-sze, commonly called the Poo-ching-sze, is a receiver and promulger of the decisions of the supreme government in each province. He is also treasurer of the province, and has the appointment of the inferior local officers. He is required every ten years to prepare from the door boards and to keep on record a list of the population. This officer, the criminal judge, and the superintendent of the salt department, form a board called San-sze, or "the three directors;" this board is frequently convened by the governor-general to deliberate on local occurrences.

Kwan-chǎ-sze, "observing and examining commissioners," were first appointed by Ching-kwan (A.D. 650), who sent thirteen persons to make a tour throughout the empire and examine its condition. The Kin connected this appointment with the Tsëĕ-too-sze; and the Yuen transferred the duties of this office to the Seuen-foo, "soothers of the people," before-mentioned. The Ming annexed the duties to those of the Gan-cha-sze, or resident criminal judge of the province.

The Te-hing-gan-cha-sze were circuit judges first appointed by the emperor Tae-tsung (A.D. 990); military officers were employed for a short time in this judicial capacity, but upon the misconduct of one so employed, the office reverted to civilians. The Yuen dynasty named four roads, *i. e.* circuits, to which these judges were appointed; and the office of the Keuen-nung-sze, or encourager of agriculture, was annexed to theirs. By the Ming, the judges were affixed to provinces, and the office remains so at the present day.

Chuen-yun-sze was an officer appointed under the Tang to superintend the transport of commodities by land and water throughout the empire. There was also a Tsaou-yun-sze under the Yuen, to attend to the transport of grain from the provinces to the capital.

Yen-tëĕ-sze was an officer appointed under the Han to superintend the making of salt and smelting of iron. "One statesman," says the Chinese author, "said that salt and iron were the great treasures of the country." At the present time, the collection of the duties on salt belongs to the same officer who collects the duties on iron.

Tsze-shé is the title of an office first adopted by Wǎn-te (B.C. 160), in consequence of the Yu-she officers being disobedient to the laws; the emperor "sent forth a minister of state, in the capacity of Tsze-she, with powers to regulate the officers called Këen-chǎ-yu-she." In the time of Këen-woo (A.D. 60) the empire was divided into twelve departments called *Chow* (a word which has designated at different times a very different extent of territory); and over each of these Chow a Tsze-she was appointed. Respecting these officers, there

* This passage is a close translation of the original Chinese; its exact sense is not at all clear.

there was a remarkable deviation from common usage: "even at the death of a father or mother, they could not leave their office." During the reign of Ling-te (A.D. 190) the title of Tsze-she, given to these governors of departments, was changed to Chow-mŭh, or "the Chow's shepherd."

The Chow departments were of three classes: superior, middle, and inferior: "from the highest of the superior to the lowest of the inferior, there were nine distinctions." In the reign of Kae-hwang (A.D. 584) a different division of the empire took place, and the name Tsze-she, though retained, did not denote the same high office. The geographical terms *Keun* and *Chow* interchanged places several times. The Yuen dynasty made the Chow inferior to the Keun; the Ming made the Chow inferior to the Foo districts, which arrangement the Ta-tsing, or reigning dynasty, has continued.

The Yuen divided China into provinces called *loo*, "roads;" a department of the empire containing more than 100,000 families they called a *Shang-loo*, "higher road;" if it were an important part of the country it was so designated, although its population might not be so great. An ordinary territory, with a population less than 100,000 families, was called a Hea-loo, "inferior road." Over each of the Loo, Chow, and Hëen districts under the Yuen dynasty, was appointed a superior officer, called, in their Tartar language, Tă-loo-hwa-chĭh, who had charge of the seal of office. The reigning Tartar family is accustomed to confer honorary titles (like the aforegoing) taken from the Manchow language untranslated. The Ming dynasty put an end to the Loo divisions, and at both the capitals erected Chĭh-le, or self-governed Foo, *i. e.* districts independent of larger divisions of the country; and they distributed the rest of the empire into Săng, Foo, Chow, and Hëen, or provinces containing districts called Foo, Chow, and Hëen, which is the actual geographical division of China. The governor of a Săng is called Tsung-tŭh, or governor general; the governors of the other three divisions are designated by the word *che*, "to know," prefixed to the name of the district: thus a Che-foo is the governor of a Foo, one whose duty it is to *know* and manage its affairs.

King-yin, "the ruler of the metropolis," is the governor of the capital; his title has varied in different periods of Chinese history. Under the Han he was called King-chaou-yin, "ruler of the million;" under the Yuen, Too-tsung-kwan, "governor general of the metropolis." The two last dynasties have denominated this officer Foo-yin. The words *kin* and *yin* are both used occasionally to denote the imperial residence, or the district in which the court is held.

Tae-show, "great keeper," was the governor of a province or district. "When Tsin conquered the whole of China he exterminated the Choo-how princes of former times, and converted their territories into states called *keun*, over which he placed a Show, a Ching, and a Wei (officers so called); "the Show ruled the people, the Chin assisted the Show, and the Wei commanded the military." King-te (B.C. 130) changed the title Keun-show to Tae-show, which was subsequently altered to Ta-yin. Under the Tsin, the Keun-show governors had the term *general* (tseang-keun) added to their titles: "those who had not this military appellation considered the want of it a disgrace." Woo-tĭh, the founder of the Tang (A.D. 923), changed the Keun into Chow, and altered Tae-show to Tsze-she, with the superaddition of "holder of the seal." He afterwards made a further addition to their titles, calling these governors "envoys, holders of the seals of all the armies;" although they had really no seal, but merely a Tung-yu-foo, "copper-fish credential."

Hëen-ling denotes the magistrate of a Hëen district, which, in ancient times, under the Chow (B.C. 1100 to 240) extended 400 le; the magistrate was then called

called Hëen-ching. During the civil wars at the close of that dynasty, many of the separate states became Hëen districts, and the chief of the Hëen city was denominated variously Tsae, Yin, Ling, and Ta-foo. The Yuen (A.D. 1281) first made a district of 6,000 families a Hëen of the first degree; but subsequently, in the southern provinces, a first Hëen required 30,000 families. The Ming (A.D. 1365) determined the relative rank of the Hëen districts, not by the population, but by the quota of revenue, expressed in measures of grain: 100,000 shïh* to 60,000 constituted the district of a Hëen of the first rank.

Heang-kwan were village officers, in ancient times called Heang-sze, "master of the village;" Heang-laou, "old man of the village;" Heang-ta-foo, "great man of the village," &c. The village then was estimated to consist of 12,500 houses or families (the term *village*, however, does not correctly convey the sense of *heang;* it is a subdivision of a district). Beneath the chief officer were the following: the Chow-chang, who was the head-man of 2,500 houses; the Tang-ching, who was placed over 500 houses; the Tsŭh-sze, over 100 houses; the Leu-seu, over 25; the Pe-sze was placed over 20 lanes; the Tswan-chang, over 4 le, or lanes of another kind; the Le-tsae was over 5 lin, which constituted one le; and the Lin-chang was over 5 houses, which constituted a lin.

Tsin, the overthrower of the Chow dynasty (B.C. 240) changed these arrangements: he made 10 le a Ting, or pavilion,† ruled by a Ting-chang; 10 pavilions were considered a Heang, over which was placed a San-laou, "thrice old man," to teach the people; a Sïh-foo, "gatherer of the harvest," to adjust rural differences; and a Yew-keaou, or "patrol," to guard against thieves. There was also an officer added by the Han (who continued the aforegoing system), whose duty it was to encourage domestic virtues and husbandry. At this period, it is said, commenced the custom of granting honorary tablets to place over the doors of virtuous individuals.

Succeeding dynasties changed this system, making a Heang consist of 10,000 houses, governed by officers appointed over 1,000, 100, 10, and 5 houses, respectively, with corresponding titles. At present, a village is said to consist of 5 Chow, or 25 Tang, or 75 Tsŭh (clans), or 375 Le (lanes), or 1,875 Lin (neighbourhoods), or 9,375 houses; the number 5, it will be seen, is the ratio of progression in these sums.

The Chinese work from whence the aforegoing particulars are taken then gives an account of the "letters-patent nobility" of China. Of this we shall also give an abridgment.

Under the ancient dynasty of Yin, the tseŏ, or nobles, were of three degrees, in imitation of the three glorious lights of nature, the sun, moon, and stars. Under the Chow they were of five degrees, in allusion to the five elements of nature, namely, water, fire, wood, metal, and earth.

The nobles of ancient times were inferior kings or princes, ruling over a certain territory: the emperor (Tëen-tsze, or "son of heaven") had a domain of 1,000 le in extent; the Kung and How nobles had 100 le; the Pih 70; the Tsze and the Nan 50, or about 12 square miles English. Those nobles who were unable to command 50 le were not united to, or immediately dependent on, the emperor, but were attached to nobles of larger territories than their

* A measure equal to about 140 lbs. English.

† *Ting* signifies a shed or portico in public ways for the people to rest under, a dome supported by pillars in a garden. Perhaps in old times it denoted a *tent*, and the people were, at this early period, nomade.

their own. The Chinese "world" was then divided into nine Chow provinces, which contained 1,770 kwŏ, or nations.

Another statement of the distribution of territory amongst the ancient nobles is as follows: beyond the limits of the imperial domain of 1,000 le was a Fang-plh, with five kwŏ, or associated states, each having a superior called Chang; ten nations made a Lëen, over which was a Shwae; thirty made a Tsŭh, over which was a Ching; 210 constituted a Chow, over which was a superior noble, called Plh; these Plh were eight in number, all of whom were dependent on two ministers of the emperor, called Urh-Plh, or the two Plh, who "divided the empire into left and right."

The posterity of the Choo-how nobles, or those of 100 le, ruled over their estates by hereditary right; but the Ta-foo, or superior magistates of provinces or districts, did not transmit their rank to their descendants.

This view of the origin of the Chinese nobility is very plausible and probable: it hence appears that titles were at first annexed to territorial possessions, as in our own country. The holders of offices retained their titles, derived from those offices, only so long as they held them, or at most during life. The subsequent revolutions in the empire overturned the authority of the territorial nobles, and deprived them, consequently, of the titles which their possessions conferred. In our own country, the titles of Earl and Baron have survived the loss of the territory to which they were originally attached.

Tsin, who conquered the petty independent states of China about B.C. 240, and under whom China first became, properly speaking, an empire (though it comprehended less than half the northern part of modern China), instituted, it is said, twenty degrees of nobility, to reward the meritorious services of his officers. He created twenty nobles called Chĕ-how, and nineteen at court who were denominated Kwan-nuy-how. The latter had no nations or cities "to supply them with food or give them revenue;" their titles were *fung*, or by letters-patent. These titles, contemptuously termed *empty*, were afterwards multiplied, and in fact established, by Wei.

When the Han, a celebrated dynasty in Chinese history (and to which science and learning in particular are said to be under vast obligations), succeeded Tsin, it created two degrees of nobility, Wang and How; the former title, which is translated *king*, included the emperor's sons, who are said, indeed, to be the Choo-how of antiquity before-mentioned. The Wang, on creation, "received a reed and some earth, with which they repaired to their destined territory to erect altars to the land."* The How comprehended those statesmen, not of the imperial family, who were ennobled on account of their merit: these were called Chĕ-how. All these nobles, however, had territories allotted to them; the higher classes had 10,000 houses and upwards; the inferior 500 or 600. "Land," says the original work, "was shared out to the nobles, but not to the people. It was in the time of Han that the people began to be shared out to the nobles, and all the Kings had each of them several tens of cities."

The Han dynasty, besides the titles of nobility, added appellations of excellence, and conferred the privilege of *special admission* to the imperial presence, and a seat amongst the ministers. Inferior statesmen, ennobled by patent, were called Chaou-how, or court nobles; these wore crowns, with a flat

* This practice reminds us of the *livery* and *seisin* of the old English law.

flat parallelogram-shaped board laid upon the head, and embroidered garments. When related to the imperial family they were called Wei-choo-how.

The Wei sovereignty had six titles of nobility; Wang, Kung, How, Pih, Tsze, and Nan. Titles were also invented for the sons of the different classes. Other distinctions, and *empty* titles, were also conferred as rewards for military services.

The Emperor Tae-che created more than twenty kings out of his family, to each of whom was given a keun district. The kings and nobles were sometimes retained at court, sometimes remanded to their principalities.

The Chin created nine orders of kings and twelve other degrees of nobility.

The Suy had nine ranks of nobility, with the prefix of places, such as Kwŏ, Keun, Hëen, &c., which were afterwards reduced to three, *viz.* Wang, Kung, and How.

The Tang, in the sixth century, had nine degrees of nobility, like those of the Suy; the princes of the blood were styled Tsin-wang.

The founder of the Sung dynasty (A.D. 950), who slighted military affairs and honoured learning, ennobled all his ministers, to whom he gave the title of Kwŏ-kung, in contravention of a law passed in the Han dynasty, that no man could be ennobled without military merit.

The Ming (Chinese) dynasty lavished titles profusely amongst the imperial family, including even the princesses: these titles are called Ming-ke, "fame utensils;" they have been given, says the author, sparingly by succeeding dynasties, on the principle that "titles easily obtained lose their value in the eyes of the people."

The five common titles of nobility are explained as being derived from certain virtues; as some of our heraldic writers pretend to deduce armorial distinctions from moral qualities. The highest of the existing order is the Kung, so called, it is said, from a generous regard to the public or general good, in opposition to selfishness; this being considered the highest virtue: to understand which, it is necessary to analyze the character *kung*, which is compounded of *pă*, to turn the back upon, and *sze*, selfish: denoting the opposite of that which is selfish and unjust. The second order, or How nobles, are those who, being repelled for their virtues, yet wait, patient and persevering, amidst suffering, for better times. *How* signifies a target, the character of which is compounded of a *man* extending a cloth, and an *arrow* hanging from it. The third order, or Pih nobles, are "bright men," as the word denotes; *i. e.* seniors possessing a high degree of intelligence. The fourth order, or Tsze nobles, are those capable of nurturing and training up other persons in virtuous conduct: the word *tsze* signifies literally, or rather radically, *child*. The fifth and last order consists of the Nan nobles, who are "capable of sustaining the burden of important offices manfully, and thereby giving repose to others:" the character *nan* is compounded of two radicals, *tëen*, a field, and *lĕh*, strength.

The original author closes his disquisition upon the nobility of China by enumerating a few examples of those who have "humbly declined being ennobled."

CALCUTTA.

Observing, in an Indian periodical work,* commendations bestowed upon a poem which we had never seen, entitled "Calcutta," published in this country many years ago,† which is described by the editor of that work as affording a remarkably correct and happy picture of the passing scenes and feelings of an Indian life; we sought out the work, and with some difficulty found it. A perusal of it justifies us in pronouncing it a very amusing production. It is of a satirical character, and accompanied by copious notes explanatory of its allusions; but the satire is harmless, and the verse which conveys it is smooth, and occasionally elegant. Two speakers are introduced, discussing subjects familiarly propounded, after the manner of the Latin satirists, in two dialogues: this form was adopted, says the author, "as it afforded the best opportunity of compassing, in a desultory manner, a variety of unconnected *topics*, which the order and arrangement of more formal composition would have associated with difficulty." We shall not render an unacceptable office to our readers by devoting a few pages to a review of this poem, which escaped notice by London critics at the period of its publication.

Of the interlocutors, one is exhibited as a youth recently from England, and destined for the civil service, who is in his *griffinage*,‡ full of extravagant but disappointed hopes, and fond of pleasure; the other is an individual who has become habituated to the manners and climate of India by long residence there; he feels, nevertheless, an anxiety to return to his father-land. On being reproached by the latter with "viewing subjects with distempered eyes," and "laying a burthening stress on paltry evils," the *griffin* breaks out thus:

Curse on the ship in evil hour that bore
My jolted frame to India's burning shore!
An inauspicious hour, from which I date
The bitter torments of a wretched fate:
Deluded, listening to the tales they told,
Lands rich in mines, and rivers streaming gold;
Whence twelve short years, in Luxury's lap beguiled,
Would bear me homeward, Fortune's favourite child,
To pass my days in some secure retreat,
Or grace the mazes of St. James's Street.
Even then, in fancy drawn with bays or roans,
I seized the reins, and rattled o'er the stones;
While, dressed in Sunday trim, the tradesmen's wives
Exclaimed: "sweet gentleman, how well he drives!"
Or pleased amid Arcadian bowers I stood,
Where fancy waved around the towering wood:
A mansion too, some classic artist's pride,
Rose on the banks of a meandering tide,
A well-known spot, where endless feasts invite
The neighbouring squire to hospitable rite.
Oh! fond delusion! prospects nursed in vain,
The rude creation of a thoughtless brain!
A visionary image, formed to shun
The melting gaze of India's fervid sun!

Now,

* The *Oriental Observer*, No. I. for February 1827, published weekly; a work which, as far as we can judge from a first number, is likely to be popular in India.

† Calcutta, a poem, with notes. London, 8vo. 1811.

‡ A new comer from Europe is, for the first twelve months, denominated at Calcutta a *griffin*.

Now, sad reverse! the rich delusion flies,
House, park, and carriage, vanish from my eyes!
Condemned, alas! twelve tedious years to burn,
Nor dare the vast expenses of return,
When all the savings of attentive care
Would scarcely buy a cabin eight feet square;
Content in England with a single room,
And solitary nag without a groom.
Alas! twice ten revolving years,* or more,
Must prudence guide the helm and swell the store,
Not one rupee in useless frolic spent,
And steady interest at eight per cent.,
Ere, scorched and fried, from India's shores I fly,
And taste the sweetness of my native sky:
Then, recompense of past laborious days,
A snug estate might solace life's decays.
Yet, ah! what spot reflection can exclude,
Or soothe the sad emotions that intrude?
Who then remains of all the numerous band
That called me "friend," and grasped the willing hand?
Perhaps in pensive silence I may tread
The honoured turf where rests a parent's head,
Recalling to my mind, with many a sigh,
The eager fond embrace, the last good-bye,
Affection's warmest wishes as I sailed,
The eye that uttered and the tongue that failed.

His friend reminds him that eminence must be attained by study and application, "housed up all day with moonshee at his side." The other replies:

Sad mortifying thought, that steals away
The fairest prospects of a future day!
For late, as eager to employ my time,
And learn the hated language of the clime,
With studious toil to well-brushed books† applied,
I scorned the task, and cast the page aside:
And shall I then the hapless toil repeat,
While Hadley's works lie sprawling at my feet?
Shall jargonists repress the rising snore,
Or dreams of Gilchrist, prostrate on the floor?
Avaunt ye lexicons, and essays sage!
For visiting and fun my thoughts engage:
Long is the list of those whose spacious hall
Ne'er saw me at a dinner or a ball;
Of those who, pleased th' attentive card to see,
Would hope "the honour of my company."
Delicious thought! with nods and simpers blest,
And gracious smiles that penetrate the breast!
Perhaps at evening, with importance big,
The Course‡ might see me grinning in my gig;

E'en

* "Twenty-five years may be taken as the period in which a civil servant may regularly acquire, with proper habits of economy, an independent fortune in India."—*Marquess Wellesley's Minute on the Calcutta College*, sec. 42.

† The library, in India, has many subtle insinuating enemies, which penetrate into books, and devour the leaves. Their ravages are best prevented by brushing the volumes occasionally.

‡ The favourite place of resort during that short period when the absence of an intolerable sun illustrates the captive "beauty and fashion of the presidency" from a wearisome day of confinement. It is the scene of various gradations of equestrian grace, and charioteering excellence—the very Rotten Row of

E'en senior merchants, flocking down to meet
The fair arrivals by an English fleet,
Might view me fill the honourable place,
And gape unpitied at the stranger's face.
A. Your palkee cools beside the shadowing wall,
And eight stout bearers* wait their master's call;
Waked from a sound repose the frisky group
Beneath the labouring poles will joy to stoop,
Try their best trot along the dusty road,
And puff and groan and grunt† beneath the load.
Yet fiercely darting on the wooden frame,
Each ray shall scorch you as an angry flame,
And cloudless bursts the beam that proudly mocks
The stifling shelter of your feeble box.
Unseasoned yet, a thicker volume runs
Through your full veins and tempts inflaming suns,‡
And now, with thirst, with heat, with bile o'ercome,
How fares the daring sportsman at Dum-Dum,
Some zealous youth, by keenest ardour led,
Gun in his hand, and chatta o'er his head?
Fast as he labours in the burning chase,
The frequent handkerchief salutes his face.
An iron frame were fruitlessly bestowed,
When burns and boils within the bilious load;
When rapid fever riots in the vein,
And fierce delirium crowds the tortured brain,
On sickness' couch how dearly shall he pay
For the short frolic of a burning day—
To fall, perhaps, each vain prescription tried,
For quails and snipes an hapless suicide!
B. I hate the ground with pyramids§ oppressed,
Where ashes moulder in sepulchral rest,
Where long effusions of the labouring pen
Weep o'er the virtues of the best of men,
And fond affection rears the pond'rous stone
To worth and wisdom, plucked at twenty-one.

Far

of our Eastern emporium. Much amusement might be derived from a calm survey of this darling lounge; but, alas! the season of peril is not the time for observation—and woe to the wheels of the unfortunate speculatist, who indulges curiosity to the neglect of his reins. Danger is never so greatly to be apprehended as on the arrival of a fleet from England—*Jungentur jam* gryphes *equis*. A six months' voyage is sufficient to efface every idea of equilibrium on horseback; and the steerage of a gig is a science not to be learned on the deck of an Indiaman.

* Bearers are laborious drowsy beings, employed in carrying the palkee (palankeen), &c. &c. They are richly blessed with an apathy and stupidity that seems proof against all excitements, save from that sordid love of money, which engrosses and debases the Hindoo character. Their ordinary rate may be averaged at four miles in the hour.

† The incessant noise made by the palankeen-bearers cannot fail to be very disagreeable to a person on his first arrival, as it gives the idea of great labour and fatigue. A certain kind-hearted man, whose benevolence was wounded by these sounds of distress, very compassionately alighted from his palankeen, in his first expedition in that vehicle, and trudged on, in a burning sun, to relieve his groaning followers, who, we may presume, never understood the singular motive by which he was actuated.

‡ There are those who disregard every warning of prudence, till illness lamentably establishes the folly and danger of exposure to a tropical sun. The sportsman, whose health and ardour have survived, without abatement, a hot season's shooting, will laugh at advice to relinquish pursuits which must ultimately ruin his constitution. To common sense, it is obvious, that the same causes which would prove instantaneously fatal to one man, are not likely to be perfectly harmless to another. No such difference of temperament ever existed between natives of the same country.

§ The places of interment at Calcutta are ornamented in the true Egyptian style. The monuments have generally a pyramidical form; and, like the sepulchres of the Romans, salute the eye of the passenger on the road-side.

Far be that hour when black-edged cards* shall call
My sorrowing friends to gather round my pall,
And swell with sable pomp the gloomy way,
As feebly droops the last sad evening ray.

* * * *

B. Alas! the service is not what it was!
How much degen'rate from those golden days,
When money streamed a thousand different ways,
When hands and pockets wisely understood
No rule of guidance but their master's good:
Ere yet we ventured honesty to sham,
And drew no profit from the low salaam;
Thought it no fault, whatever were the drift,
To take a handsome nuzzar† as a gift!
Now rules and scruples all our prospects blast,
Touch but the money, and you lose your caste.

His friend recommends temperance, economy, and the saving system; the other exclaims:

What say you then? Must Britons feed on rice,
Live in mud walls, drink water, and count pice?
Must we all comforts dastardly refuse,
And learn the art of saving from Hindoos?
And all for what? Oh, patriot's pretence!
A mutton-chop in England twelve years hence!
Or crawling home starved skeletons and bones,
To stop our mouths and terminate our groans,
Of England's joys impatient to partake,
Crown our long years of famine with beef-steak!

A. Nor yet so far—I hate the vile extreme;
A miser's praise shall never be my theme!
Steer the right course: despise a niggard care,
Nor vainly search for nutriment in air.
Who loves the skin-flint, who curtails his sleep,
And frets his life to make a purchase cheap;
Ne'er yields the fingered cash without a sigh,
But praises damaged bargains‡ to the sky;
The bustling auction eagerly attends,
Saves his own purse, but poisons all his friends?
Is there no medium common-sense can show
'Twixt mad extravagance and sordid woe?
Why vainly chase a bubble and a shade,
And yield thy very comfort to parade?
Oh bliss supreme! oh enviable lot!
When glows the breeze intolerably hot,

To

* On the death of an European, resident in Calcutta, no time is lost in printing and circulating throughout the settlement a melancholy black-edged card, announcing the time appointed for the interment of the deceased, and requesting the attendance of such friends as may be disposed to accompany the body to the grave.

† An offering of money, presented to persons in elevated situations—and which the servants of the Company are very properly inhibited from accepting. Under cover of this ceremonious usage, the natives might purchase, from abandoned and rapacious men, the sanction and favour of law, on the side of fraud, oppression, and enormity. We are sufficiently conversant with the artifice and corruption of Asiatic character, to be well assured that a gift of any value is never offered without design.

‡ It must be acknowledged that instances of sordid parsimony are not numerous among our countrymen in Bengal. However, some dirty characters are to be found, rummaging among the small lots of an auction, and venturing cautiously into a competition for half a dozen of sour beer or execrable wine.

To keep four turbanned idlers by your chair,
Merely to make a clamour, and to stare,
Indulge their hankerings for a silver fork,*
And curse your Christian appetite for pork.

The unhappy *griff.*, oppressed with the weight of *ennui*, sighing for "a respite from blue devils, heat, and bile," is sarcastically condoled with by his more experienced interlocutor, who wishes his fits of torpor may be undisturbed by the intrusion of sircar or dun; and then draws a dejecting picture of the fate of an unmonied wight.

B. Why then on such a spot did Wellesley rear
A studious seat, to Eastern learning dear,
Where giddy youths a thousand channels find
To drain the purse, and dissipate the mind?
A. If banished far, where rocky hills salute
Ganges' vast stream, and nurse the forest's root;
Where wild Monghyr, in sylvan beauty fair,
Boasts a cool climate, and a healthy air;
Genius were yours some method to invent
Of squandering cash—for money must be spent;
And hours that now society allots
To forms and fashions, had confirmed you sots;
Had changed the dance which temp'rate pleasure leads,
For tipsy reels, rough fun, and Thracian deeds;
Perched you on punkah,† arbiter of feasts,
Bumper in hand, the pride of kindred beasts;
Or opening fast the labyrinth of vice,
Plied in your deafened ears the constant dice.
B. Yet here the tedious hours unvaried crawl,
One day describes the listlessness of all:
We fume to-day, to-morrow must we reek,
The same the next day, and so on the week!
To-morrow's light shall see us pale and glum,
And muckenders shall wave for months to come:
And yet to-day, more tedious than the past,
It seems an age since, torpid and aghast,
The punctual call‡ at morning-gun I heard,
And o'er the plain my panting courser spurred.
Snuffed the cool air, and to the buildings sped,
When tyrant Sol upreared his dazzling head.
A. Slept you again! *B.* With many a drowsy nod
I paid dull homage to the sleepy God;

But

* After a large dinner, to which every body brings his own servant or servants, it is absolutely necessary to prevent all egress from the premises till the knives, forks, and spoons have been counted, that the suspicious herd that attends us may be searched, in case of any defalcation in the return of those articles. The servants who wait behind our chairs are Musulmans of the lowest description, the scum of the country, who, without the slightest objection to plunder their infidel masters on every occasion, are nicely scrupulous as to touching pork, or any other unclean food prohibited in the Koran.

† The punkah is an ingenious contrivance to make existence supportable in those sultry suffocating hours which not unfrequently bless the climate of Bengal. It is usually an oblong frame of wood, proportioned to the dimensions of the room, and covered with linen closely extended over it. This machine, supported by ropes from the ceiling, is committed to the care of a servant, who, cord in hand, moves the frame in a seesaw motion—and thus produces a partial circulation of air. To stride these aerial fans, has been the frolic of many a bacchanalian party—

Cœlum ipsum petimus stultitia.

‡ The hard task of rising at daybreak for a constitutional ride is severely felt by those whom the heat of the night deprived of a refreshing sleep.

But nought the sofa's easy length availed,
A ceaseless hum my listening ears regaled:
Musquitoes swarmed around, a thirsty throng,
Raised the red bump, and tuned the hollow song.
A. You rise, no doubt, in irritable plight,
And suffering servants pay for every bite:
Theirs is the luck in dumb surprise to list
Your broken jargon,* and to feel your fist;
Cuffed here, kicked there, the pond'ring blockhead reels,
And scarcely knows his headpiece from his heels.
B. What, when all dressing order they invert,
First handing you a waistcoat, then a shirt,
In the same hose your legs and arms would shove,
And scarcely know a stocking from a glove:
When steeped in bang,† so wonderfully bright,
Their wits three sable loggerheads unite,
Matured in dulness by experience long,
And perfect in the knack of doing wrong,
What man with temper cast in happiest mould
But gives his tongue free liberty to scold?

Amongst the resources of the *ennuyés* in India, in the first rank is the hookah, to which "fashionable and delectable pastime," says the author, "many are driven by the sheer want of occupation." The hookah is pretty well known in England; but we nevertheless subjoin the description of it given by the writer in a note, *con amore:* "an instrument used for smoking a particular preparation of tobacco, in the fumes of which many of our Anglo-Asiatics are constantly enveloped. That part of the apparatus in which the tobacco is deposited, communicates by a perpendicular tube with a receptacle for water, through which passes that voluminous tube or snake, which the performer holds, and from which he inhales the grateful steam. *A sweet harmonious bubbling of the water* is produced by the suction. The whole machine rests upon a small carpet or rug."

The old Indian expatiates upon the resources which may be found in the course and in the sports of the field, where the jackall's brush is coveted instead of Reynard's. These recreations, and the topics of conversation they afford, diminish, he says, the tedium of the time. The other party alleges that

Themes such as these the table would pollute,
Where 'tis good breeding's essence to be mute.‡
Important hour, when *social* souls conspire
To cheat the heavy moments and perspire; And

* On the first establishment of a young man in India, some allowance ought to be made for the unfortunate domestics, whose ill fate it is to be taxed with a greater portion of stupidity than actually oppresses them. When the master is unintelligible, are the servants likely to be unperplexed?

† The effects of bang, a preparation from the leaf of a species of wild hemp, are—"to confound the understanding, set the imagination loose, and induce a kind of folly and forgetfulness." With this common stimulant, the native servants are too apt to fortify themselves against the cares and calamities of servitude.

‡ That general familiarity which is said to have some years since prevailed in Indian society, has luckily lost ground at Calcutta, and has been succeeded by an observance of form and punctilio, which, if not carried to unreasonable lengths, inclines to the preferable extreme. Society without any restraint of decorum and good breeding, is a fabric without cement. The component materials cannot long coalesce, and such divisions must inevitably occur as endanger the whole structure. As to the distressing silence of some of the tables at the presidency, of which a common complaint is made by new-comers from England, and jovial fellows from the upper provinces, it is suspected to have a main source in the climate of the lower parts of Bengal, which has sometimes a remarkable effect in deadening the relish for social intercourse. Conversation is a fatigue when oppressive heat induces somnolency, and suspended animation is recalled only by such efforts as perhaps we have no inducement to make. The formal dinners at Calcutta are far from exhilarating, and occupy a great space of time; so that

Opera in longo fuit ost obrepere somnum.

And at some dinner, formal and immense,
All shine in silence, prodigies of sense!
A. But if, too blest, at happier board you sit,
Treasure each word, nor slumber over wit;
Some new remark the weather may suggest:
"The day's been hot, and I was much oppress't;"
"I thought the Course extremely warm to-night;"—
"'Tis always so, I think."—"You're very right."
To pay such gems of intellect their due,
We wipe our face, and prove th' assertion true,
An anxious look around the table cast,
For other sallies vig'rous as the last.
B. Must every evening constantly repeat
These dismal scenes, these agonies of heat?
Doomed in a pompous stupor to impart
The lofty flights of culinary art,
Now on some ponderous joint I show my skill,
Now from my forehead wipe the tepid rill;
While reddening wounds, whence thirsty insects drew
A sanguinary surfeit ere they flew,
Arrest my anxious labours, and demand
The fretful nail, the irritating hand.
Then too the mind in bold excursion soars,
And the free tongue a wordy current pours:
For round the board in animating strain
Starts the wild thought of fancy from the brain;
Sound sober argument employs the time,
Or genius towers unfettered and sublime.
Ye too I thank, who, sitting at my side,
With endless stores of anecdote supplied,
Lords of keen raillery, who rapid stray
O'er fancy's realms, and with a glance survey;
Who, as your breasts with sacred ardor throb,
With ecstacy inspired, pronounce, "Loll Shrub!"*
Or filled with bright conceptions of the mind,
Which in weak words unworthy utterance find,
Content to feed upon the inward fire,
From low terrestrial politics retire,
And on each topic countenance bestow,
By words of nervous strength—as Yes, or No!
A. Some, in deep reveries and slumbers lost,
Sleep off fatigue; for business will exhaust,
As, perched all day on some official seat,
They force long paragraphs o'er many a sheet,
Brandish the pen, and deal the lib'ral ink,
While vulgar mortals in oblivion sink.
B. Yet beer that foams impatient of the cork,
Will tempt them from the labours of the dawk,
And tiffin's† welcome summons interpose
A grateful meal, a season of repose.
A. Sedate they quit the ruminating chair,
And breathe abroad the ev'ning dust and air,

As

* Properly signifies red wine, and is the term used to distinguish claret.

† *Anglice*, luncheon, may be termed the principal meal of the day. The etymology of the word I never heard explained; nor is it of much consequence to those who do not confine themselves to the mere verbal enjoyments of this agreeable hour. With most men it has a recommendation of some weight in Indian life—*partem solido demere de die.*

As dips the sun, of dazzling splendour shorn,
When the wide fort resounds the evening horn,
And piercing beat, by rays meridian thrown,
Glows in each gun, and bursts from every stone;
Though some tall building's length'ning shade between,
From beams descending spread an ample screen;
And planted vain in ornamental rows,
Tree after tree a trifling shelter throws.
What time, when, dripping with exhaling sap,
The gross beer-drinker rises from his nap,
And forth unanimously joyed to break
The long arrest, and revel while awake;
Full many a soddened form in jacket* white,
Wings from the thronging Course his airy flight,
Borne on the steed, or perched with whip and reins,
In a dear specimen of Stewart's† pains.
Fast roll the wheels; the scise,‡ with equal pace,
Grasps the kind aid of some befriending brace;
And dragged, and whirled, with chowrie in his hand,
Longs for th' attractions of the fav'rite band,
When his own sahib, to harmony alive,
May join the crowds deserting from the drive,
And o'er the trembling drawbridge rattling hard,
Rush to the pleasures of the promenade,
And saunt'ring gently o'er the burning flags,
Flirt with the fair, and frolic with the wags,
No time so hot; for through the spacious square
Floats the unnerving breath of sultry air,
And ev'ry building, to its centre warm,
Gives a dull languor to the evening calm.
Meanwhile the sparks, who sober haunts prefer
To music's charms, and scandal's busy stir,
Far from the roving hum at evening steal,
And give to drifting roads the dusty wheel.
B. Eyes and mouth closed, and head with caution bowed,
When rises high in air the powdering cloud,
Waked by the dancing courser's well-fed pride,
Or jaded beasts to sorry hackries§ tied.
A. But when hard showers the flitting atoms bind,
Unfelt the dryness of a southern wind.‖
When louring clouds the hidden azure clog,
And nought remains in season but the frog,
O'er the wet marshy plain distinctly seen
Chowringhee's stately buildings bound the green,

When,

* A coat is a rare sight during the hot season, to be encountered only at formal parties, when decorum requires a temporary sacrifice of comfort. Lord Cornwallis, who had a character to disregard these petty distinctions, exempted his dinner visitants from the burden of warm clothing, and, on sitting down to table, gave the word of command, "Off coats!"

† An English coachmaker settled in Calcutta, whose workmanship is very superior, and charges correspondingly high.

‡ A stable servant who accompanies his horse, and is generally capable of very great exertion. Their badge of office is a chowrie, a short stick with a tail of horse-hair attached to it, for the purpose of beating off the flies.

§ A species of covered carriage much in use amongst the natives, and usually drawn by a pair of miserable ponies, denominated tattoos.

‖ The prevailing wind during the hot dry season. It gives place early in June to easterly winds, which continue prevalent during the rains.

When, lost their snowy gloss* and Parian pride,
A sombre yellow streaks the dripping side;
And on the pillars perched, in formal gloom,
The giant-argall† shakes his soaking plume;
Winged scavenger, whose use the laws confess,
And cherish well in gluttonous excess,
As forth he stalks with military air,
From carrion heaps a putrid feast to tear;
Monarch of filth, to take his refuse fill
'Midst thievish crows that shrink before his bill.

The description of the concomitants of refection in the East is just to the letter; though a mere English writer would scarcely credit it:

Let then the swinish epicure confess
His abject love to wallow in excess!
"Drink now," he cries, "and heap the groaning board
With every taste that orient climes afford."
Say, do his ravished eyes with transport glow,
Or heavy sighs attest the glutton's woe?
Alas! creative nature calls to light
Myriads of winged forms in sportive flight,
When gathered clouds with ceaseless fury pour
A constant deluge in the rushing shower.
On every dish the bouncing beetle falls,
The cockroach plays, or caterpillar crawls;
A thousand shapes of variegated hues
Parade the table, and inspect the stews!
The living walls the swarming hundreds stick,
Or court, a dainty meal, the oily wick;
Heaps over heaps their slimy bodies drench,
Out go the lamps with suffocating stench!
When hideous insects ev'ry plate defile,
The laugh how empty, and how forced the smile?
The knife and fork a quiet moment steal,
Slumber secure, and bless the idle meal;
The pensive master, leaning in his chair,
With manly patience mutters in despair!
O England! show, with all thy *fabled* bliss,
One scene of real happiness like this!

The poem concludes with the following ejaculation from the elder speaker:

Oh for that happy day (compared with that,
All days are joyless and all pleasures flat),
When filled with boundless raptures of delight,
I view low Saugor fading from the sight;
Hail in the welcome breeze a glad retreat
From shores that glisten with eternal heat,
And, as the bellying sails distended swell,
To heat and India bid a long farewell!

Where

* The beautiful effect produced by a composition termed chunaum is utterly lost during the wet months, which greatly disfigure and deaden the brilliant coating of the noble houses about Calcutta.

† This filthy bird, commonly called adjutant, from his well-measured and stately stride, is of such great utility in Bengal, that persons destroying it are subjected to a severe penalty. It removes all that nuisance which in so hot a country might be productive of pestilence. In appearance it is unseemly and disgusting. The craw is red, naked, and pendulous; the bill of great length and strength. When erect, this bird seldom reaches five feet. Mr. Ives ascertained the extent of wings of one to be fourteen feet ten inches.

Where milder suns on happier seasons shine,
Be Britain's isle and British comfort mine:
Where kindred ties the passing hour endear,
Prompt the glad smile, and wipe the falling tear:
Where Liberty with Justice reigns entwined,
And wakes to life the virtues of the mind;
Where pure Devotion pours her heaven-taught prayer,
And awful piles a rev'rend aspect wear,
Their sacred spires amid the prospect smile,
And speak in grateful praise the favoured isle;
Unseen the barb'rous rite, the frantic train,
Unheard the shout that frights the idol fane!
Sweet is the view where nature's bounteous plan
Owes a last polish to industrious man!
Dear land! the best of thoughts where'er I stray,
At night my vision, and my theme by day.

PUBLICATION OF EASTERN WORKS IN ENGLAND.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: I am happy to observe, from your publication (p. 183), that the Asiatic Society of London are about to patronize the republication and translation of oriental works in England. This plan realizes in part the idea of the late excellent and learned Mr. Ward, whose observations I beg to subjoin, as they powerfully recommend the Society's project.

The author would recommend that a Society should be formed, either in Calcutta or London, for improving our knowledge of the history, literature, and mythology of the Hindoos; that after collecting sufficient funds, this society should purchase an estate, and erect a pantheon which should receive the images of the most eminent of the gods, cut in marble—a museum to receive all the curiosities of India, and a library to perpetuate its literature. Suitable rooms for the accommodation of the officers of the society, its committees, and members, would, of necessity, be added. To such a society he would ventur to recommend that they should either employ individuals in translations from the Sŭngskritŭ, or offer suitable rewards for the best translations of the most important Hindoo works. On some accounts, the metropolis of British India appears to be most eligible for this design, though such an institution might, the author conceives, do the highest honour to the capital of Britain, crowded as it is already with almost every thing great and noble. The author recommends an institution of this nature from the fear that no society now existing, that no individual exertions, will ever meet the object, and that, if (which, may Providence prevent!) at any future period, amidst the awfully strange events which have begun to rise in such rapid succession, India should be torn from Britain, and fall again under the power of some Asiatic or any other despotism, we should still have the most interesting monuments of her former greatness, and the most splendid trophies of the glory of the British name in India. Another argument urging us to the formation of such a society is, that the ancient writings and the monuments of the Hindoos are daily becoming more scarce and more difficult of acquisition: they will soon irrecoverably perish. Should the funds of the society be ample, literary treasures would pour in daily into the library, and scarce monuments into the museum from all parts of India. And if it were formed in London, how interesting would a visit to such an establishment prove to all England, and to all foreigners visiting it; and how would it heighten the glory of our country! And if formed in Calcutta, how would persons from all parts of India, European and native, and indeed from all parts of the world, be drawn to it; and how greatly would it attach the Hindoos to a people by whom they were thus honoured. By the employment of an artist or two from England, all the sculptured monuments of India would soon be ours, and thus be carried down to the latest posterity.

ON THE HOLINESS OF HIGH PLACES.

It is curious to remark the universal consent of mankind in attributing a sanctity of character to lofty mountains, eminences and high places. If we search the records of history, sacred and profane, we shall find concurrent proofs of the general as well as early prevalence of this impression, and of its incorporation with pious feelings, not merely in the multitude of superstitions which at various periods of the world have been known amongst mankind under the name of religion, but even amongst those people who had the advantage of a direct revelation of the true faith.

In the first patriarchal ages, before society had taken a distinct form, and when the arts were comparatively rude, no temples existed; the deity was worshipped in the open air. The contemplation of the various objects on the earth and in the sky, which struck a mind intent on prayer or thanksgiving, was infinitely better calculated to nourish devotion than the most majestic pile, consecrated to holy purposes, but where the greatness of the object would appear to be limited. Hills and mountains naturally attracted such individuals, for there the works of the Deity could be best contemplated; their elevated position, the silence and tranquillity which reigned in such spots, were favourable to their purposes. It is well known, says a French theological writer, that the patriarchs so worshipped the true God in the early ages; the Almighty consented to this mode of worship, because it was most convenient to the nomade pastoral life of those holy personages. He adds, however, that if this mode were the best, and most conformable to the notions of genuine worship (which is maintained by some modern writers), God would never have permitted a change amongst his people; and it would follow from the argument in question, that savage nations who thus worshipped, were wiser than more polished ones, and that mankind in their infancy had more light in this respect than at a more advanced period.

That the practice was countenanced by the Deity appears not only from the command given to Abraham to sacrifice his son on a mountain, afterwards called "the Mount of the Lord;" but from the express declaration that Horeb, "the mountain of God," was "holy ground;" and from the sacred character imparted to Mount Sinai by its becoming the scene of conference between Moses and his Maker.*

Before the erection of the tabernacle by Moses, there is no mention of any covered edifice of worship in the Old Testament. This circumstance must not be solely attributed to the poverty and rudeness of the people in preceding times. Although their pursuits were pastoral, we read of a city built by Cain, and named after his son Enoch; and soon after the deluge, Babel or Babylon is mentioned, together with Nineveh, Resen, and various other cities (Gen. x.). A learned writer remarks that "the state of society in the time of Abraham argues its long previous existence. Powerful kingdoms were already established; great cities had been built, and regular armies were maintained. Mankind already witnessed the pomp of courts and the luxury of individuals. Pharaoh appeared surrounded with his princes; Abimelech came attended with the captain of his hosts; and Abraham himself was rich in gold and silver, in tents, in flocks, and in herds. Money, and even coined money, was in use; nor let it be forgotten, that slavery was already introduced." It would

* The heathens had their *theopsy*, or sight of the gods, for which eminences were favourable.

would hence appear that it was not owing to the low state of the arts, that buildings were not erected for public worship of the Deity.

Herodotus (l. ii. c. 4) and other ancient authors, Christian as well as Pagan, state that the Egyptians were the first people who erected temples, or enclosed places of worship. Modern writers, however, maintain that the tabernacle built by Moses in the wilderness was not only the first temple dedicated to the true God, but the first edifice of this kind ever constructed. The primitive signification of the word translated "temple," in the Holy Scriptures, is enclosure, consecrated ground. Altars had previously been erected: Noah built an altar to the Lord, on which he offered burnt offering, immediately upon his exit from the ark.

It is supposed by some that idolatry, or rather paganism, did not prevail before the deluge; but Maimonides and other distinguished rabbis held the contrary; they are of opinion that the antediluvians were Sabæans, or worshippers of the host of heaven. It is evident from the Scriptures, that when Abraham received his call, four centuries after the flood, mankind had fallen off from the pure worship of the Deity. Rabbinical authors accuse Ham, the son of Noah, of inventing or renovating Sabæism. This charge is repeated by Greek and Arabian writers, who identify him with Zoroaster.

The Sabæan worship led to the veneration of high places as the seats of that worship. The early Sabæans were doubtless astronomers, and hills and mountains were observatories, whence the motions of the heavenly bodies were regarded. At a later period, we are told by Petronius (c. 88) that Eudoxus, a celebrated Greek astronomer, of whom Strabo speaks (l. xvii.) "*in cacumine excelsissimi montis consenuit, ut astrorum cœlique motus deprehenderet.*" This rational pursuit, however, instead of being cultivated solely as a science, degenerated into a superstitious worship of the sun, moon, and stars, which, it is generally believed, was the first false religion introduced into the world. In process of time these "high places" began to be peopled with divinities; and we find the servants of Benhadad, king of Syria (*I. Kings*, xx. 23) telling him that the gods of the Israelites are "gods of the hills," and recommending, therefore, a battle on the plains.

"It is incontestable," says a French writer, "and many learned men have established the fact, that the most ancient idolatry was the worship of the heavenly bodies. Moses forbade it to the Israelites, and it is the only one spoken of in the book of Job (xxxi. 26). For this reason, one of the most ancient superstitions was that of performing religious worship on the tops of mountains, which the Holy Scripture terms 'high places:' the pagans believing that thereby they approached nearer to the abode of the gods. Are we to suppose that God wished to sanction this superstition when he ordered Abraham to offer up his son Isaac upon a mountain, and when he spoke to the Israelites on Mount Sinai? Doubtless not; God chose these places in preference to a flat country, where what passed could not be easily seen. But Moses expressly interdicted this custom to the Israelites, and ordered them to destroy all the 'high places' of the idolaters. It is, therefore, extremely probable that one of the reasons why God wished the tabernacle to be built, was to convince this people that it was not necessary to ascend mountains in order to approach him, and that he would himself deign to approach his people by rendering his presence sensible in the moveable temple erected to his honour."

Long after the use of temples, it would appear that ancient nations were not image-worshippers. According to Lucian, the early Egyptians had no idols or statues in their temples. Eusebius says that the Greeks were not worshippers

shippers of images before Cecrops (A. C. 1500) who imported the worship of the Egyptian deities of that period into Attica; and Plutarch tells us that Numa prohibited the Romans from representing the Deity in the form of any animal, and that for seventy years they had no statue or painting of their gods in their temples. The Romans had no temples whatever till subsequent to the death of the founder of their city.

Other ancient nations not only used no temples, but considered the use of them inconsistent with genuine piety. Herodotus tells us (*Clio*, 131), from his own knowledge, that the Persians of his time had no altars or temples, the use of which they censured as impious; their custom, he says, was to offer sacrifices on the summits of the highest mountains. Cicero adds, that the Persian priests instigated Xerxes to destroy the Greek temples, because they confined within walls the Deity whose real temple was the universe. Many heathens, Zeno, Seneca, Lucian, and others, have disapproved of building temples to the deity; and even St. Paul (Acts xvii.) seems to ridicule the practice of building an edifice for God, adding, in the same words as Stephen (Acts vii. 48), that the Almighty "dwelleth not in temples made with hands."

"High places," *i. e.* groves, temples, and altars upon the tops of hills, are so frequently mentioned in Scripture that it would be tiresome, as it is needless, to particularize the places where they occur. The Hebrew word translated "high places," is *Bamoth*, and it signifies most generally places dedicated to religious worship, whether true or false. The LXX, when they do not retain the original word, as they occasionally do by translating בָּמָה, βάμα, generally render *bama* and *bamoth* by ὑψηλον and ὑψηλα, "a high place," or "high places." In some passages they translate *bamoth* by βωμὸς or βωμα, high or lofty altar or altars. Some of the Jewish commentators allege that where the word is understood in a bad or reproachful sense, it denotes an idolatrous grove or temple planted on a hill; where it is used in a harmless sense, it denotes an altar built to some height, and which can only be ascended by steps. In the beautiful lamentation of Saul for Jonathan (2 Sam. i. 19) the word *bamoth* occurs in the sense of hill or eminence: "the beauty of Israel is slain upon thy *high places*." In Ezekiel (xx. 29) the text plainly shews that the meaning of the word (*bama*) is reproachful: "When I had brought them into the land for the which I lifted up my hand to give it to them, then they saw every high hill, and all the thick trees, and they offered there their sacrifices. Then I said unto them, what is the *high place* (*bama*) whereunto you go? (or, I told them what the *high place* was): and the name thereof is called Bamah to this day."

The identification of these "high places" with the idolatrous worship paid to the sun and the other heavenly bodies, occasioned the Jewish legislator to prohibit, in such express terms as he has done, the people from sacrificing thereon, knowing their proneness to adopt the superstitions of the nations around them. It appears (Exod. xxvi. 30) that in his time the children of Israel had their "high places" and their "images" dedicated to the sun, or Baal, where oxen and sheep were sacrificed (Numb. xxii. xxiii.) Wherefore they were commanded (Deut. iv. 16, 19) to be upon their guard lest they should fall into idolatry, "lest thou lift up thine eyes unto heaven, and when thou seest the sun, and the moon, and the stars, even all the host of heaven, shouldst be driven to worship them and serve them." They are, moreover, commanded (Deut. xii. 2) to "utterly destroy all the places wherein the nations served their gods upon the high mountains and upon the hills." Nevertheless, we find in the sacred records that mountains and "high places"

places" were still favourite scenes of worship amongst the backsliding Israelites. "They sacrifice," says Hosea (iv. 13) "upon the tops of the mountains, and burn incense upon the hills, under oaks, and poplars, and elms." These "high places" were generally adorned with groves and plantations of trees, which were held in great veneration amongst the eastern nations, as well as the heathen of the west, and even amongst the Celtic and Teutonic tribes of the north, owing to the deep and solemn gloom those groves produced, which was so favourable to the mysterious character of the worship they acknowledged. The woman of Samaria tells Jesus (John iv. 20): "Our fathers worshipped in this mountain;" which our Saviour seems to condemn, by his remark, "ye worship ye know not what."

One of the reasons alleged for the resort of pagans, and especially the star-worshippers, to lofty places, was that there they were nearer to the objects of their adoration. This seems, at first, a puerile motive, but we find it expressly so alleged by Tacitus (*Ann.* l. xiii. 57), who speaks of places deemed "*maxime propinquare cœlo, precesque mortalium a diis nusquam proprius audiri.*" A more plausible motive is one already referred to, namely, the retirement and tranquillity which are to be found in high situations, especially when embosomed in trees.

It is material to our purpose to remark that the Jewish proseuchæ, or oratories, even in the time of our Saviour, were often situated on mountains, and surrounded with trees; sometimes they were placed by the side of rivers (Acts xvi. 13), for the convenience of ablution and purification. Thus, it is said of our Saviour (Matt. xiv. 23) that "when he sent the multitudes away, he went up into a mountain apart to pray; and when the evening was come, he was there alone." The transfiguration (Matt. xvii. 1) took place in a "high mountain," where the three disciples had a vision of Moses and Elias. The "high place" and "hill of God" spoken of in Samuel (1 Sam. ix. 12, 13; x. 3, 5) is probably a synagogue, or a proseucha, which was distinguished from a synagogue in not being covered. The "great high place," on which Solomon sacrificed at Gibeon (1 Kings, iii. 3, 4), seems to have been a relic of pagan superstition, consecrated, however, by the King to the service of the true God.

It probably arises from feelings similar to those which dictated worship upon an eminence, that oriental nations often pray upon the tops of their dwellings. Peter, it is said in the Acts (x. 9), "went upon the house-top to pray; and Mr. Ward, in his "Illustrations of Scripture from Hindoo Manners and Customs," remarks, upon this passage, that "some of the rich Hindoos have a room on the top of the house, in which they perform worship daily; and the roofs in India, being flat, are often used for the purposes of worship by individuals."

It is curious to trace the etymology of the words which denote scenes of worship in the Greek and its derivatives, which, we shall find, contain a distinct allusion to the fact, that anciently adoration was paid to the Supreme Being from heights. The Greeks derived their word Βωμος, altar, from the Hebrew *bama*, high, elevated, because, the lexicographers tells us, altars were usually built on hills or rising grounds; and Eustathius, on Homer, says that Βωμος signifies not only the material upon which the sacrifice was made, i. e. the altar, but also the elevation itself. The Latin *altare* was derived, says P. Festus (l. I. 10) from *altitudo*. According to Servius (*in Eccl.* 5, 65) the *altare* was dedicated to the *diis superis*, the *ara* to the *diis inferis*; though classic authors do not thus distinguish them; and Grævius says (*Thes. Antiq. Rom.*

xii.

xii. 777) "*ut* aræ *superis, ita* antra *erant diis inferis.* Our *altar* is from the Latin *altare*, and it is remarked by Junius, that this word is received with Christianity into all the European languages: he adds that "*altare* is used by one of the fathers as appropriated to Christian worship, in opposition to the *ara* of Gentilism."

It would be idle to dwell upon the marks of reverence paid to "high places" amongst savage or half-civilized nations; to them every object in nature or art, which is striking or new, generates a species of devotion, the offspring of ignorance alone. But it is a fact confirmatory of the general prevalence of veneration for high places, that the two most primitive people upon earth, the Hindoos and the Chinese, are still remarkable for this superstition. The former, besides their imaginary *maha mera*, or great mountain, their *soomera*, or holy hill, supposed to be at the North Pole, regard with sublime veneration the Himalaya, Coosh, Aboo, and all the lofty hills with which nature has discriminated the geography of that region. Even in the last number of this journal (p. 191) this fact is referred to by the writer of an account of the superstitions prevalent in the Deccan, where it is stated that the most remarkable hills in the country are rendered more so by a place of worship dedicated to some god; and that the hills sanctified by the presence of a god are numerous there. A pilgrimage to some of the snow-capped pinnacles of India is supposed to be acceptable to the Deity; and the deluded creatures who venture upon such a journey are tempted to believe that the summit of some of them is a stepping-stone to heaven.

The Chinese entertain a belief that "heaven made the lofty hills to be the abode of gods and spirits." Once in each year the Emperor offers a sacrifice on a mountain, accompanied by his grandees. The holy mountains in China are not few in number. The Tae-shan, or Tung-yŏ, in the province of Shantung, is a very lofty mountain, and considered the highest in China. It is said that on its summit is the idol Shing-moo, or the holy mother; and it has been at various periods an object of worship. The Kwăn-lun, north-west of China, in Central Asia, said to be the centre of the world, is a mountain highly celebrated amongst the Chinese, who consider that the Tëen-te, or ruler of heaven, there holds his court.

Besides the motives already assigned for the tendency of superstition towards elevated spots, we may reckon the proneness of mankind in all ages to regard whatever is lofty, vast, and difficult, with ideas akin to the sublime. Those parts of earth which the clouds rest upon and envelope, where vegetation shrinks from a contest with perpetual frost, and where nature seems to have set a limit to the enterprize of man, may well be regarded by vulgar minds as the hallowed abode of superior beings. Moreover, the rarefaction of the air in these altitudes produces an influence upon the human lungs which favours the illusion, some attributing the effect to a poisonous air generated by demons, others to the purity of the element, which is suited only to the constitution of those who can breathe the ether of the gods.

THE BRITISH TERRITORIES IN THE DECCAN.

(*Concluded from p.* 194.)

On the fall of Ahmednuggur to the Moguls in 1598, the Nizam's territory was divided between Mullik Umber, an Abyssinian slave who had risen to great influence, and a Hindoo chief. The former possessed the countries stretching from Telingana to within a few miles of Ahmednuggur, and also of Dowlatabad. The latter held from that fortress northward to Guzerat, and southward to within twelve miles of Ahmednuggur; but he was dispossessed in 1603 by Mullik Umber, who established his power over the greatest portion of the ancient possessions of the Nizam's government. Mullik Umber was as great a warrior as a statesman, and successfully opposed the Moguls during the whole of Jehangeer's reign, and prevented them from recapturing the eastern districts, which he had recovered on the death of Akbar in 1605. His name is preserved in this part of the Deccan as the benefactor of the people of his time, while his wisdom is the theme of the legends of the country. He is said to have fixed the rent of land, to have established the Bullootees, and to have benefited the country by other wise regulations. In a Mahratta legend which narrates events that occurred about the year 1618, he is stated to have doubled the revenues of government, at the same time that he improved the condition of the people. His country became so flourishing that we are not surprised to find him described to be the soul by which the princes of the Deccan were kept together, to oppose the invasion of the imperialists in 1616; nor that when he was deserted by his confederates he stood out alone, and preserved, in a great battle near Asseerghur, in which he himself was wounded, the independence of the Deccan. On his return to Dowlatabad after his victory, he struck a gold coin with this inscription: "Barayab Derah uganee Mullik Umber Chingeez Khanee," signifying "Mullik Umber Chingeez Khanee, the favourite of heaven."

The Deccan princes, inspirited by his conduct, again leagued in 1619 and overran Candeish, which had been completely subdued by Akbar; but they retired before the imperial armies to their own countries, and did not establish their authority. Mullik Umber had ample leisure, therefore, to make that revenue settlement which he effected in the greatest portion of his territories between the years 1605 and 1626, when he died, in the month of May, at the advanced age of eighty years.

The name of Toodur Mull is known to every one who is at all read in the financial history of India. He was the author of a system of taxation on the land which has preserved his fame, and added to that of the great Emperor Akbar. The conquests made by that prince in the south of India brought under his rule so vast a population of Hindoos, that it became as much a consideration of policy, as we may from the character of Akbar conceive it to have been one of inclination, to pursue such a mode of administration as would conciliate the affections of his people, and secure by means of promoting their happiness and comfort their permanent subjection to his throne. His innovations always had in view the good of the people, as well as the advantage of the state; and we are justified in supposing Toodur Mull's plan must have embraced both these objects, otherwise that it would not have been adopted by Akbar.

Mr. J. Grant, in his sketch of the Northern Circars, states that the ultimate point of perfection aimed at in the revenue department by Toodur Mull,

was

was to form a rent-roll on the actual measurement of the lands of exactly one-fourth of their full annual produce, shared with the husbandman, to be paid into the royal treasury in specie, according to the number of beegahs or extent of ground in cultivation, distributed into four classes, expressive of the nature of the soil, and to be invariably rated by a medium then struck of the real value of the several productions throughout the year, as ascertained on the spot. This was called the jummabundy nekudy, or money settlement, and the farms so rented were denominated rukba.

The aim of Akbar's financier seems to have been to frame a system of assessment which should make it the interest of cultivators not to throw up their lands on slight grounds of dissatisfaction, and thereby to ensure to the treasury a more constant source of supply, while the condition of the people who yielded it should be improved, and their attachment to the government secured.

Mullik Umber, as he flourished immediately after the adoption of Toodur Mull's plan in the rich countries of Guzerat, Bengal, &c., probably received the first hint of his system from that of Toodur Mull's. The ground-work of both systems was a knowledge of the extent of land and of its produce, and the greatest advantages which both these statesmen produced, or calculated on producing, was evidently to render permanently nugatory the loss to which government probably had before been frequently liable from the fluctuating occupancy of land by yearly lessees, and from the frequent ruin of hereditary occupants (if any such existed), by the imposition of a variable taxation.

Such a plan was consistent with natural and general principles. Land is valuable to its owner in proportion to the labour he can himself, or can induce others on his account, to bestow on it, for it yields few productions without labour. That prince (or rather proprietor), therefore, whose country was better peopled than the country of his neighbours, would be richer than they. Riches give power (especially to sovereigns); and a wise prince who was, or considered himself to be, the proprietor of the soil of his kingdom, would readily perceive that his ambition would be best gratified by an indulgent consideration towards (even if he did not share his right of proprietorship) those who laboured on it. To gain a permanent annual supply of money, though less in any one year than oppressive conduct might have produced, was evidently the interest of an established prince (or proprietor). In being moderate the object of the proprietor was gained, and the interests of the cultivators protected. In being rapacious for the present, the object was gained at the expense of the comforts and the prosperity of the people, and with the sacrifice of future supplies and popularity.

The proprietor, by ill-judged exactions, risked even more, and this risk was not chimerical. In the Deccan, at least in Mullik Umber's time, where the attempts of the Moguls at universal dominion were opposed by all the riches and power of neighbouring potentates, he risked the loss of tenants, and even of his hereditary occupants altogether, who might depart and reside in the domains of another proprietor, perhaps a near neighbour, and a rival for power: an arrangement by which the proprietor should have the constant occupancy of his land was therefore a natural expedient for a politic ruler to embrace.

So far as regarded the prince, the plans of Toodur Mull and Mullik Umber placed him in a better condition than he was before; and so far as regarded the cultivators, whatever might have been the advantages, through their own deceit, or the disadvantages through the oppression of their rulers, of their former

former condition, the introduction of the new system rendered their condition comparatively excellent, by fixing a moderate limit to demand. The only essential difference between the systems was, that Mullik Umber's limit, after being ascertained in kind, was once for all fixed in money, whereas Toodur Mull's was fixed annually according to the quantity of produce of the year.

The attachment to particular spots was enhanced or created by these systems. He who before had no particular inducement to remain in one place, now sat down contented with his lot, and pleased with his rulers. He enjoyed the gratifying certainty of consigning to his offspring the fields on which he had laboured and they had played; and perhaps he indulged the harmless vanity of his name being handed down with that of his field, and of his peculiar habits and character being recorded by his descendants to the sixth or seventh generation.

This charm for remaining and becoming an hereditary possessor of land was, if not produced, at least supported by the positive advantages which attached to his condition. The land, even admitting that it was not actually his own, was still a species of property of which he could not be deprived so long as he or his sons should retain the use of their bodily powers. It was hardly possible for him to fail of gaining a livelihood. He found himself independent of the smiles and caprices of fortune, and the feeling of his independence and excellence of condition must have increased his desire to remain in circumstances so enviable. He would be careful not to fail in his engagements to government, and common foresight would point out to him the necessity of having such an overplus as would subsist himself and his family for the year. The changes of ministry, and even of government, gave him little or no concern; these advantages were, and continue to be, far from chimerical, in a country which had long been subject to constant revolutions, and to suffer by tyranny and oppression.

The feeling which would operate in one man, and induce him to be proud of his land, of his village, and his family, would soon spread to others, and make all desirous of gaining a similar advantage; it would even arrive at, and be respected in succeeding generations by the sovereign himself. He who considers himself entitled to respect, and who finds it yielded by his equals, generally inspires even his superiors with a sentiment of the same kind towards him. A prince would venerate a man whose ancestors one or two hundred years ago had ploughed the same field as he then occupied; and would regret the ejectment of such a person from his land if he failed in one, or even for several years, to perform the engagements by which his ancestors acquired their proprietary right.

Thus there exists a feeling in favour of Meerassadars, which though it has not extinguished the knowledge, has frequently arrested the exercise of right. There is not a Meerassadar in the country at the present day who would dispute the title of government to take his lands from him on failing in his engagements to pay the rent; but he would feel deeply mortified if the government should, under a very long period (at least one generation), allow or order the potail to assign away his land in meerass to any other person. In fact, no potail will, without a positive order, constitute Meerassadars to lands formerly held as meerass by a family extinct for many years. But this aversion on the part of the potails is cherished by their own self-interest, which I shall hereafter shew to be quite at variance in these times with the meeras system.

It may easily be conceived, that the same causes which operated with Mullik Umber or any sovereign, in inducing him to confirm to old occupants, and to resign to new, the hereditary possession of the lands of his dominions,

were

were calculated to bring to view the propriety of permitting the transfer or sale of such rights to others. Though transfer always appears to have been made with the knowledge and approval of the government, or its authorized village servants, yet the intimation to them of the transfer was not perhaps obligatory, and was only made in compliment; or more probably to prevent litigation or dispute about the sale, by acquiring the evidence of a public functionary to its enactment. I have remarked, that the enjoyment of meerass rights was probably exceedingly sought after; it is not to be supposed, therefore, that any one would willingly part with them after he had once acquired them, excepting under circumstances of the greatest necessity; probably a total incapacity to pay the government rent. That a purchaser should stand forth to acquire rights which were originally given for a small present, proves both that the government rent was either fixed, or a certain assurance felt of its never becoming too exorbitant,* and that the title of Meerassadar was in great demand. If it was wise to give up land, so as to constitute it meerass, it was certainly politic to enhance the value of the arrangement by allowing land to become an object of competition; and by permitting those who had failed in their endeavours, to go off with some means of subsisting themselves, until they should arrive at another village or country, and enter anew the paths of labour in another capacity.

The agreement between government and a Meerassadar, according to the notion now entertained regarding it, is, that the Meerassadar and his heirs shall hold, on the payment of his rent, the exclusive possession of a certain portion of land: that he shall pay this rent whether he cultivated the land or not, and whether the season be good or bad; and if he should fail in discharging it, that he shall give up the possession of the land thenceforward. Thus, in so far as regards the government, the assignment of land in meerass is an act which places it totally beyond its control; unless indeed it should nullify the property, by exacting a rent not equitable, and which the Meerassadar could not withstand for many years without being ruined: and this power which government considers, and Meerassadars concede, to be its prerogative, is essentially the only bar perhaps to the Meerassadars of the present time being considered proprietors in every sense of the word. If Toodur Mull and Mullik Umber fixed the rent, they evidently abolished this prerogative, and the Meerassadars of their time would be actual proprietors.

Mullojee and Wittojee Bhonsley, two Mahrattas of the village of Hingeney Berdee, and Denulgaum Garra, in the Patus turruf of the Poona sooba, removed from that village to Eroub (Ellora), and after being occupied there in their professional capacity of cultivators for two or three years, they entered in A.D. 1578 the service of Sookjee Jadoo Rao of Sindkera, a chief of note of the Nizam's government. Mullojee had a son born to him in 1592, whom he called Shahajee.

Gaining here a military spirit, and becoming discontented with their immediate master for a breach of his word, in not marrying Jejee his daughter to Shahajee, the brothers in A.D. 1600 left Jadoo Rao's service, and appeared in A.D. 1604 as joint leaders with Jugapal Nimbalkur of a band which in an inroad to the very capital required justice from the Nizam's government, by obliging Jadoo Rao to marry Jejee, his daughter, to Shahajee, son of Mullojee, her betrothed husband.

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* A trifling acknowledgment to the sovereign, and a small present to the potails and district officers, is all that was taken. Little as this was, however, a strong argument perhaps could be raised on the fact to prove Meerassadars actual proprietors.

The Nizam forced Jadoo Rao to perform his engagement, and took Shahajee into his service. Afterwards he was advanced by Mullik Umber, in A.D. 1618, to the command of a body of horse, and received in jagheer for their support the district of Juneer, and the forts of Seoneer and Chacun. But Shahajee did not long enjoy in peace his good fortune: Mullik Umber died in 1620, and his son Futty Khan was unable to preserve the authority of his father. Mortiza Shah the second liberated himself from Futty Khan, and Shahajee, who supported the son of his benefactor, was driven to Mahowlee by Jadoo Rao, the chief agent on the part of the local authorities of the Delhi government and of Nizam Shah in recovering his power. From Mahowlee Shahajee fled to Beejapore, where he entered the service of the government of Beejapore. His wife, then big with Sewajee, he left in Seanore (1549 Sickey, A.D. 1627) and requested the attention of Jadoo Rao to his own daughter. But the faction in favour of the Nizam lost ground on the escape of Futty Khan from Juneer, in January 1629; who having again gained possession of the government and of the Nizam's person, under the pretence that he had been ordered to do so by the Nizam, put Jadoo Rao to death.

The final reduction of the Moguls of the Dowlatabad government having been effected by Mohabit, the famous imperial general of Shah Jehan, in the month of June A.D. 1633, about two years after the famine and pestilence which raged and devastated the half of Asia, the victorious general is said to have settled the country he conquered. But the whole of the northern jagheer of Shahajee, held from the Beejapore government as far as the Bheema, continued in his possession after the Mogul conquest of Dowlatabad.

This jagheer consisted of Chacun, Poona, Desh, Soopa, Barra Muttee, Indeepore, and the twelve mountain vallies called the Mawuls, which had been assigned to him immediately after these districts were permanently wrested from their dependence on Dowlatabad by Moorar Jugdoo, the Beejapore general. The jagheer was managed by Dadajee Konddeo, a man who is described to have been wonderful for his justice and prudence, but of a very severe disposition. Konddeo took great pains to improve the resources of the country; and if we may credit his historian, there were not twenty cubits of arable land lying uncultivated in the whole of his charge.* He had also the merit of confirming the new financial system of Mullik Umber, and probably of training that swarm of Mahratta Brahmins, mentioned by Colonel Wilks to have gone at the call of Shahajee into the Carnatic about the year 1640 or 1641, for the purpose of establishing a new system of revenue administration, which embraced the institution of the offices of Daismook, Daispandee, Koolkurnee, &c.

Dadajee Konddeo put an end to his existence, when Sewajee, who with his mother had remained under his charge from the time when they were removed from Juneer to Poona, had attained his sixteenth year in 1643, owing to the impossibility of restraining Sewajee from acts of violence and oppression, to which Konddeo had a great aversion. Sewajee on this event possessed himself of the treasury of his father, dismissed from service Seedee Heekul Hubshee, a zealous officer in the interest of Konddeo, and levied new followers among the inhabitants of those mountainous districts of his jagheer skirting the Concan. He had also possessed himself by stratagem of the hill-fort of Torna,

* In a Mahratta manuscript in my possession the Mawuls are described to have been in a miserable and depopulated condition. Konddeo offered rewards for killing wolves and clearing away the woods of these districts, and soon brought them into a comparatively excellent condition.

Torna, which it appears was garrisoned by the king's troops and not under his orders, and erected the fort of Rajghur in its vicinity, where he made for himself a substantial house.

Sewajee's restless disposition was occupied in building forts, and reducing the country to the south and to the west of Poona, from the time of Kondeo's death in 1643 till 1652, when he treacherously murdered Abdool Khan, the King of Beejapore's general, and cut up his army at Purtaubghur. It would appear from the conversation which is narrated to have occurred on the meeting of Sewajee and Abdool Khan, that his conduct up to this period was only considered to be suspicious, and that though he had always evaded obeying the orders of his prince, he never till then actually shewed a direct contempt of them. After this act of open rebellion he did not remain inactive, but possessed himself of, and fortified, the strong positions where Sattara and Chundun Wundun now stand, and thence proceeded to Pannela, the hill-fort of which Colapore is the city, and there appointed Jutoo Poligar, Senaputtee and *Sir Nobulee* of his army, and Kanoo Mordeo, Moozumbar of his affairs.

Sewajee was not permitted to occupy Pannela quietly. The King sent an army under Afzul Khan, son of Abdool, which commenced a regular siege; but it was conducted with little skill until batteries were erected on a neighbouring hill called Pawunghur, when the fort was rapidly breached, and Sewajee was requested by his best officers to save himself by flight. He accordingly sallied out with his garrison at midnight, and cutting his way through the King's army, arrived by daybreak within a few miles of Veesaghur, where, posting half his troops in a strong position, he directed them to dispute the passage of the road, and thus allow him time to retire and arrange for defending Veesaghur with the rest of his army. This covering party did its duty on the arrival of the enemy, and disputed the pass for an hour: but it then gave way, and was cut to pieces. This success, however, was not attended with the further discomfiture of Sewajee, who had effected his safe arrival in Veesaghur, for the King's troops found it impossible to act against him owing to the jungles that surrounded the fort, and from the scarcity both of water, provisions, and forage in its vicinity.

Sewajee, on the retreat of the enemy, paid his devotions to the Devi of Colapore, and thence proceeded to Poorunder, where he instituted those appointments which, on his assuming the character of a prince, were denominated the Asht Pradhans. The names of those who first filled these offices are recorded by the Mahrattas with scrupulous precision. This step towards a regular management of his conquest was probably indispensably required to secure himself on the ground he had attained; it tended perhaps to give consistence to his power, splendid hopes to his more powerful adherents, and to inspire his soldiers with respect to his person.

I think it very probable that Sewajee, on establishing his authority in the Concan and to the southward of Poona, kept up where before established, or introduced where not, the first step towards a fixed money rent of the new revenue system of Mullik Umber, which was the fixing a rent in kind, probably finding that its introduction was a ready means of becoming popular as well as rich. If, however, it was not generally adopted before 1652, it probably was so as soon after as Sewajee had leisure to give his attention to affairs of so much regularity.

The state of the country at this period, though not well defined in the accounts of Sewajee's rise, is nevertheless sufficiently so to let us be assured of the following fact: that the population at his command in his father's jagheer,

jagheer, when he commenced his career, was greater than that of the surrounding countries. When we take into consideration the dreadful famine of 1630-31, the prudent measures of Dadajee Konddeo after that famine in giving encouragement to cultivation, and in increasing by all means the prosperity of the districts committed to his charge, and also when we consider the well-stocked treasury which Sewajee acquired on Konddeo's death,—we may be satisfied also that Sewajee was a popular leader with the Marwullees and other troops of his own caste and religion.

The independence of Sewajee on the Beejapore government was rendered less dubious by the death of Mahomed Adel Shah in 1656, and the invasion of that kingdom by Shah Jehan immediately after that event. Ali, the vizier, protector of the infant prince, though repeatedly beaten by Meer Joomla and Aurungzebe, was not totally reduced; but the government of Beejapore received a blow from which it never afterwards fairly recovered, and which led the way to its final subversion by the loss of its amassed treasures, and by the defections of jagheerdars and chiefs, the main supporters of its crown. From 1656 to 1660 Sewajee was engaged in making partial incursions and conquests, probably in settling the affairs of his first usurpations, and in amassing wealth for any contingency that might occur. During this period we find him pushing his depredations into the Mogul and Beejapore possessions in the Deccan, and in 1657 he married three wives of three Mahratta families, which shews that he himself did not claim a descent from Rajpoot parents.

In May 1657, having plundered the city of Juneer, Mykoo Sing, the Mogul commander in Aurungabad, advanced into his country. The first operations of the imperial commander were confined to the reduction of the fort of Chacun: but after he had taken it he was diverted from his intention of advancing by a considerable body of Sewajee's troops passing him to the eastward, and threatening an incursion into the Mogul territories. The imperial commander therefore retreated, and Purtab Rao Goojier, the officer in command of Sewajee's force, gave him battle in the valley of Ahmednuggur, and after a well-fought action, in which the imperial commander lost his life, Purtab Rao put the enemy completely to the rout, and afterwards recaptured the fort of Chacun.

After this victory Sewajee continued without interruption his operations for the conquest and security of the Concan. His power in this interval was daily becoming more solid, and began to assume a permanent aspect. He had reduced many strong forts in the Concan, and he spared no pains or expense in building new ones in favourable situations; and though the general character of his wars and field movements was predatory, his arrangements for establishing his power on a firm basis were wise, and befitting the times and his purpose. On erecting the forts of Severndroog, Colaba, Suddeydroog, and Viziadroog, he equipped flotillas, and spread the terror of his name by sea as well as by land.

It is but reasonable to conclude that the foresight which directed the extensive warlike operations of Sewajee, and was applied to the formation of offices requisite to the direction of the affairs of a government in its great details, extended also to minutiæ of revenue arrangements, and that after the formation of those appointments which afterwards swelled their holders into the Asht Prudhans, the system of a fixed rent in kind which had been introduced in the original jagheer of Shahajee was adopted throughout the new conquests.

In 1659 Sewajee fought a great battle with Roostum Khan, the commander of the Beejapore army, at Colapore, and gained a considerable booty and many

many horses; which when equipped with riders, he in February of the succeeding year (1660) took with him to Mudkul, as far as which place he collected khundee. But he had just time to secure himself in Pannela by the end of April, when Siddee Jore appeared from Rajepore with a large army, and he seized him in that fort.

Aurungzebe, piqued at the defeat of Mykoo Sing, and at the rapidity of Sewajee's movements, ordered Shaistry Khan, in 1660, to lead the grand army of the Deccan into Sewajee's countries, and to reduce him to subjection. Shaistry Khan was nine months detained before Chacun, which appears to have been considered a place highly important to possess before advancing into the heart of the Poona districts. The havildar of Chacun, who did not surrender it until there was a practicable breach in the north-east tower, was admired by Shaistry Khan for his attachment and bravery, and he had the generosity to set him at liberty. Sewajee gave him the command of Bofraulgur for his fidelity and perseverance.

From Chacun the Mogul army marched, in December 1660, to Poona, where they were received as masters by Balejee Ram Honup, daispandee, and by Sumbajee and Cowjee, the daismooks of the Sooba. A trace of the policy of the Moguls on making conquests is to be distinguished in the reward the two last received for their defection, while it also affords an example of the activity of Sewajee in punishing traitors to his cause, and in keeping up the terror of his name: these men were gifted by Shaistry Khan with the village of Murkul in enam, and they had just finished a wall round it when a detachment of Sewajee's troops surprised the place, and put them both to death. Sewajee in the mean time was making conquests, and carrying on his war with the Beejapore government: he came out of Pannela and took Wasota in June 1660, and early in 1661 plundered Rajepore and took Babolee and Praboolee. In May he conquered the country of Surya Rao Raja, and early in 1662 he attacked and defeated a Mogul commander, encamped on the Meeree hills, near Peen. And now, finding it would require all his means to resist the Moguls, he made peace in this year with the Beejapore government and gave up Pannela to effect this purpose.

In April 1663 Sewajee turned his attention to his enemy in Poona, and harassed him in various ways. In a midnight exploit with a few men, he nearly succeeded in murdering Shaistry Khan. The imperial troops lay inactive from a want of unanimity in their commanders, and perhaps from the difficulty of the service in which they were engaged; while Sewajee continued to recruit his finances by bold and sometimes distant predatory excursions. In January 1664 he plundered Surat. In February he was besieged by Jeswunt Sing in Singhur, and while there he received the tidings of his father Shahajee's death. Jey Sing took the command of the Mogul's troops in June, and Sewajee went to war with the Beejapore government in October.

The Mogul war gained new spirit in 1665, when Sewajee being pursued and besieged by Rajah Jey Sing in Poorunder, he was obliged to surrender himself to his enemy, and to take service with his conquerors.

It would be foreign to the object of this letter to enter further into the historical detail of the time when it appears probable the introduction of the new system of revenue and revenue-officers (as we now find many of the latter) occurred.

STATE OF ORIENTAL LITERATURE IN FRANCE.

(From a Foreign Correspondent.)

Oriental literature has for some years past made rapid progress in France. The study of Asiatic languages has become the mode; it is not confined to those which are necessary or useful in diplomacy and commerce, such as the Arabic, the Persian, and the Turkish; French *savans* devote themselves to the Sanscrit, the Pali, the Chinese, the Japanese, and the Georgian, to the acquisition of which a love of science is the sole incitement.

In researches into the history and philology of the East, French scholars likewise occupy a distinguished rank amongst the literati of Europe: the *Journal Asiatique*, the *Journal des Savans*, and other periodical publications, contain abundant evidence of the labours of French orientalists. The first named work, which emanates from the Asiatic Society of Paris, appears monthly; during the past year, it has been the vehicle of communicating to the world a variety of curious articles, although it is to be regretted that the oriental texts in some of those articles are disfigured by a considerable number of typographical errors. Since last January, the *Journal* has taken a new form; it is now printed at the royal press, and bears the title of *Nouveau Journal Asiatique;* its dimensions are also increased.

Amongst the most remarkable articles contained in the twelve numbers of the *Journal* for 1827, are the following:—An interesting dissertation upon the writing of the Arabs of the Hedjaz, by the learned orientalist Silvestre de Sacy,* who has also enriched the *Journal* with other articles. Some dissertations upon the Georgian language, by M. Brosset, are curious, though the subject is dry. A memoir by Col. Rottiers of Mary, the last queen of Georgia, is highly interesting. The dissertation of the same writer, on the state of the Christian religion in Georgia and the circumjacent countries, is not entitled to the same eulogium: it seems to have been written solely with the view of extolling the priests sent into Georgia by the pope, and who profess celibacy, and of disparaging the married ecclesiastics of the country. This dissertation would have been better adapted to the Paris journal entitled "*L'Ami de la Religion et du Roi*, and which is distinguished by the ultramontane spirit which actuates its editors. A memoir of Baron G. d'Humboldt on the separation of words in Sanscrit texts; and a sketch of the history of the Ural Cossacs, by M. Lewchine, of St. Petersburgh, must not be overlooked, any more than a memoir of your countryman, Major Tod, upon the Asiatic origin of certain tribes established upon the shores of the Baltic.

The translations from oriental tongues which have appeared in the *Journal Asiatique* during the last year are the following;—Some chapters of the historical prolegomena of Ibn Khaledune, perhaps the most profound of the Musulman writers of the East, which have been rendered into French from Arabic by M. E. Coquebert de Montbret; a notice and extract of the Turkish version of the *Baktiar Nameh*, from the MS. in Ouïgour characters in the possession of the Bodleian Library at Oxford, by M. Amédée Jaubert; a narrative of the expedition of Jungheez Khan to Bokhara, taken from Aboulgazi's Genealogical History of the Tartars, translated by the same person; a narrative of the first expeditions of the Turks into the Indian sea, extracted from a work entitled *Maritime Wars of the Ottomans*, and translated from the Turkish by

* This curious disquisition is given in the *Asiat. Journ.*, vol. xxiv., p. 176.—*Ed.*

by Julien Dumoret; history of the Crusades under the reign of Bibars, from Arabic authors, by M. Reinaud; translations from the Hindoostanee, by M. Garcin de Tassy, the only French scholar who has devoted himself to the study of this dialect; a translation of two Mystic Odes of the Persian Poet Hatif Isfahani, by M. Jouannin, which had already appeared in the *Mines de l'Orient*; these pieces are extremely curious, and reveal in a brief compass the Sufi doctrine of the Musulmans: it is to be regretted that the text of this article abounds with typographical errors.

These and other articles, including translations from the English and the German, do credit to the labours of the Asiatic Society and its correspondents. Unfortunately, it is said that the members of the Society are not upon terms of perfect harmony with each other. The French orientalists have their whigs and tories. It would be invidious were I to name any of the partizans of the opposition; this is a subject calculated to give pain rather than to furnish amusement. The schism is, however, prejudicial to the interests of the Society's journal; several distinguished orientalists, owing to the discord which prevails in the Asiatic Society, prefer inserting their productions in other publications, especially in the collection of memoirs of the Geographical Society, which includes many orientalists in the number of its members.

Amongst the oriental works which appeared in France during the last year may be enumerated the third volume of the *Chrestomathie Arabe* of the Baron de Sacy, a work of great utility to the Arabic student, since it contains pieces from different Arabic authors, thereby affording specimens of the various styles; such as Motenabbi, Abou'lala, Omar son of Faredh, Hariri and Hamadani: several curious letters are included, from the king of Morocco, the Imaum of Muscat, &c. and some addressed to Buonaparte at the period of his expedition to Egypt. Another work of a similar kind is the *Anthologie Arabe* of M. Grangeret de la Grange. The following works have been published at the expense of the Asiatic Society: the text of the Sanscrit drama of *Sacontala*, of which M. de Chezy is preparing a translation; a vocabulary of the Georgian language, by the indefatigable M. Klaproth; an Armenian poem on the taking of Edessa, by MM. St. Martin and Zohrab (a native of Armenia); and part of the text with a translation of the celebrated Chinese philosopher Meng-tseu, or Mencius, by M. Stanislas Julien.

The presence of forty Egyptians sent to France by the Pacha Mahomed Ali contributes much to diffuse a taste for the cultivation of oriental literature in Paris. These young Musulmans devote themselves with much success, under the direction of the learned academician, M. Jomard, to the study of the arts and sciences. Several of them have acquired perfectly the French language, speaking and writing it with purity. Some of them are employed in translating French scientific works into Arabic.

A periodical Arabic work was announced at Paris in the course of last year, the plan of which was as follows: each number was to consist of articles on topics of general utility extracted from publications in Europe and America, translated into Arabic; scientific European intelligence interesting to the learned of the East, and news from Asia and Africa likely to gratify the orientalists of Europe and America; original articles communicated by learned Asiatics or Africans; extracts from Arabic manuscripts in the libraries of Europe upon useful arts and sciences, furnished by orientalists; a passage upon religion translated from some celebrated writer; lastly, every number was to be accompanied by a lithographic representation of the scientific objects described

cribed. Difficulties, it appears, altogether independent of the will of the editors have retarded, and still retard, this interesting publication. Asiatics as well as orientalists must be equally interested in the realization of this project. The locality of London is perhaps better situated than Paris for its execution: the English scholars at Calcutta might with still more ease publish a journal in Persian upon the same plan; they would thereby render an important service to the Musulman population of India.

The French government has recently commissioned an individual to undertake a literary expedition into Turkey and Persia, for the promotion of oriental letters. Mr. Schulz, a young German professor, is charged with this honourable mission. He is instructed to make inquiries into the languages, the literature, the antiquities, the geography, and the history of oriental nations. His journey has already produced important results, since it is announced that Mr. Schulz has transmitted to M. St. Martin a catalogue of all the historical and geographical works that are to be found in the sixteen principal libraries of Constantinople, which comprehend some, the names of which are not even known in Europe, and others generally supposed to be lost. This important communication need only to be known in the literary world to excite intense interest.

Some of your readers may be curious to know why the ex-minister for foreign affairs (the Baron de Damas) should have selected a German for this mission, rather than a Frenchman, since amongst the young orientalists of France many might be found well qualified to execute it. In the first place, it is well known that this minister had a particular predilection for Germans, and especially for those who had abandoned the Protestant communion for the Roman Catholic. In the second place, it is not in France as in England, where natives are always preferred to foreigners: the inverse of this practice happens in the former; and as a fashion which comes from your nation possesses more attractions in the eyes of our fair countrywomen than one invented at Paris; just so more enthusiasm is felt in France in favour of a foreign scholar than for a native who, modestly confined to his study, views with a smile of pity this ridiculous mania.

Another reason which may have decided the ex-minister of foreign affairs to confide this mission to Mr. Schulz, rather than to a native of France, is, that nothing is so popular in this country as paradoxes; the certain means of attaining a high reputation here is to step out entirely from the beaten track. Now, the majority of French scholars, who have applied to the study of oriental tongues, have employed themselves in translating pieces of poetry more or less remarkable for style or sentiment. Mr. Schulz has rudely attacked these persons in the *Journal Asiatique*, distributing his ridicule pretty equally between the oriental poets and their translators. In his opinion, orientalists should attend only to "those great questions which relate to the history of mankind and of nature." Nothing more was required to awaken the attention of certain influential persons; they asked and obtained for this champion of sound doctrines a mission to the East!

* * * *

TIMUR.

Neither the resistless Attila, nor the conquering Genghis Khan, exercised a greater influence over the destiny of nations than Timur. The mind is overpowered by the magnitude of his enterprizes, and dazzled by the splendour of his success. From a humble chieftain in Transoxiana he raised himself to the imperial dignity, and subjected to his sway the most powerful kingdoms of Asia. His posterity long continued to possess some of the fairest portions of that continent; and even in our own time, we have seen one of his descendants on the throne of the Moguls.

The actions of this mighty conqueror have been transmitted to posterity by two writers of very opposite characters. The one, Sherefeddin Ali, was that monarch's secretary, who accompanied him in his vast expeditions, and who enjoyed his royal confidence. The work of this writer was not indeed composed until about twenty years after the death of Timur; but then the dynasty of the latter subsisted in all its glory; we need not, therefore, be surprised that he has adopted a manner of writing most likely to testify his gratitude, and secure the continuance of the favours he received. His book is one perpetual panegyric on the memory of Timur: he suppresses, or entirely softens down, whatever might operate to the disadvantage of his hero; and he omits no opportunity of extolling the Tartar's bravery, generosity, success, and magnificence. Professing too the same unshaken obedience to the descendants of Ali, the grandson of the prophet, he considers the greatness of his master as the work of heaven; and his slaughter of nations as the punishment which fate had decreed for their heresy and wickedness.

On the other hand, Ahmed Ebn Arabshah was a Syrian (a citizen of Damascus), who had witnessed the dreadful ravages which Timur had committed in his native land. When he wrote he was surrounded by the ruins of smoking towns and villages, and daily accustomed to hear the heavy curses which were unsparingly heaped on the memory of the blood-thirsty invader. Besides, he could not look without abhorrence on one whom he regarded as a heretic, and who had zealously laboured to exterminate all the professors of the rival sect. No wonder, then, that he should give such dark colouring to the picture which he has shown of Timur. That emperor he curses heartily and often; depreciates the good, and aggravates the ill, in his character and acts; nor does he scruple, we fear, sometimes to insert whatever might gratify his own malignity by throwing contempt on its object.

The natural inference then is, that neither of the preceding historians can alone be implicitly followed. They must be compared, and from that comparison something like the truth may be elicited: the interested or grateful partiality of the one must correct the malignant bias of the other.

Whatever may be the defects of Ahmed, let us not forget that he acquaints us with many particulars which are to be found neither in his contemporary rival, nor in the Institutes transmitted to posterity by Timur himself. Scarcely had twenty years elapsed from the death of that emperor, when our Syrian historian travelled over the whole country from the Mediterranean to the Jaxartes, to collect materials for his work. In his long and arduous journey, he sought the society of all who had been personally acquainted with Timur, or who could give him any certain information respecting that Tartar's character and actions. As probably much of that information would be offered by the ministers of a sect hostile to that of the Tartars, it would assume an odious and darkened tinge. Timur was detested by the religious

teachers of Persia, Arabia, and Syria; nor can we suppose that the people generally would cherish the memory of one who "gave to the winds of desolation all who ventured to resist his progress."

We intend to devote this and a subsequent article to some of the more remarkable passages in Ahmed's life of Timur, translated from the original Arabic, and so connected as to exhibit a full-length picture of the subject. In general we give the substance only; where the translation is literal, we enclose it within inverted commas.

"The birth-place of this robber, whom God shut out from Paradise! was in the territory of Cash, which is also a city about two days' journey from Samarcand. It is reported that on the very night he was born there appeared something like a helmet, which, after gliding through the air, fell to the ground and disappeared; that sparks of fire and burning ashes arose in form of a globe, so as to overshadow both the city and the plain. It is also said, that when the wretch was brought forth, the hollows of both hands were filled with recently-shed blood." Of course the soothsayers were consulted respecting these prodigies: their predictions were various, yet all had some relation to the child's future character and fortunes,—a proof that in the present, as in other cases, they were occasioned by the very events which they are said to have foretold.

According to our historian, the condition of Timur's family was mean. His father is represented to have been either a shepherd or a low mechanic. We need scarcely say that this is a slander of the Syrian; for shortly afterwards he himself admits that there existed another report, which stated that the father of Timur had been a brave officer, and high in rank, in the army of the Sultan of Khorasan, and had enjoyed the constant favour of that monarch. He acknowledges also that he had seen a Persian work which carried up the genealogy of the Tartar to Genghis Khan; but then the descent was not by males, but by females, "those tools of the devil," as he peevishly calls them. He thus continues his abuse: the extreme poverty of his parents caused the youth's circumstances to be miserably straitened; and to make amends for the lack of Fortune's gifts, he prudently began at a very early age to supply his deficiencies from the abundance of his neighbours; and as he was distinguished both for cunning and dexterity, he contrived to live by the profession. But he met with an accident which made him lame for life; for as he was one night about to make off with a sheep from a neighbouring fold, he was discovered by the owner. The latter saluted him with an arrow which penetrated his thigh, and occasioned the limping that accompanied him to the grave. But this grievous accident did not deter him from his favourite occupation. "He associated with about forty poor wretches, none of whom had the fear of God before their eyes," and with their assistance he committed many depredations. Yet in his lowest state of fortune, he evinced the innate ambition of his soul: he used to say that he should one day be invested with sovereign power, and prove a scourge to the kings of the earth. His companions laughed, as in appearance they well might, at his ridiculous infatuation.

One day, while absent on a predatory excursion, he lost his way, and wandered so far that he was near dying with hunger and thirst. In this lamentable state he remained a whole week, and he would have doubtless perished unless fate had raised him up a friend in the Sultan's master of horse, who was then crossing the desert. His wants were relieved; and as he proved that he was wonderfully skilled in the art of purchasing, and still more in that of treating horses, his new friend would not part with him. He was presented

to

to the Sultan, and his knowledge of horses was extolled to the skies: he was in consequence favourably received, and placed in one of the subordinate situations in the royal stables. On the death of the master of the horse (which soon happened), he was appointed to the vacant office. Henceforward he had more frequent opportunities of gaining access to the Sultan, into whose good graces he insinuated himself so well, that he obtained the hand of that monarch's sister. But she could not forget the former degraded condition of her husband, and she often ventured to upbraid him with it. One day she irritated him by her bitter taunts to such a degree that he drew his sabre, and threatened her with speedy death if she did not instantly flee: but as she disregarded the threat, and stood her ground, he cut her down at a blow, and afterwards buried her. After this atrocious deed, he could do no other than rebel against the Sultan. The name of the latter was Hussein, of the imperial race of Genghis, and the seat of his government was Balk, in Khorasan: his sway extended over the vast regions beyond the Oxus.

Ahmed now adverts to another account of the early life of Timur. After observing that according to this report the conqueror of Asia was of noble origin, he thus proceeds:—Timur was brave, generous, and of a great mind; he insensibly won the good-will of all the young nobles at the court of the Sultan, and that good-will ripened into steadfast friendship. He often joined with them in their social entertainments. One night, when according to his appointment they had met in a solitary place, and far from any one who might report their conversation to the Sultan, he confided to them the ambitious views which he had long formed. He told them that one of his forefathers had learned in a dream that a descendant of the latter should conquer vast regions, become a powerful monarch, and rule over the kings of the earth; that he himself was that fated descendant; that the time appointed for the accomplishment of the prediction was at hand; and that he was anxious to obtain the pledge of their support whenever it should be required. They entered into his designs, and swore that they would espouse his cause, whatever might be the result. The Sultan soon heard of this traitorous conspiracy, and remembering the saying of the poet,

> The throne of kings hath never stood,
> Unless its steps were tinged with blood,

he resolved to crush the disaffection in its birth. But his intention was soon communicated to Timur, who in consequence openly rebelled. This happened between the years 760 and 770 (from A.D. 1352 to 1362), a date which Ahmed receives the more implicitly, as it was communicated to him by his master, "the most learned, excellent, and perfect doctor, the jewel and phœnix of his time, the wisest of mortals, the teacher of the world, the glory of religion, the right subtle philosopher, the cynosure of the age, the guide of men, Abu Abdalla Mohammed, a citizen of Damascus, whose days may God lengthen, and whose blessing rest on Islamism and all its professors!"

This rebellion of Timur produced great mischief in the countries bordering on the Oxus. He was joined, not only by the young nobles before-mentioned, but by many others who were probably attracted to his standard by the hope of plunder. But their excesses in one quarter soon received a check: all who had possessions to defend in Transoxiana, arose, united their strength, and forced the robbers over the river. The vast deserts which the latter found on the other side served as a secure retreat, from which they made frequent incursions into the neighbouring countries.

In this second, as in the former relation, some reason must be assigned for the

the well-known lameness of Timur, and accordingly Ahmed soon finds one, which differs in some respects from the other. Here he is said to have been saluted with two arrows by the shepherd whose property he was carrying away—one in his thigh, the other in his shoulder: he was in consequence so dreadfully wounded as to be unable to mount his horse, or to offer any resistance against his seizure. In this lacerated state he was brought before Malik, the sultan, who had heard much of his ravages, and who wished to rid the peaceful inhabitants of so formidable a scourge. He was first whipped, then ordered to be crucified,—a sentence which would have been immediately executed had not the son of that monarch compassionated his condition, and obtained for him a reluctant pardon. There his wounds were healed; and it is said that while he continued at Hor he rendered some service to Malik, in extinguishing the rebellion of a powerful chief; but he soon left the court, and recurred to his favourite occupation beyond the Oxus. Others again say that he remained with Hussein until the death of his father; and that with the ample patrimony he then received, he commenced his predatory career.

Such are the various accounts of the youth of Timur as given by our historian. They bear little resemblance to those of Sherefeddin, whose encomiastic narration, as before observed, is as little deserving of implicit credit as the malignant one of Ahmed. We continue to follow the latter historian.

After Timur and his followers had passed the Oxus, "to war against God and his apostle," he instigated them to assault the fortified town of Nakjeh, which promised to be an excellent retreat for them in time of need, and which, besides, abounded with all the necessary means of war. But on this occasion his temerity almost proved fatal to him and his three hundred followers. They had fearlessly penetrated into the town, and had massacred numbers of the inhabitants; but they were at length surrounded by such a multitude of enemies, that their destruction appeared inevitable. In this critical situation he lost not his presence of mind; he called on his intrepid band to cut their way through the dense ranks opposed to them, and thereby to regain the gate at which they had entered. "They accordingly rushed along with the impetuosity of the lion,—yea more swiftly than the descending storm;" and notwithstanding the intervening obstacles, they reached the gate, which they fortunately found still open, and with scarcely any loss they retreated to their usual station. "Despise not the cunning even of a feeble enemy; the wolf has sometimes foiled the lion."

The followers of Timur were now habituated to toil and danger, and were eager to undertake the most perilous adventures, provided any advantage were to be gained by successful bravery. From the fortified village which they occupied, they set at defiance the desultory hostilities of Hussein, whose straggling detachments they often succeeded in destroying. The boldness of the rebel rose with his success: he either persuaded or compelled the two governors of Balakejan to renounce the authority of the Sultan, and to acknowledge him as their head; and soon a wider career of ambition was opened to him. Hussein was attacked and defeated by the Moguls, who compelled him to seek for safety in a precipitate flight. Timur entered into an alliance with the conquerors, from whom he obtained not only a reinforcement to carry on the war, but permission to retain whatever conquests he might make. He accordingly advanced at the head of his now increased forces towards Kagagan, and the terror of his name swiftly preceded him. The Sultan had assembled another army, and was resolved again to risk the fate of a battle. The two armies met at a chain of mountains, over which lies a narrow path: this

this path winds over the heights, and frequently along the brink of dreadful precipices; in the middle is a strongly fortified pass. It was in possession of the Sultan, who had in consequence a great advantage over his enemy; so much so, that when the latter had penetrated into the defiles, he found that he had been drawn into a snare—that he was surrounded by the troops of the former. He encouraged his followers to attempt another path, which was known to few, and by those few deemed impracticable. It lies over ridges so high "that no human feet has ever trod it, nor has it ever been visited by the wild birds of Cathay." All night they led their horses along the steep and perilous way; but at break of day they perceived, to their inexpressible consternation, that their wanderings had brought them near a large body of the enemy who occupied a strong position above them. To advance was certain destruction; to retreat would only lead them to the entrenchment of the foe; and to remain where they stood was only to await their death from the soldiers above them. In this extreme emergency the genius of Timur saved them. He ordered them to dismount, to turn their horses to graze, and to lie down as if to betake themselves to rest after the heavy fatigues of the night: they did so, just as the enemy were preparing to mount and to pass down the very path which they had scarcely left. The latter perceived them, but conceiving that they were a straggling party of comrades, passed them without molestation. No sooner had this manœuvre put them in possession of the very advantage which the enemy had quitted, than they mounted, rode after the unsuspecting soldiers of the Sultan, attacked them with fury, and made a terrible carnage among them. The Sultan himself escaped with difficulty, and only under cover of a disguise: he fled precipitately to Balk. Immense booty fell to the victors. Their army was soon increased by the accession of several governors of the Transoxian provinces. To avoid any unnecessary waste of either men or time in reducing the fortified places which continued to hold out, and to preserve his advantage over the humbled Sultan, Timur prevailed on Ali Sjir, a lieutenant of the former, who resided at Samarcand, to rebel: henceforth both were to hold joint sway over the provinces which acknowledged the delegated authority of Ali. Secure of the fidelity of his new ally, he hastened to besiege the Sultan, who, foreseeing the approaching storm, had prepared for a vigorous defence; but the victorious Timur took Balk in 771 (A.D. 1363). He showed clemency to the inhabitants, and honourably dismissed the princes who had served Hussein; but the unfortunate Sultan was led captive to Samarcand, and there put to death. With the power, he now assumed the title of Sultan, or Emperor; he constituted, as his vicar, Sabur Gatmesk, sprung from the imperial Genghis: he continued Ali in the government of Samarcand, but no longer as an equal.

The prosperous career of the conqueror raised him up a formidable opponent in Toctamish Khan. No sooner did the latter hear the melancholy fate of Hussein, his relative and neighbour, than, alarmed for the security of his own possessions, he assembled a mighty army, and marched against Timur. The two armies met on the banks of the Jaxartes, and a fierce conflict immediately commenced. Here "the wheel of war ceased not to turn until the forces of Timur were greatly diminished." With a despairing voice he called out to one of his chiefs: "Seid, my troops are giving way!" "Fear not," was the reply of the latter, who dismounted, gathered a handful of dust, re-ascended his horse, rode to meet the enemy, threw the dust in the faces of some advancing soldiers, and at the same time exclaimed, "Cursed be he who flees!" He was followed by Timur, who with a terrible voice

voice called on his men to turn and face the foe. The example of the two warriors produced its intended effect on the soldiers of Timur, who made a sudden stand, and "Cursed be he who flees!" burst from every mouth. The scales of victory were immediately turned; after a great carnage Toctamish fled with the remnant of his troops, and left immense booty to the conqueror.

After this decisive action Timur was for some time occupied in quelling an insurrection, which during his absence had broken out in Samarcand. Having extinguished the flame, he turned his arms against Khorasan, a country which then contained many powerful governments. The metropolis is Korkan, a place which, though inhabited by heretics, abounds with delights, is the resort of the learned, and the abode of the elegant and refined. The natives of Khorasan equal those of Samarcand in cunning, whom they surpass in magnificence and refinement. They are much addicted to polite literature, and poetry in particular; they are truly admirable for their knowledge of the pleasing arts, especially of music, which is cultivated by people of all ranks, and from earliest infancy: hence the proverb, "that their children in the cradle cannot cry in any other than a musical tone." Timur marched twice into Khorasan, and on both occasions the Sultan was absent. In his first inroad he contented himself with laying waste the country adjoining the capital; but in the second he laid siege to the city. He was, however, prevailed upon to raise it, and to retire without committing any further depredations, in consideration of a vast sum of money. In the exaggerated language of Ahmed, we are told that at first he demanded as much silver as would load 200 horses; but he was at length induced to accept one-fourth of that quantity: "whereupon he restrained the devils of his army from plunder, and returned to Samarcand."

The next exploit of Timur shews that gratitude was not one of his ruling qualities. He went to Malik, the sultan of Hor (the son then reigned), who, as we have seen, had rescued him from an ignominious death, and he threatened to invade the territories of the latter unless he were instantly acknowledged as superior lord. The reply of Malik reminded him of the obligations he owed to one who had laboured so hard to save his life; and, after recapitulating the excesses he had committed in the territories of Hor, it concluded by saying, that if he did not exhibit a grateful heart, he would be undeserving the name of a man, he would be no better than a dog. This exhortation was of no avail; Timur marched against the Sultan, who was defeated and besieged in the capital. Seeing that all hope of defence was vain, the latter offered to surrender on the condition that both his life and that of his people should be saved. Timur accepted the condition; he swore that *not a drop of blood should be shed,—that the Sultan's skin should be left whole.* The city was accordingly surrendered, and the ferocious victor kept his oath by throwing the deposed monarch into prison, and leaving him there to perish with hunger and thirst.

Having ravaged the territory of Segestan, he aspired to the vast dominion of the deceased Sultan; but Khorasan would perhaps never have obeyed his sway had he not prevailed on Mohammed, the religious head of all who belonged to the sect of Ali, to espouse his cause. He confirmed the vicarial dignity of the latter over Khorasan, whose honours were multiplied, and whose riches were greatly increased. This example had all the effect it was intended to produce; it brought over all the governors of the country to the temporal dominion of Timur.

The fame of the Tartar now began to spread over all Persia and Arabia.

To

To the king of the former country he despatched a brief letter, which, as it is characteristic of the writer, we give as literally as possible.

The Most High has made me lord over thee, and all unjust princes, over all kings, those tyrants of men. He has raised me above all my opponents, and, as thou well knowest, has assisted me against all who have risen to contend with me. If thou wilt submit, and thereby fulfil the Divine decree, thou wilt do well; if not, know that three terrible ministers precede me,—desolation, famine, and pestilence. The evil will be owing to thee alone, and its weight will fall on thine own head.

The Shah could do nothing but bend to the storm. He entered into an alliance with Timur; and to strengthen it the more, he gave his daughter to a son of the latter. He is praised by Ahmed for his learning, his attachment to literature, especially poetry, and above all for the orthodox manner in which he explained the *Kenjaf*, an esteemed commentary on the Koran. During his life Timur never visited Persia; but the Shah's death, and the domestic troubles of the kingdom, afforded the Tartar a fair opportunity to render it subject to his power. Shah Mansor, the reigning king, endeavoured to strengthen himself by alliances with his neighbours, the other princes of Persia; but as they had long been his enemies, the sense of the common danger could not prevail on them to unite with him for the common defence; he was therefore left to struggle alone against the approaching inundation. His means were very inadequate to the greatness of the contest. Though he laid claim to the whole of Persia from the Oxus to the Tigris, his authority was acknowledged only by Fars, in Persia Proper, a district the least populous and important of all the rest. His efforts were, however, prodigious. He had resolved to leave the fortified city of Shiraz in the care of his chiefs, with the best part of his little army; while with a chosen band he hovered about the enemy, to annoy them as much as possible, and to cut in pieces any of the straggling parties he might meet. As, in accordance with this purpose, he was passing through the gate, he was perceived by an old woman, who, conceiving that he was seeking his own safety, and abandoning the inhabitants to their fate, raised her voice to curse him: "see the son of a harlot! having consumed all we had, and been so long a tyrant over us, he leaves us at our utmost need to be destroyed by the enemy. God curse both him and his arms, and may he never prosper more!" This aroused his indignation, not so much against the poor creature who had uttered it, as against the Tartars. He so far changed his purpose as to assemble his troops, and lead them against the advancing hosts of Timur. He swore that he would never quit his followers, never lay down his arms night or day, never cease to harass the proud foe, "until heaven gave the victory to one of the parties." Though he was deserted on the field by one of his best supporters, a chief who commanded a considerable portion of his little army, and was in consequence left with scarcely a thousand horse, he maintained his ground until darkness separated the combatants. But that season could afford no rest to the Shah. Here Ahmed favours us with a narrative of exploits as exaggerated as those ascribed to the famous Spanish Cid, Ruy Diaz de Bivar. At the head of his few followers, Mansor stole to the hostile camp, and in the confusion which followed his unexpected attack he slew 10,000 of the Tartars. Not even when morning appeared, and discovered his handful of men, did he desist from the fight. He was present in every place, exclaiming, "I am Shah Mansor!" All whom he attacked fled, "like wild asses before the lion." He sought the tent of Timur, who was concealed under the garments of the women. On his entrance, some of them pointing to a squadron of Tartars who still kept their ground, said: "Timur is among those

those soldiers: there thou mayest seek him." Unsuspicious of deceit, he turned round, and spurred his fiery steed among the enemy: he dealt death around him; but at length all his followers save two were either killed or taken. "What could he do against a multitude? His wing was clipped, his strength spent; he was oppressed by the loss of blood; his war-cry grew feeble; his vociferations ceased; he was fainting also with thirst, and panting for breath amidst the clouds of dust." One of his two companions fell; the other, after receiving seventy wounds, contrived to escape! Unable any longer to contend, he threw himself among the heaps of dead. Timur's soldiers, seeing no enemy to oppose them, went to their chief, whom they found almost frightened to death. For a long time he would not leave his hiding place: he feared that the king still lived, and was lying in wait for an opportunity to despatch him. To ascertain whether the latter "was really translated to the house of death," he caused strict search to be made for the body. One of his soldiers discovered the wounded king, who seeing the man approach, said: "I am the Shah. Take these jewels, and conceal my present state from every one: say not that thou hast seen me. And if thou wilt convey me to my brothers and friends, I shall probably be restored to strength; and instead of the reward thou wouldst receive for taking me, thou shalt enjoy my friendship." The fellow took the jewels, but preferring present advantage to the uncertainty of future gain, he was base enough to cut off the head, and carry it to Timur. But his cruelty availed him little: he was put to death by his chief for taking away the life after receiving the presents of Mansor.

Timur being thus freed from his formidable foe, had little difficulty in compelling the princes of Persia to acknowledge his power. He entered Ispahan, and dreadful were the ravages which, according to our historian, he perpetrated in that city and its vicinity. "He made human blood run in torrents; committed sacrilege; seized on every thing valuable; laid waste the labours of the husbandman; burned whole fields of corn; cut off the breasts of mothers, and dashed their infants on the ground."—"He pitied not the aged for their years, nor the child for its tender infancy: he honoured not the learned for their erudition, the men of letters for their fame, the noble for their descent, the high for their dignity, the pilgrims for their long wanderings; he spared not his neighbours for their proximity, the true believers for their orthodoxy, the dependent for their devotion to their superiors, the feeble for their helplessness, nor the foolish for their lack of understanding: in short, he had no mercy upon any one." And the inhabitants, knowing that the decrees of fate must be fulfilled, and that resistance would be equally vain and impious, appear to have quietly submitted "in the hour of slaughter."—"The wind of destruction ceased not to blow them from the tree of life until the number of those who fell was six-times greater than that of ancient Nineveh."

Having collected immense booty in the conquered provinces of Persia, from Courdistan to the Oxus, he slowly returned to Samarcand. But his active mind could ill bear the slumber of repose: he soon placed himself at the head of his squadrons, defeated the Getes and Moguls, and fortified his distant frontiers against all irruptions from the regions beyond the Jaxartes. "The viper" then returned with his troops into Khorasan; "humbled the high, raised the low;" and again marched with his countless hosts into Persia, to quell some disturbances which his absence had occasioned.

In a succeeding number we intend to cast a rapid glance on the remainder of Timur's campaigns, from the Ganges to the Hellespont.

ANALYSIS OF THE CODE OF MENU.

(*Continued from p.* 166.)

The fifth chapter of this code, which is devoted to the subjects of "Diet, Purification, and Women," opens with a question from the great Rishis, or sages, to the high-minded Bhrigu: "how, Lord, can death prevail over Bráhmens, who know the scriptural ordinances, and perform their duties as they have been declared?" The son of Menu proceeds thereupon to describe the sins which produce "the inclination of death" to the twice-born. These sins are many of them remarkable: a neglect of reading the Véda, and a desertion of approved usages, stand first on the list; then follow offences in diet, such as eating of garlic, onions, leeks, mushrooms, and all vegetables raised in dung, as well as of gums and resins, rice-pudding boiled with tila, the milk of any quadruped with a hoof not cloven, any thing naturally sweet but acidulated, certain kinds of birds, and quadrupeds with uncloven hoofs: "he who eats the flesh of any animal is called the eater of that animal itself; and a fish-eater is an eater of all flesh; from fish, therefore, he must diligently abstain." The most pernicious of the prohibited articles are mushrooms, the flesh of a tame hog or a town cock, leeks, onions, and garlick. A twice-born man intentionally eating any one of these six articles is degraded immediately; if he undesignedly tastes of one, he must perform the penance of an anchorite, called Sántapana (which we shall subsequently find to be most severe and disgusting): for other things he must fast a whole day.

It is a vulgar error to suppose that Bráhmens are wholly interdicted from eating flesh under any circumstances: this part of the code contains a distinct permission to eat flesh meat, on the condition that it shall have been previously offered for sacrifice. Nay, it is expressly declared, that the man who, in such circumstances, refuses to eat it, shall sink in another world, for twenty-one births, to the state of a brute. "Beasts and birds of excellent sorts," says the text, "may be slain by Bráhmens for sacrifice, or for the sustenance of those whom they are bound to support, since Agastya did this of old. No doubt in the primeval sacrifices by holy men, and in oblations by those of the priestly and military tribes, the flesh of such beasts and birds as may be legally eaten was presented to the deities." Again: "for the sustenance of the vital spirit, Brahmá created all this (animal and vegetable system); and all that is moveable or immoveable that spirit devours." Again: "he who eats (*according to law*, a parenthesis interpolated by Cullúca Bhatta), commits no sin, even though every day he tastes the flesh of such animals as may lawfully be tasted; since both animals who may be eaten, and those who eat them, were equally created by Brahmá." Again: "No sin is committed by him, who, having honoured the deities and the manes, eats flesh meat which he has bought, or which he has himself acquired, or which has been given him by another." The unnecessary slaughter of animals is, indeed, carefully provided against: the slayer of a beast "in vain," which the commentator defines as "not offered for sacrifice," is sentenced to undergo as many similar deaths in the next world, from birth to birth, as there are hairs on the beast. A singular example of the puerilities which occasionally disfigure this code appears in the following provision: "should he (a Bráhmen) have an earnest desire to taste flesh meat, he may gratify his fancy by forming the image of some beast with clarified butter thickened; or he may form it with dough." This would be a substitute for flesh meat as little satisfactory to the appetite as the crust of Lord Peter.

Some apparent inconsistency prevails in this part of the code, in respect to the eating of flesh: the precepts before quoted clearly recognize the *right* of man to slay animals for the support of life, and the *duty* of eating their flesh, in certain circumstances; yet the following verses would lead to a conclusion totally opposite:

He who injures no animated creature shall attain without hardship whatever he thinks of, whatever he strives for, whatever he fixes his mind on.

Flesh meat cannot be procured without injury to animals, and the slaughter of animals obstructs the path to beatitude; from flesh meat, therefore, let man abstain.

Attentively considering the formation of bodies, and the death or confinement of embodied spirits, let him abstain from eating flesh meat of any kind.

He who consents to the death of an animal, he who kills it, he who dissects it, he who buys it, he who sells it, he who dresses it, he who serves it up, and he who eats it his food, these are eight principals in slaughter.

The man who performs annually, for a hundred years, an aswamédha,* and the man who abstains from flesh meat, enjoy for their virtue an equal reward.

"Me he (*mán sa*) will devour in the next world whose flesh I eat in this life:" thus the learned pronounce the derivation of the word *mánsa*, or flesh.

These injunctions are succeeded by a declaration, that in lawfully tasting meat there is no turpitude, though abstinence is a virtue. The context shews that, provided the animal be sacrificed to the gods, to the manes, or for a solemn offering to guests, flesh meat may be eaten; or when in urgent distress, or in danger of losing life. The slayer of cattle, on the three first-named occasions, is not merely justified, but he "conveys both himself and those cattle to the summit of beatitude." Even gramineous plants, timber trees, amphibious animals and birds, destroyed for the purpose of sacrifice, "attain in the next world exalted births!"

The next department of the code relates to purification: and here, also, we encounter a series of rules which, to us at least, cannot but appear extremely frivolous and absurd. Impurity is occasioned by the birth or death of a child, which is removed from his kindred in one or three nights, according as the child's head has or has not been shorn when alive; the death of a kinsman causes impurity to his relations, which is removable by certain rules depending on the place of his death, whether near or distant. A pupil becomes impure if his spiritual teacher die, or the teacher's son or wife. On the death of a military king, in whose dominion he lives, a Bráhmen is impure. If he touches a Chandála (a degraded caste), an outcast, a new-born child, a corpse, or one who has touched a corpse, he is impure till he bathes. "Should a Bráhmen touch a human bone moist with oil, he is purified by bathing; if it be not oily, by stroking a cow, or by looking at the sun, having sprinkled his mouth duly with water."

Under certain circumstances, the individual is defended from impurity by the employment in which he is engaged. Kings and students in theology, whilst performing their respective duties, no impurity can taint: "to a king on the throne of magnanimity the law ascribes instant purification, because his throne was raised for the protection of his people and the supply of their nourishment." The same privilege attaches to those who die in battle, after the king has been slain, or have been killed by lightning, or legally by the king himself, "or in defence of a cow or of a priest."

The great purifiers of the various beings and objects are the following: sacred learning, austere devotion, pious meditation, liberality, forgiveness of injuries,

* Sacrifice of a horse with certain ceremonies; one of the most solemn and most meritorious rites of the Hindu faith.

injuries, fire, holy aliment, earth, the mind (which is itself purified by truth), water, cow-dung, air, prescribed acts of religion, the sun, time, ashes, acids, cusa-grass, &c. Wooden vessels are purified by planing them; sacrificial pots are purified by rubbing with the hand and washing at the time of sacrifice. Leathern utensils, those of cane, and cloth, are purified by sprinkling with hallowed water; grain, green vegetables, roots, and fruit, by washing; a house is purified by rubbing, brushing, and smearing with cow-dung; land, by cow-dung or cow's urine, or by letting a cow pass a day and night upon it. "A thing nibbled by a bird, smelt at by a cow, shaken with a foot, sneezed on, or defiled by lice, is purified by earth scattered over it." A cow going to quench her thirst in water renders it pure; every vendible commodity by being exposed to sale becomes pure; the hand of an artist is always pure; the mouth of a woman is constantly pure; as is also a dog, on his catching the deer; the flesh of a wild beast killed by dogs; likewise gnats, clear drops from the mouth of a speaker, a shadow, a cow, a horse, sun-beams, dust, earth, air, and fire. *Ex his disce omnes.*

The next subject treated of is women. It commences with the following verses:

By a girl, or by a young woman, or by a woman advanced in years, nothing must be done, even in her own dwelling place, according to her mere pleasure:

In childhood must a female be dependent on her father: in youth on her husband; her lord being dead, on her sons: a woman must never seek independence.

Him to whom her father has given her, or her brother with the paternal assent, let her obsequiously honour, while he lives; and when he dies let her never neglect him.

Though unobservant of approved usages, or enamoured of another woman, or devoid of good qualities; yet a husband must constantly be revered as a god by a virtuous wife.

A faithful wife, who wishes to attain in heaven the mansion of her husband, must do nothing unkind to him, be he living or dead:

Let her emaciate her body, by living voluntarily on pure flowers, roots, and fruit; but let her not, when her lord is deceased, even pronounce the name of another man.

Let her continue till death forgiving all injuries, performing harsh duties, avoiding every sensual pleasure, and cheerfully practising the incomparable rules of virtue which have been followed by such women as were devoted to one only husband.

But a widow, who, from a wish to bear children, slights her deceased husband (by marrying again), brings disgrace on herself here below, and shall be excluded from the seat of her lord.

We here perceive no traces of the Satí rite, to which not the most distant allusion is made throughout the code. We are, therefore, warranted in assuming that the practice, from whatever cause it originated, was introduced into the institutions of the Hindus at a period posterior in date to the Code of Menu. Hence it is argued by some, that the practice is necessarily illegal, according to the principles of the Hindus themselves, who attribute this saying to the sage Vrihaspeti, that "no code was approved which contradicted Menu." On the other hand, it is alleged, that other works, though not of equal antiquity or authority with this code, recommend the practice; and though not enjoined specifically by Menu, it is not repugnant to any of his precepts. Moreover, it is laid down in the first chapter of the code, that "immemorial custom is transcendant law."

The concluding verses of this chapter contain encomia upon the wife who shall in no respect fail in duty towards her husband; and a permission to a twice-born man, after burning with hallowed fire and fit implements of sacrifice, his wife dying before him, to take another, and "again light the nuptial fire."

THE USE OF TEA.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Sir: I am an old reader of the *Asiatic Journal*, and I think I recollect in one of its early numbers a complaint from a correspondent that that grateful, exhilarating and salubrious beverage, tea, was beginning to be despised amongst the aristocratical portion of our fellow countrymen, and bid fair to subside into a source of enjoyment for the vulgar. I am sorry to say that I fear there is too much reason for this complaint at present, and that there is gaining ground in this country a contempt for the matchless Chinese herb, to which I observe that Dr. Ainslie (in his excellent *Materia Indica*) attributes the brilliancy of imagination and fineness of fancy which so peculiarly distinguish the poets of our country; though I apprehend Shakespeare, Milton, cum *multis aliis*, borrowed no part of their inspiration from tea. He grounds his praise of this herb upon a remark of the Chevalier Roques, who says, "*pris avec modération, il réveille l'esprit, lui donne un agitation douce, et plus d'un écrivain lui a dû un trait piquant, une pensée heureuse.*"

Whether tea has really the effect of stirring up poetic fires, and producing "thick-coming fancies," must be left, by me at least, an undecided question; but I should be sorry if the caprices of fashion should doom to neglect this wholesome beverage, because I fear none could be substituted in its place that would not occasion us to be losers in a variety of ways. Tea is certainly a promoter of health; it is, moreover, a promoter of sobriety; and above all, it promotes our navigation, our trade, our revenue: we could ill spare the sum which tea brings annually into our treasury.

Late dinner hours, French fashions, a taste for the coffee-berry, co-operate with caprice in gradually detaching the higher classes in this country from the use of tea; and I regret to say that where it maintains its ground, the reputation of the herb is in serious danger of being undermined, by the negligence with which the process of the infusion is managed. Either this is the fact, or in my circle of acquaintance there is a secret conspiracy against tea, which induces the makers of it to use vile sophistications, or so small a quantity of the genuine article, that verily the fluid offered for tea is little better than adulterated water.

The prevailing errors in the conduct of the infusion are, first, the use of too small a quantity of the leaf in proportion to the water; secondly, the using water not in a state of ebullition; thirdly, suffering the infusion to stand too long before it is drunk; and fourthly, suffering it to remain too short a time. The water should be poured in a boiling state upon the leaves; they should then remain infusing for three minutes,—no longer, or the leaf parts with its resin; and lastly, when more of the liquor is wanted, the old leaves should always be replaced by fresh ones.

Do not, sir, reject this vindication of an herb, the virtues of which have been celebrated by an imperial pen.

Yours, &c.

Gaz Cha.

THEISM IN THE EAST.*

Of the three books composing M. Constant's third volume, "On Religion," which is devoted to the examination of Polytheism, two relate to Homeric theogony.

In his observations upon the progress of this doctrine, or rather the popular creeds of the ancient Greeks, the author discovers therein a confirmation of his hypothesis on the successive forms of religion. He distinguishes two epochs for the poems attributed to Homer. The *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* thus appertaining no longer to the same generation, we shall have, by a sort of mythological necessity, two Homers, as we have two Thoths, two Zerdashts, many Buddhas, and several Vyasas.

These learned commentaries upon the Homeric polytheism appear calculated to corroborate the opinion of the author regarding the genuine religious *sentiment*. Is it, however, certain that polytheism or idolatry has constituted the worship of nations? After having examined puerile Fetishism, degenerate Sabeism, Pantheism, allegories, and mythology, is there nothing more to be known of importance on the subject, particularly in the East, so prolific in religious symbols?

It is from the fundamental notions in the sacred books of a people that we learn what their religion was, and what it ought still to be, amongst those individuals who are unsubdued by popular customs. When the multitude is enslaved, they often are in a measure ignorant of their religion. Surrendered to the interested lessons of priests, the vulgar accommodate themselves to the most ridiculous modes of adoration; and neglecting from age to age the principle of all sublimity, they fall at last prostrate before the foulest idols. But when a traveller meets with some poor wretches, in a village of the Alps or the Caucasus, wallowing with pigs in the midst of filth, is he thence to infer that the whole nation finds enjoyment in mud, and that from the earliest times they had no other abodes than pig-styes?

In a question so complicated as this, let us endeavour, the better to divest it of its difficulties, to form an idea of what ought to be the fact. Without producing in us a systematic prejudice, this datum will guide us in the midst of so many confused statements or irreconcileable interpretations.

The Zend books, the *Vedas*, the *King*, are now somewhat known, and it is not always very difficult to detect their meaning. M. Constant quotes them occasionally; but, however skilful he is in deducing just consequences from facts, we differ from him in the general result. We perceive in polytheism a degeneracy, an abuse, from which it was not thought politic perhaps to preserve the vulgar; and not a *form*, which, in any age of the world was ever expressly adopted by a large portion of the human race.

When theism remained nearly unknown to the multitude, when the notion became almost exclusively confined to the initiated, because in a country where the people could not read it was impracticable to strive against ignorance; when this acknowledgment appears in sacred books, M. Constant constructs the religion of these people of polytheism: he considers, moreover, the number of the persons, and this is a plausible mode of viewing the subject. On the contrary, disregarding the multitude, who have terrors and superstitions, but no real doctrine, we regard as the religion of a country the worship of that class

* From a French review of the third volume of M. B. Constant's work entitled "*De la Religion considérée dans sa Source, ses Formes, et ses Développemens.*"

class which give some account of their faith. The creed of the Chinese, for example, is in our opinion that of the permanent body of the literati, and not that of the mob, who follow implicitly the tracks of the Ho-shangs,* and always prefer the most silly or the most covetous of them. Hence polytheism appears to us to have prevailed in few countries as the general religion, notwithstanding it has extended itself widely as a popular superstition. It is not time, but the more general use of writing, that has evidently substituted theism for polytheism, or anthropomorphism for Fetishism. The secret doctrine becomes insensibly that of the vulgar: without a small degree of instruction, polytheism would be perpetuated; hitherto, on the contrary, in spite of the ignorance of the multitude, theism has been still preserved with more or less purity.

The Hindu reformer, Ram Mohun Roy, taxes his contemporaries with polytheism, asserting that idols are no longer in their eyes mere emblems, and that they believe in the positive existence of their gods and goddesses. But what are we to infer from thence against the ancient and even actual theism of a part of the Hindus? Does not Ram Mohun Roy himself declare, that many Brahmins regard with indignation the erroneous notions of their countrymen, so foreign to the true doctrine of the ancient sacred books? He labours to recall the multitude to the primitive idea of the invisible divinity. Mahomet did the same, when he overthrew the statues with which the holy Caaba was surrounded, and thus addressed his partizans: "The word of God is old; it is idolatry which is new; Islam was the creed of Abraham and the prophets." It was by recalling the Hindus to the ancient text of their sacred books that Ram Mohun Roy converted several Hindu families of Calcutta to monotheism, as may be seen in the fourteenth volume of the *Asiatic Researches*.

In the *Bhagavat Geeta* the great god is sole and distinct from all perishable beings. In the *Upanishads*, the soul, emanating from the Eternal God, who is the beginning, the middle, and the end of things, approaches to its principle by sobriety, humility, temperance, and by internally pronouncing the ineffable word *óm*, that is, by uniting itself in thought to the divine *creator-preserver-changer*. According to the *Yajur Veda*, the self-existent being has regulated the existence of each creature, and all which exists is enveloped, as it were, by this supreme mind. After death, the soul which desires to know this eternal mind will be united to it for ever. Here we behold morality attached to religion from the earliest semi-historical times. Without affirming, with a learned German, that the primitive religion of the Hindus was eminently intellectual and abstracted, we recognize in it at least the religious sentiment. We perceive it likewise amongst the Persians. We cannot determine the precise point of time when it prevailed amongst the Chinese; that it is of great antiquity is apparent from what we possess of the *She-King*, and the vague comments of the *E-King*.

Amongst a people for a long period divided into castes, like the Hindus, and very irregularly cultivated, contradictory opinions or errors may prevail at the same moment. Polytheism still subsists on the Ganges, notwithstanding the number of centuries which have elapsed since a renowned innovator boldly promulgated there, before he died, the notion entertained by many ancient sages of Hindustan, that the world is illusory. The elevated doctrine of theism has never been unknown in civilized countries; it has remained veiled during ages of servitude, but soon propagated itself again amongst all classes. At the present

* Priests of the Buddha sect.—*Ed.*

present day, the independent tribes of Sikhs celebrate publicly in their hymns the unity of the supreme power.

Notwithstanding a species of apparent immutability justly attributed to the nations of the East, this part of the world has undergone numerous changes, and we cannot know it as we know Greece, which rose upon the decay of Egypt. The western vallies of the Nile, and all the south of Asia, as far as the mouths of the Wang, composed the ancient world; but it is in a great measure closed against our researches. Our notions respecting ancient Asia, even since the historical time, continue to be, in many respects, conjectural.

The author remarks, with apparent justice, in the *Veda* in particular, a jumble of theism and pantheism. Would not a stranger regard as a striking trait of pantheism that principle of Malebranche, that we see all things in God? The religious sentiment may always exist in full force where there is found the dogma of the divine unity. As soon as the deity governs, moral consequences are nearly the same, whether we proclaim him independent of perishable things, or whether we combine together in him whatever was, whatever will be, and whatever may exist or appear to exist.

If the religious sentiment is natural, it should manifest itself constantly, but diversely, and according to the extent of our ideas. These differences in the faculties of the mind are not less considerable between man and man, than between people and people. The noblest, and at the same time the most moral creeds, may therefore be as ancient as the human race in those countries where civilization began. Under the Homeric form, says the author, man left to himself, deduced from his own reflection the motives of actions which regarded other men. Such must have been in Greece the slaves, and even many of the citizens: but, besides that in this great question, to bestow so much attention upon a narrow peninsula, which had no religion properly so called, is to desert the rule for the exception; the initiated, at least, have admitted, since the Orphic age, that divine protection was merited by justice towards man. In respect to the East, there is reason to believe that towards the Nile, as well as towards the Ganges, those religious books more ancient than the time of Abraham, which are cited in the *Sepher*, were not unknown. Writing being little employed amongst the ancients, it was extremely difficult to prevent the popular religion becoming puerile or absurd, whilst other traditions remained deposited in the sanctuary. Several poets, before Lucretius, had censured polytheism, which was not shaken thereby. Ten centuries before it ceased amongst the Hellenists, the Epoptes were accustomed to contemn it. Idols, the worship of which cannot but be prejudicial to morals, still have numerous votaries in China; nevertheless, a hundred successive generations have read in the *She-king*, called "the Voice of Antiquity," that "Heaven punishes injustice; the good which it bestows upon mankind depends upon virtue."

In enumerating those harsh, and even impious opinions, attributed to certain sacerdotal castes, or more probably sects, of ancient Asia, the author observes that the religious sentiment, so powerful in minds suffered to enjoy freedom, may be altogether extinguished amongst sacerdotal bodies by the sacrilegious scheme of making religion an instrument. This remark is extremely sound: secular views degrade the mind, which would otherwise apply itself to the study of divine things. But we add, that the first effect of independence of mind ought to be to excite doubt as to every thing invisible, at the risk of inclining towards materialism. From this error escape is speedy: we soon find it possible to explain the world without recourse to matter, but not

not without intelligence. If a revolution be not then admitted, we may halt in a state of uncertainty betwixt theism and a species of pantheism. It is thus, according to the observation of a celebrated English writer, that, though with less speed, a man becomes again religious: the *sentiment* of celestial things was not extinct, but opposed. The sacerdotal castes, as well as individuals, have followed this course. Without prejudices, but without depth, we should be unbelieving. With a larger degree of penetration, and considerations of a higher order, we discover beyond every thing the secret action of the Divine Power. It will be manifest in every age by the force of reason, in the infancy of mind; but in all ages weak uncultivated reason will be prone to superstition.

Even prior to the art of writing, the effect of speech, that potent faculty, enlightened some individuals whose disciples became the legislators of certain tribes. Perhaps it is for this reason that there is not a single religious or moral opinion, some ancient trace of which we ought not to discover. In an eastern country, where slavery is not yet abolished, slavery has for thirty centuries been censured. The art of printing has propagated, but it did not generate, the principle of brotherly affection amongst the children of the same country, or that of primordial equality amongst mankind. Countries have differed more than ages: the understanding of men, as well their physiognomy, has varied incessantly. A different proportion begins to obtain, by means of books, between the instructed and the ignorant classes. Of all human movements, this will be the most rapid; but in condemning intolerable abuses, true religion will not be weakened: what is pure will subsist, whilst that which is of man will perish.

SIR THOMAS MUNRO.

In our memoir of the late Sir Thomas Munro (p. 154), we stated our belief that that lamented individual left no issue, and that consequently the baronetcy was extinct. This we find to be incorrect. He left two sons. The eldest, now Sir Thomas Munro, is about nine years of age; the youngest, Campbell Munro, is in his fifth year.

At the commencement of the memoir we stated, on the authority of a personal friend of the late Baronet, that "his birth was rather obscure." We have, however, the best authority for contradicting this statement. Sir Thomas was the second son of a respectable merchant in Glasgow, who was engaged in the extensive commerce carried on by that city with Virginia and the other American colonies, prior to their separation from the parent country; his family moved in the first society, and were related to some of the oldest and most respectable families in Scotland.

Review of Books.

The East-India Gazetteer, by Walter Hamilton. London. 2 vols. 8vo. 1828. 2d Edition.

To pass a judgment upon a work which has already been stamped with public approbation, is an undertaking of no great difficulty, unless the reviewer be disposed to call in question the opinion of the world. As this is very far from our design or inclination, in introducing to the notice of our readers a new edition of Mr. Hamilton's excellent compilation (which will not be published till next month), we shall do little more than advert to its improvements and additions, confident that the reputation which the work already enjoys renders it superfluous for us to do more in the way of recommendation.

It is needless to point out the absolute necessity of a work like this in Europe. We are not aware that there is, in fact, any other publication whatever which affords European readers a guide to the general geography of the East. It is impossible to place any reliance upon the usual books of reference in geographical questions relating to India; they are not only defective, but extremely inaccurate.

The copious and valuable accessions to our stock of geographical knowledge respecting eastern countries which have accrued since the first appearance of the *Gazetteer*, from a variety of causes (chiefly the great political events which have enlarged the British empire in the East, and the persevering efforts of individual enterprize), have furnished Mr. Hamilton with materials for the improvement of his work, of which, it is but just to say, he sems to have availed himself with his characteristic diligence. The information now contained in the *Gazetteer* will be of the highest utility to every class of English readers, including the Government and members of the Legislature; the facts have been accumulated with great labour from a multitude of authentic sources, and, as far as we are able to speak (for we have seen but a portion of the work), may be safely resorted to as a work of authority.

As specimens of the additions, we insert a statement of the British acquisitions in Ultra-Gangetic India:

1st. The countries south of Rangoon ceded to the British Government consist of half the province of Martaban, the provinces of Tavoy, Ye, Tenasserim, and the Mergui isles.

Length along the Bay of Bengal 420 miles, average breadth about 50 miles, giving a total area (excluding the Mergui isles) of 21,000 square miles. Total population about 51,000 persons, or rather less than 2½ individuals to the square mile. Revenue expected in 1827, about four lacs of rupees.

2d. The province of Arracan and its dependencies. Length 220 miles along the sea-coast; average breadth rather more than 50, giving an area of about 11,000 square miles. Population estimated at 100,000, or about nine to the square mile. Revenue expected in 1827, about three lacs of rupees.

Abstract of British Acquisitions.

	Area.		Population.
Provinces south of Rangoon	21,000	square miles.....	51,000
Province of Arracan	11,000	do.	100,000
Total of British acquisitions ...	32,000	Persons	151,000

Exclusive of the Mergui isles which are not inhabited.

The countries from which the Burmese have been expelled, and to which the King of Ava by treaty renounces all claim, consist of Assam and the adjacent petty states south of the Brahmaputra river, occupying a space (by estimate) of about 40,000 square miles, with a population of probably not more than two or three persons to the square mile.

The eastern extremity of Assam, now virtually under British protection, appears to border on Chinese Tibet, and to reach within 200 miles of the province of Yunan in China.

The following is a more detailed statement of the British conquests south of Rangoon:

The British conquests south of Rangoon consist of the following provinces, viz. Martaban, Ye, Tavoy, Tenasserim* (or Mergui), and the Mergui Archipelago; containing the town of Martaban (restored), Amherst, Ye, Tavoy, and Mergui.

The northern boundary of this territory is in lat. 16° 30′ N., from whence it extends nearly in a north and south direction to lat. 10° 35′ N.; the southern boundary being about 430 miles distant by sea from Prince of Wales' Island. The intervening country belongs to Siam. It is difficult to determine the superficial extent of this tract, no accurate map of the whole having as yet been published, but it may be roughly estimated at 420 miles in length by 50 in breadth, giving a total area of 21,000 square miles, exclusive of the Mergui Archipelago.†

	Persons.
Total population of Martaban, according to Lieut. Low	45,000
Deduct the proportion restored, say.....	20,000
Total population of British Martaban	25,000
Population of Tavoy, Ye, and Tenasserim	26,000

Total population of the British conquests south of Rangoon in 1825, 51,000; or rather less than 2½ persons to the square mile.

These provinces form a strong military position against the Burmese and Siamese, but they bring us into direct contact with both these governments. When first visited by European voyagers they were partly subject to Pegu, then a flourishing kingdom, and partly to Siam; but subsequent to A. D. 1760 the whole were conquered by the Burmese, from which date foreign trade was annihilated, and the inhabitants during the Burmese and Siamese wars almost exterminated or carried into slavery. At present they are under the supervision of the Penang government, to which they will probably be permanently annexed.

We add an account of the isthmus of Kraw.

This isthmus connects the Malay peninsula with the continent of Asia, and in the narrowest part does not exceed ninety-seven miles from sea to sea. Its name appears to have been taken from Kraw, said to be a small inland village between Chaiya and Choomphoon.

The route from Mergui to Choomphoon, on the gulf of Siam, lies along the sea-coast as far as the mouth of the river Pakchan, which falls into the bay of Bengal, then up that river to the Siamese post of Pakchan, about the centre of the isthmus, and then by land to Choomphoon. The exact position of the Pakchan river has not yet been ascertained, but its mouth is probably somewhere about lat. 11° 5′ N., about eighty miles south of Mergui; the whole of which intervening coast is said to be a labyrinth of creeks and channels. Many native travellers declare that it is quite practicable to make a navigable canal across the isthmus of Kraw by joining the Pakchan and Choomphoon rivers. The first is said to be a considerable river, broad and deep throughout: the Choomphoon has a very winding course, with a sandy bed. Both rivers are said to be

* Tenasserim is the name of the province, Mergui that of the modern capital, old Tenasserim, the ancient capital, having been destroyed by the Siamese.

† Mr. Maingy, the acting commissioner, estimates the provinces of Tavoy, including Ye (which is a mere district) and Tenasserim, at 32,000 square miles, Mr. Crawfurd at only 12,960, and Lieut. Low at 15,000, which last is probably much nearest the real extent. Of the Martaban province, estimated by Lieut. Low at 12,000 square miles, the British have only retained about one-half.

be free from rocks, or any intervening hilly ground; in fact, according to native accounts, they already sometimes unite during high spring tides. Up to the post of Pakchan occupies two flowing tides in boats, the rest of the journey is usually pursued by travellers on foot. In 1825 a Siamese guard of sixty persons were stationed at Pakchan village, and relieved monthly from Choomphoon.

The state of our relations with the Raja of Colapoor at present, will render the following account of it interesting; this extract will likewise better shew the succinct and judicious style of Mr. Hamilton's narration.

Colapoor (*Calapur*).—A small independent Maharatta state in the province of Bejapoor, the territories of which are partly situated below the western ghaut mountains in the Concan, and partly in the elevated land within the ghauts; but all so intermingled with the possessions of other Maharatta chiefs and with those of the British government, that it is quite impossible to discriminate them. Until 1812 the Colapoor chief possessed Malwan and three other fortresses on the sea-coast, which were then ceded to the British government. At present the chief towns within this principality are Colapoor (the capital), Parnellah, Mulcapoor, and Culgong.

The Colapoor family trace their descent from Sevajee, the founder of the Maharatta empire. According to their traditions Sevajee had two sons, Sambha and Rama; the first of these had also two sons, Sahoo and Sambha. Sahoo died without issue; Sambha adopted a son, from whom the Colapoor raja is descended, who being thus lineal heir of Sevajee in the elder branch, took precedence of the Peshwa, and was addressed by the latter as his superior. Sewai Chutter Putter (the reigning raja in 1803) gained a great deal of country by usurpation and conquest, during the confusion in the Peshwa's dominions after the death of Madhoorow, particularly from his neighbours the Putwurden family, although he was only at war with one branch of it (Appah Saheb); but among the Maharattas such aggressions are not thought incompatible with the accustomed relations of peace and amity.

During Purseram Bhow's imprisonment, the Colapoor raja seized the opportunity to ravage the possessions of his family (the Putwurdens), and actually plundered some of their principal towns, such as Savanore, Hubely, and Jasgone. The latter was the Bhow's capital, where he had expended a large sum in erecting a palace, which the raja burned to the ground and demolished forthwith. When liberated, the old Bhow carried on a war for some time against the raja; but being defeated and taken prisoner in 1799, was, although a Brahmin, cut to pieces in the presence of his enemy. His son, Appah Saheb, then took the command of the troops, animated by the most implacable hatred towards the Colapoor chief, declaring he would never forgive or forget such an act of atrocity, and expressing his willingness to sacrifice all that he had in the world, and retire a naked mendicant to Benares, if he could only adequately revenge the slaughter of his father. But this satisfaction he was not destined to enjoy, for just when, with the assistance of Dowlet Row Sindia's regular infantry, he had reduced the fortress of Colapoor to the last extremity, and was on the eve of accomplishing his wishes, Sindia, by a secret agreement with his enemy, withdrew his troops; and Appah Saheb, unable to prosecute the siege with his own troops and resources, was compelled to retreat. In 1808 a cessation of hostilities was effected by the Duke of Wellington, then General Wellesley.

In 1804, in consequence of the repeated piracies committed by the Raja of Colapoor's subjects, his ports were blockaded, and payment demanded of money due to the Company and to the British merchants at Bombay. During the time of war, the cruiser stationed on the coast was never of sufficient strength to fight one of the enemy's privateers, on which account, to avoid the disgraceful event of her capture, General Wellesley recommended a treaty to be entered into with the raja, which, if he afterwards broke, it would afford ample grounds to the British government to get effectually rid of an evil, which, in the existing state of its power, was derogatory to its dignity.

About this period, also, Viswas Row Ghautky and Serjee Row Ghautky, two favourites of Sindia, and most persevering depredators, took refuge with the Colapoor raja, after their own banditti had been defeated and dispersed by General Wellesley.

The

The general in consequence addressed a letter in 1804 to the raja, informing him that he was perfectly aware of the family connexion between him and these brothers, and that it was not the custom of the British government, nor his own wish, to perpetuate enmities, or to deprive those of an asylum who were inclined to live in peace, for which reason he did not call on the raja to deliver up the two Ghautkies, as he might be justified in doing. At the same time he notified to the raja, that as he had given them an asylum, the British government would consider him responsible for their conduct; and, that if they again assembled troops, which could only be intended to disturb the peace of other powers, he (the raja) would be called upon to answer for the injuries they might do, of which circumstance that letter was a friendly notification. The duke added: "it is time that the nations of India should enjoy some peace, and you may depend upon it that the British government will not suffer it to be wantonly disturbed with impunity."

From the above date the state of Colapoor enjoyed comparative tranquillity, and in 1812 was again rescued from intestine disorders by the interference of the British government. In 1820 it was considered by Mr. Elphinstone in a state of prosperity; but on the 16th July 1821 the raja was shot in his own palace by one of his own silladars, named Syajee Bajee, and died the same evening. He left an infant son, during whose minority it was intended the state affairs should be managed by his mother and the family priest; but dissentions soon arose, which again required the intervention of the British. In fact, the disordered state of the police, and the insubordination of the raja's vassals (over whom in the remote tracts he had no control), the number of strongholds among the western ghauts, the lawless habits of the population, and the vicinity to Sawuntwarree, all combined to keep this petty principality in a state of perpetual combustion. In 1827 the raja himself became refractory, which occasioned the advance of a British detachment, on the approach of which he agreed to disband his numerous levies, and remain quiet as long as he could, being of a most unsettled disposition.

The articles are accompanied by references to some of the authorities from whence they are extracted, which serve at once to verify the statements and to direct the reader who is in search of more detailed information.

Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland.

February 2, 1828.—The general meeting of the Society was held this day at 2 o'clock p.m.; Sir Alexander Johnston, V.P., in the chair.

The following donations were presented:

From Wm. Goodhugh, Esq., his *Gate to the Arabic, Hebrew, and Syriac unlocked.*

From the Société Asiatique of Paris, No. I. of the *Nouveau Journal Asiatique.*

From the Proprietors of the Foreign Review and Continental Miscellany, No. 1 of that work.

From Mr. W. Huttmann, two small pieces of Ceylonese artillery, captured by Gen. Brownrigg from the King of Candy. Gen. B. afterwards presented them to his Royal Highness the late Duke of York. The barrels of these pieces are ornamented with silver plate.

Professor H. A. Hamaker, of Leyden, was elected a foreign member of this Society.

Thomas Herbert Maddock, Esq., agent to the Governor-general at Saugor, was elected a non-resident member, and the following gentlemen resident members of the Society: Lieut. Col. John Briggs; John Crawfurd, Esq.; Wm. Alex. Mackinnon, Esq., M.P.; Colin Rogers, Esq., M.D.

The reading of the Journal of a Route through the Western Part of Makran, by Captain N. P. Grant, in the year 1809, under the orders of Brigadier (now Major) General Malcolm, was commenced.

The first part of this paper consists of short notices of the face of the country, and of

of the villages and towns met with on the route; most of them appear to be of a poor description, consisting of mat huts, and generally a small mud fort. Among others is mentioned Cusercund, situated in a fertile valley, about twenty-one miles in breadth; the Cajoo nullah runs through it. The cultivated portion is about eight miles in circumference; the town, which consists of 500 huts and a mud fort, stands on the west side. It is plentifully watered from twenty-five large springs, and produces wheat, dates, and rice, in great abundance. In Makran, wheat is reaped at the end of March or beginning of April, dates in June, and rice in September. The Sheikh of this territory is independent; but his whole revenue does not exceed 1,000 rupees a year.

The principal object of Capt. Grant's mission being to ascertain the possibility of an European army penetrating through this country to Sind, two routes are mentioned as practicable, and are described in detail.

Makran is divided among a number of petty chieftains; the principal are those of Keij, Geh, Bunpore, Bawoo, Surbaz, Dezee, Penjgore, and Balah. Keij is considered the chief city of Makran, and Geh the second; the former is situated about 120 miles east of Cusercund, in a mountainous country, opposite to one of the ghauts. Makran was conquered by Nusser Khan, chief of Khelat-i-Sewir; but when he died, about fifteen years previous to 1809, either the indolence of his sons, or the small advantage to be derived from the country, caused the authority of his family to be overturned. The whole country can furnish about 25,000 men; but in the state of the country it would be impossible to make them act together. Their arms are the matchlock, sword, shield, and large knife. A great number of them are employed by the Arabs in their dows and ships at Muscat; they are reckoned very faithful.

February 16.—The Society met this day at the usual hour; the Right Hon. Charles W. Williams Wynn, President, in the chair.

The following donations were presented:

From John Hodgson, Esq., the model of a machine for raising water from deep wells, used near Madras.

From H. H. Wilson, Esq., a copy of his *Specimens of the Hindu Theatre*.

From Capt. John Crisp, Assistant Surveyor General of India, a copy of his work on determining Terrestrial Longitudes.

From J. H. Barrow, Esq., the first number of the *Mirror of Parliament*.

Wm. Ashburner Morgan, Esq., was admitted a member of the Society.

Brian Houghton Hodgson, Esq., Assistant to the Resident in Nepal, was elected a non-resident member; and Philip Joseph Salomons, Esq. a resident member of the Society.

A short notice, accompanied by a translation, of an inscription in the Buddha cave temples at Kenera, by Dr. B. G. Babington, Sec. R.A.S., was read.

The object of this inscription seems to have been one very commonly adopted among the Buddhas, *viz.* to excite religious feeling in their votaries by the erection of figures of the deity, accompanied by suitable exhortations. The purport of it is of comparatively little importance: but the character in which it is written having been considered as unknown (like those at the temples of Mahamaleipuram near Madras, which, with native assistance, were decyphered by Dr. B.); the object of this communication is to remove such an idea, calculated to diminish interest in an inquiry, which must be considered of great importance, either in regard to the extent of the Buddhist doctrine, or its connexion with an early and interesting period of Indian history.

The caves of Kenera were described some years since in an article in the *Calcutta Journal*, by Dr. Babington, but it was not until a considerably later period that he was enabled, by the assistance of one of Col. Mackenzie's Jain Brahmans, to decypher this inscription.

The reading of a paper by Dr. Buchanan Hamilton was commenced. This paper contains some curious and interesting details of the history and manners of the ancient Hindu kingdom of Kamrup; which comprehended, according to the information obtained by Dr. H., a part of Moymonsing (north part of Dacca R.) and of Sribotto (Sylhet R.), together with Munipoor, Jaintya, Cachar, and Assam.

The general meeting adjourned to Saturday, March 1st, at 2 o'clock.

VARIETIES.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

A meeting of the Asiatic Society was held on the 5th September, the Hon. W. B. Bayley, Esq., vice-president, in the chair.

In consequence of formal intimation not having been given, that an election of a president would take place at this meeting, it was resolved that the election should be postponed till the next meeting, when previous notice should be circulated.

Dr. Tytler having read several papers connected with the circumstances of his late appointment as naturalist of the expedition proceeding in search of traces of La Perouse, it was resolved, that the letter of the secretary to the government of Van Diemen's Land should be received as a satisfactory explanation of the circumstances which prevented Dr. Tytler's accomplishing the objects to which his attention had been directed by the Society, on his departure from Calcutta. A number of specimens, collected by Dr. Tytler, were laid on the table, a specification of which will be submitted at a future opportunity.

A number of minerals were presented by Mr. E. Sterling to the museum, collected on the New Road; a descriptive list explained their site and geological peculiarities. The same gentleman presented a specimen of the matrix of the diamond, as found at the Punna mines, and a number of old coins found in Malwa, bearing the impressions of the Khilji sovereigns of Mando. Several coins also were presented by Mr. Halhed, through Mr. Bayley, which were dug up at Sehaswan, or Saswan, a fortress built upon the ruins of a Hindu fort, destroyed by Baber early in the sixteenth century. They bear on one side the apparent outlines of a figure, and on the other the words Deva, or Mahadeva, but very rudely and indistinctly executed.

Several papers were received from Mr. Hodgson, descriptive of the written characters and classical writings of Nepal, and of the series of Bauddha teachers venerated in that country. Also a drawing and description of the celebrated column near Bettiyah, on which the same characters are inscribed as those on the Lat of Firoz Shah, at Dehli, and on rocks in Orissa, and have baffled, hitherto, every attempt to decypher them. Some of them resemble Greek, and others Ethiopic letters; but the resemblance is too partial to admit of any satisfactory identification. The pillar in question stands near the village of Mathiya, about eleven miles W.N.W. of Bettiyah, six or seven from the Gunduk river, and about thirty miles from the mountains of Nepal. The whole country, to the base of the mountains, is perfectly free from hills, or even from stones, and there are no vestiges of any building of remarkable character or extent. The pillar is circular and plain, about fifty feet high, and three in diameter, and consists of a single block of granite. It has no base, and is said to extend as far below the surface as above it; an assertion that may be questioned, although it runs several feet under ground. A neat fluted capital is surmounted by a round block, which is carved on its sides with a line of geese pecking the ground, and above which rests a lion couchant. The upper jaw of the lion has been broken off, but the pillar is in every other respect entire. The inscription is carried round the shaft near the centre, and the characters are perfectly distinct. Next to the inscription, the subject, that excites curiosity, is the manner in which such a mass could be conveyed to this spot, from a distance so considerable as that of the nearest mountains. The general character of the column is the same as many to be met with in Nepal, and the figure of the lion is precisely that of the animal as presented in the Bauddha temples of that kingdom. The Nepalese who have seen the pillar, or the drawing, recognize it as a structure familiar to their religious architecture, but they do not lay any distinct claim to its erection, the history of which is utterly lost.

In connexion with the literature and religion of Tibet, and indeed of the whole of the Bhote countries, we are happy to learn, that the patronage of the government has enabled the Hungarian traveller, Mr. Csoma de Koros, to proceed to Upper Bisahir, to prosecute his Tibetan studies for three years, in which period he engages to prepare a comprehensive grammar and vocabulary of the language, with an account of the literature and history of the country. These objects are the more desirable, as we understand Mr. De Koros considers the recent labours of Klaproth and Remusat, with regard to the language and literature of Tibet, as altogether erroneous. Mons. Remusat, indeed, admits the imperfectness of his materials; but Klaproth, as usual, pronounces *ex cathedrâ*, and treats the notion of any successful study of Tibetan, by the English in India, with an ineffable contempt.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

On the 1st September a meeting of this Society was held; Mr. Wilson, the vice-president, in the chair.

The papers for the evening were the description of the operation of lithotomy, as performed by Mr. Tweedie, communicated by Dr. Waddell; and an account of the medical topography of Sandoway, by Mr. Corbyn, the latter of which contained various details of general interest.

Sandoway is situated sixteen miles from the place of anchorage, from which persons arriving proceed through a creek, that winds amidst close and impervious jungle, to the station upon the bank of the stream. The surrounding country is studded with elevations, from the summits of which the most picturesque scenery may be contemplated. These hills are clothed with jungle, in which peacocks, wild fowl, the wild hog, and deer abound. The soil is eminently fertile, and bears an infinite variety of vegetable products, most of which are common to it with Bengal, but many are no doubt peculiar, and promise a rich harvest to the botanist. In the month of March the thermometer, at seven in the morning, is usually about 60°. A perfect calm and heavy dews prevail till towards eleven A.M., when a fine cool sea-breeze sets in, and lasts till the evening; it then lulls, and a fog collects, which makes the nights even unpleasantly chilly. There is very little variation in the climate throughout the year; the heat increases till May, when the rains again reduce the temperature, and are followed by the cold months, which are more chilly here than in Bengal. The people of the country are robust and healthy, but extremely indolent. They are much addicted to smoking, females as well as males, and even children of three or four years old are to be seen enveloped in the fumes of a cheroot. Their diet consists chiefly of fish; but they are not at all particular, and eat any kind of reptile. There is a great variety of fish, mullet, soles, whitings, a kind of herring, rose, bamale, and pomphlet, besides oysters and other shell-fish. The rice is coarse, and there is no great variety of pulse. Cattle are scarce, but fowls are abundant, and of a superior description. They constitute the principal food of the Europeans. The huts of the natives are constructed on posts and covered with leaves, which do not wholly exclude the rays of the sun, although sufficient to keep off rain. It is remarkable, that none of the villages stand on the tops of the hills, being built just towards the base. This may have arisen from the natives experiencing the greater unhealthiness of such a position, agreeably to the theory, that small elevations in the midst of a country calculated to generate miasmata, are more exposed than lower ground to the influence of the noxious vapours, the less specific gravity of which enables them to rise, until dissipated by currents of wind or by extreme rarefaction. It is not to be inferred from this that marsh miasmata are prevalent at Sandoway; on the contrary, it is remarkably free from their supposed effects: but the country all round it abounding with water and wood, thinly inhabited, and rarely cultivated, is of the nature of those districts in which the evolution of deleterious vapours may be expected. In proof of the general healthiness of the place, Mr. C. furnishes reports of the state of the sick of the 60th regiment, upwards of a thousand strong, from December 1825 to February 1827. Immediately after returning from Amherst Island, the corps had above 190 men in hospital; these were speedily reduced to less than half the number, without the casualties being more than ordinarily numerous; as the rains approached the sick again increased, and in May 143 were in hospital. In June they were reduced to fifty-nine, and from that time to the latest date the number gradually diminished, until in February no more than seven were in hospital. The deaths from fever in the whole time were thirty; from bowel complaints, fifty-five, and many of the latter cases were brought on by eating fruit in excess, whilst both were, in a great measure, induced by incautious exposure to vicissitudes of temperature. Another cause of bowel affections was the use of the river water, which is more or less brackish, whilst that of the wells is perfectly sweet. The use of thatches of leaves only admitting the sun is another exciting cause of sickness, and, attention being paid to these circumstances, Mr. Corbyn thinks few stations in India would be found more salubrious. The ulcers which are so frequent and so fatal in many other parts of Arracan are never known to originate here; and cutaneous affections, which are in some degree endemial, are not of a serious character. As compared with Arracan the situation of Sandoway readily explains its superior salubrity, being free from all collections of stagnant water, and more immediately within the influence of the sea-breeze. Ramree is much more completely surrounded by hills and jungle, and the latter appears to be much more contiguous at Cheduba and Amherst Island than at Sandoway, in the immediate vicinity of which there is much open country, and the soil is tilled and dry. With the improvements that

that must attend a continuance of the present system, the extension of cultivation, formation of roads and paths, and preventing all unnecessary accumulation of moisture and vegetation, Mr. C. is of opinion that before long Sandoway will surpass, in every respect, many of the stations in the H. C.'s provinces. Of the effects of the climate on Europeans there is decisive evidence in its favour, as of the artillery detachment stationed at Sandoway in 1826, only one man died, and no illness ascribable to local causes has ever occurred amongst the officers, although they expose themselves freely in prosecuting those sporting amusements which the jungles yield. At a few miles also from the station is a fine open beach, to which convalescents might be sent with advantage from December to May. —*Id.*

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

A meeting of this Society was held the 12th September; the president, W. Leycester, Esq., in the chair.

A communication was read from Baboo Radhakant Deb, upon the soils of the lower provinces, partly from original authorities and partly from personal inquiry and observation. A letter from Captain Twemlow, commanding the artillery at Aurungabad, gave an account of the native prejudice against cutting or transplanting trees during the fortnight of the moon's increase, by a removal at which period, they imagine, the timber decays, and is liable to worm and dry rot. Captain T. is of opinion that the notion is not without some foundation, and the fact merits investigation. A summary account of the cultivation of sugar-cane, and the manufacture of sugar in the Ghazipore district, by Mr. Freel, was also laid before the meeting. The secretary announced, that a large parcel of kitchen-garden seeds, despatched from Liverpool in March and April, by Mr. Roscoe, and brought by the *Bengal*, had been received. It was according resolved, that they should be distributed without delay amongst the members and the native gardeners of Calcutta, with exception of a portion to be reserved for the Society's garden at Allypore. The seeds are packed in twenty-one boxes, lined with lead, some in glass bottles, and others in charcoal. It was also resolved that a portion should be forwarded to gentlemen who had been benefactors to the Society, and who were residents in the countries upon the frontiers of Nepal, Asam, Munipore, Martaban, &c.

The Society is about to publish a volume of proceedings; it is nearly out of the press.—*Ind. Gaz.*

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF PARIS.

At a meeting of this Society in November last, a report was read by M. E. Burnouf, from the committee appointed by the Society to examine the illustrations of the scenery, architecture, antiquities, costumes, and natural history of India, proposed to be published by Messrs. T. and W. Daniell, who executed the drawings during ten years' residence in that country. This report is highly flattering to our two countrymen. "The work consists," says the report, "1st. of general views of temples and pagodas, ancient and modern, in the different parts of India, where the existing monuments of Brahminical worship are the most numerous and remarkable; 2d. designs, exhibiting, with the most scrupulous exactness, the minutest details of their architecture; 3d. sundry representations of the customs and usages of the Hindu people. The religious edifices represented are from all parts of the peninsula, but especially the environs of Benares, Behar, and Madura." The reporter then subjoins some reflections upon the character of the architecture represented by the pencil of the English artists: "In examining these vast structures in a general point of view, they all appear to be impressed with a peculiar character, which distinguishes them essentially from the remains of Grecian architecture. Whilst the latter are composed of parts inseparable, from the concord of which results the harmony of the whole, insomuch that disjointed they are nothing, and the *ensemble* cannot exist without them; the Hindu temples, even the most gigantic, are formed by the combination, and (if it may be so expressed) the addition, of parts altogether identical, and which might exist isolated and independent of the edifice to which they appertain, since they re-exhibit exactly all its proportions. Each building is therefore, if we may so describe it, the aggregate of a given number of other buildings, constructed in the same manner but of different dimensions; so that their combination forms, not a whole, but an aggregation similar in the total to the several component parts. This character, which has not probably been very attentively considered, is perceptible in the most minute details of Indian sculpture; for example, in the singular statues of their deities, which the artist has surcharged intentionally with the same attributes repeated over and over again. Without inquiring at present how far this system of architecture may have been suggested to the Hindus by the aspect of the natural

natural scenes which surround them, and more particularly by the original, though not always just, ideas, which prevail throughout their religious system; it is impossible not to be struck by it, in looking at the edifices drawn by Mr. Daniell. In this respect the collection is replete with new interest. Relics of temples and of sculpture, the study of which may possibly one day throw a light upon the history of the religious notions of the Hindus, are moreover to be found there. A pedestrian statue occurs in the collection, representing, according to popular tradition, the god Crishna, an incarnation of Vishnu, with the dress still worn by the Buddhist priests of Ceylon, and with the curly hair seen on all the effigies of Buddha. This curious statue, which is discriminated from other productions of Indian art by its extreme simplicity, was found in Behar, a country which was the very cradle of Buddhism; and this approximation alone suffices to show its importance, and that of the ruins still subsisting in that country, of which Mr. Daniell has numerous drawings." The architectural portion of the collection the reporter considers as extremely curious, and more useful than any other existing collection for the study of that art amongst the Hindus; and he concludes with strongly recommending the authors to commence the publication of their work. "It only remains for us to propose to the Council, to manifest in a particular manner the interest which the friends of the sciences and arts of Asia must feel in the splendid undertaking of Mr. Daniell, by publishing in the journal of the Society copious extracts of his prospectus, in order to call the attention of the French public to a work so worthy of the regard of all enlightened men."

Messrs. Daniell's work, we observe, is patronized by our Royal Asiatic Society; their Committee of Correspondence has issued a circular, strongly recommending the "Illustrations of India," in which they observe: "it is particularly desirable that Messrs. Daniell should be encouraged to publish a selection from their extensive and unrivalled collection of drawings at the present time, for should death or any other circumstance prevent their superintending the publication of them, the collection will probably be lost to the world, as no artist, without possessing local knowledge, could finish their sketches so as to preserve the Indian character of the originals. This loss would be in some instances irreparable, as several of the objects represented have ceased to exist, except in their delineations of them."

Asiatic Journ. Vol. 25. No. 147.

CONVERSION OF THE NATIVES OF INDIA.

The following is an extract from the *Sumachar Chandrika*, a Bengal native paper, on the subject of converting the natives:—"A recent periodical entitled *The Missionary Herald*, says that there has occurred a great impediment to the conversion of the Hindus into Christianity, which is this; those natives who become Christians are invariably excommunicated from caste, and are therefore debarred by their law from all kinds of inheritance. The missionary gentlemen appear to be of opinion, that the number of their converts would soon multiply if this obstacle were removed. But we assert, that they are much in the wrong if such be their opinion: for intelligent and respectable natives, whether they expect inheritance or not, are always strangers to the efforts of the missionaries, although they have for so many years spared no pains in preaching the Gospel, on the public roads and elsewhere, and distributing religious tracts at a considerable expense; and those few over whom they have triumphed, are the scum of society, and from the lowest and most ignorant classes of the people, who might be prevailed upon to do any thing, as a blind man may be dragged any way the leader pleases."

SYRIAN JEWS.

Tiberias is one of the four holy cities of the Talmud, the other three being Szaffad, Jerusalem, and Hebron. It is esteemed holy ground because Jacob is supposed to have resided here, and because it is situated on the lake Genasereth, from which, according to the most generally received opinion of the Talmud, the Messiah is to rise. The greater part of the Jews who reside in these holy places do not engage in mercantile pursuits, but are a society of religious persons, occupied solely with their sacred duties. There are among them only two who are merchants and men of property, and these are styled Kafers, or unbelievers, by the others, who do nothing but read and pray. Jewish devotees from all parts of the globe flock to the four holy cities, in order to pass their days in praying for their own salvation, and that of their brethren who remain occupied in worldly pursuits. But the offering up of prayers by these devotees is rendered still more indispensable by a dogma contained in the Talmud, that the world will return to its primitive chaos if prayers are not addressed to the God of Israel at least twice a week in these four cities; this belief produces considerable pecuniary advantage to the supplicants, as the missionaries sent

abroad to collect alms for the support of these religious fraternities plead the danger of the threatened chaos, to induce the rich Jews to send supplies of money, in order that the prayers may be constantly offered up. Three or four missionaries are sent out every year: one to the coast of Africa from Damietta to Mogadore; another to the coasts of Europe from Venice to Gibraltar; a third to the Archipelago, Constantinople, and Anatolia; and a fourth through Syria. The charity of the Jews of London is appealed to from time to time; but the Jews of Gibraltar have the reputation of being more liberal than any others, and from 4,000 to 5,000 Spanish dollars are received annually from them. The Polish Jews settled at Tabaria send several collectors regularly into Bohemia and Poland, and the rich Jewish merchants in those countries have their pensioners in the Holy Land, to whom they regularly transmit sums of money. Great jealousy seems to prevail between the Syrian and Polish Jews.

The Jewish devotees pass the whole day in the schools or the synagogue, reciting the Old Testament and the Talmud, both of which many of them know entirely by heart. They all write Hebrew; but I did not see any fine handwriting amongst them; their learning seems to be on the same level as that of the Turks, among whom an Olema thinks he has attained the pinnacle of knowledge if he can recite all the Koran together with some thousand of Hadeath, or sentences of the prophet, and traditions concerning him; but neither Jews, nor Turks, nor Christians, in these countries, have the slightest idea of that criticism which might guide them to a rational explanation or emendation of their sacred books. It was in vain that I put questions to several of the first rabbis, concerning the desert in which the children of Israel sojourned for forty years! I found that my own scanty knowledge of the geography of Palestine, and of its partition amongst the twelve tribes, was superior to theirs.

They observe a singular custom here in praying; while the Rabbi recites the Psalms of David, or the prayers extracted from them, the congregation frequently imitate, by their voice or gestures, the meaning of some remarkable passages: for example, when the Rabbi pronounces the words, "praise the Lord with the sound of the trumpet," they imitate the sound of the trumpet through their closed fists. When "a horrible tempest" occurs, they puff and blow to represent a storm; or should he mention "the cries of the righteous in distress," they all set up a loud screaming; and it not unfrequently happens that while some are still blowing the storm, others have already begun the cries of the righteous; thus forming a concert which it is difficult for any but a zealous Hebrew to hear with gravity.—*Burckhardt's Travels in Syria.*

IDENTITY OF THE HINDOOSTANEE AND THE IRISH TONGUES.

In Whiter's *Etymologicon Universale* (1. 377) an instance of apparent resemblance between the Hindoostanee and Celtic languages is pointed out, and followed up by this remark:—"We shall not wonder at this resemblance between the Hindoostanee dialects and the Celtic forms of speech, when we learn what has been asserted, that a Russian, passing through a street in London, was enabled to understand two Irish women, talking their own language, from his knowledge of the Hindostanee dialects." This assertion (we beg pardon of the assertor for saying) we disbelieve.

THE CHANK FISH.

"I have been informed," says Sir Everard Home, "by a friend who, while in the East-Indies, saw the chank (a shell belonging to the same genus with the *voluta pyrum* of Linnæus) shed its eggs, that the animal discharged a mass of mucus, adapted to the form of the lip of the shell, and several inches in length; this rope of eggs, enclosed in mucus, at the end which is last disengaged was of so adhesive a nature, that it became attached to the rock or stone on which the animal deposited it. As soon as the mucus came in contact with the salt water it coagulated into a firm membranous structure, so that the eggs became enclosed in membranous chambers, and the nidus, having one end fixed and the other loose, was moved by the waves, and the young in the eggs had their blood aerated. When the young were hatched, they remained defended from the violence of the waves till their shells had acquired strength."—*Phil. Trans.* vol. 107.

THE NAGA PANCHAMI.

In most parts of India, the 28th July is known as the *Naga Panchami*, and the worship is addressed to the principal Nagas, or snake-gods. These are not to be confounded with vulgar snakes, although presiding over those reptiles, as they have the power of assuming what shapes they will; and their maidens, like the fairies and nymphs of the Arabian Nights, are remarkable for their personal charms, which they not unfrequently bestow upon favoured heroes or kings. The whole tribe reside in the regions immediately below the earth, which are the seat of exhaustless treasures, and where the

the blaze of inestimable gems supplies the absence of the solar radiance. The names of the principal Nagas are enumerated by different authorities, and extend to about a dozen, all of whom are to be invoked, and propitiated on the occasion, with offerings of milk and ghee. The leaves of the nimb are also to be kept in the house, and a small quantity eaten. The offerings in Bengal are usually made to a branch of the Snuhi, or Euphorbia, but the rite is little observed except in the villages, and there with little solemnity. In the west and south of India it is much more regarded, and we have the personal testimony of the late Captain Fell, that the Naga-panchami, in the latter, is a holiday on which athletic sports, wrestling, jumping, &c. take place. He has also cited the following directions for the worship from the *Khasi Khand*: "The fifth lunar day of Sravana is held sacred to the Nagas: on that day let ablutions be performed in the pool termed Vasuki, or sacred to Vasuki, the lord of the Nagas; by observing this ceremony the Nagas are pleased, and the votaries may rest free from the dread of serpents. People should collect together for amusement and worship; the door-posts should be smeared with cow-dung, and figures should be drawn of deadly poisonous serpents, and offerings should be made to the Nagas of ghee, durva grass, kusa grass, and flowers; also of perfumes and garlands, and the like. The drawings of the serpents should represent them armed with scymitars and shields. The upper part of the body, from the navel, should be that of a human being, and the lower part that of a serpent; hoods must be extended over the heads, and entwined with any odd number of snakes: all these must be of a deep black hue, and painted either in the open highway or in the house. This fifth day of Sravana is a day of festival among the Nagas; let their images, therefore, be bathed with milk. In the south of India the day is also called Garura-panchami, the bird garura being the implacable enemy of the serpents, and his protection therefore obviating any necessity to propitiate them. Worship is also offered to Sesha, the many-headed serpent on which Vishnu sleeps, and whose expanded hoods form his canopy. The worship of the Nagas appears to be a very ancient part of the Hindu religion, and suggests very curious identifications with the ceremonies and traditions of all the nations of antiquity. —*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*

RAIN IN BOMBAY.

A register of the pluviometer in Bombay gives the following results, respecting the fall of rain in the months of June and July for the last eleven years:

Years.	June. Inches.	July. Inches.	Total. Inches.
1817 ...	45·72 ...	23·67 ...	69·39
1818 ...	22·54 ...	17·69 ...	40·23
1819 ...	15·95 ...	30·66 ...	46·61
1820 ...	18·82 ...	28·37 ...	47·19
1821 ...	15·18 ...	20·66 ...	35·84
1822 ...	29·21 ...	26·59 ...	55·80
1823 ...	21·76 ...	15·96 ...	37·72
1824 ...	3·89 ...	8·7 ...	11·96
1825 ...	24.45 ...	25·17 ...	49·62
1826 ...	17·75 ...	26·97 ...	44·72
1827 ...	49·15 ...	10·29 ...	59·44

MODERN EGYPT.

Extract of a letter from an English traveller in Egypt:—"We have been greatly struck by the contrast which presents itself in this country, where modern institutions jostle the relics of remotest times, and you may turn from a mummy to a newly drilled recruit, or mark the effects of European machinery, in a manufactory constructed of stones covered with hieroglyphics. From the Turks generally we have experienced much civility. It is true, that Christians generally ride donkies, but so do Turks, for these animals in Egypt are of singular docility and beauty. Those who prefer horses may mount them with impunity. The Pasha's new levies consist of five brigades, each of five battalions, each eight hundred strong. We saw one regiment exercised, and the movements were as steady, and the firing as regular, as on any parade in India. The French officers act as instructors only, and are not allowed to exercise any authority over the men. The word of command was given by a Turk, and all the officers are of that nation, except some of the subalterns, who are Arabs. Osman Beg, the major general, is a man of unassuming and polished manners. The service is far from popular in Egypt, and is, in every individual case, compulsory. The Pasha is every thing in Egypt: sovereign, legislator, manufacturer, farmer, and money-changer, and admits no interference with his various avocations. A few days before our arrival at Cairo he hanged a Jew for taking one piastre more than the prescribed number in exchange for a dollar. He has made Arabs manufacture as well as use machinery, and set them to work to learn French, and translate scientific works into Arabic. These innovations, however, are not interwoven with the character of the people, on whom the Pasha's improvements appear to have wrought no change. As long as they stand in awe of him they will labour; but the moment that feeling ceases, they will retain only that disgust they now entertain for tasks to which they are urged by a despotic, and not unfrequently cruel master. The war with Greece has cleared the

the villages of Arab youth, such of whom as had avoided the conscription having fled into the deserts. Parties were frequently met with on the route, loud in their execrations of the Pasha, and threatening every Turk with death."

MONKEY MARRIAGE.

About twenty years ago, Ishwara Chandra, the Raja of Nudeeya, spent 100,000 rupees (£12,500) in marrying two monkeys, when all the parade common at Hindoo marriages was exhibited. In the marriage procession were seen elephants, camels, horses richly caparisoned, palanqueens, lamps, and flambeaux; the male monkey was fastened in a fine palanqueen, having a crown upon his head, with men standing by his side to fan him; then followed singing and dancing girls in carriages; every kind of Hindoo music; a grand display of fireworks, &c. Dancing, music, singing, and every degree of low mirth, were exhibited at the *bridegroom's palace* for twelve days together. At the time of the marriage ceremony, learned Brahmins were employed in reading the formula from the Shastras.—*Ward's View of the Hindus.*

VACCINATION IN TURKEY.

From the last official report of the National Vaccine Establishment to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, dated 11th February 1828, just laid before Parliament, we extract the following passage respecting the extension of vaccination in Turkey:

"In proof of its wider diffusion, we learn that it is now practised, not only throughout the Morea and the countries inhabited by the Greeks, but that it has been admitted into Constantinople, and into the palace of the Sultan, in spite of the prejudices which the religion of the Mahometans opposes to any measure intended to interfere with the destinies of life. So that the advantages which this country derived from the east in the last century, by the acquisition of inoculation from thence, it has now abundantly requited, by imparting to the same region the safer practice of vaccination, by which the small-pox, equal to their own plague in the severity of its visitations, has been already disarmed of its terrors, and in the course of years may, possibly, be extinguished altogether."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LONDON.

The English in India. By the Author of "Pandurang Hari," and "The Zenana." 3 vols. 12mo. £1. 4s.

The Subaltern's Log-Book; including Anecdotes of well-known Military Characters, with Scenes and Customs in India. 2 vols. post-8vo. £1. 1s.

Part IV. of Scenery, Costume, and Architecture, chiefly in Western India. By Capt. R. M. Grindlay. In atlas 4to. £2. 2s.

Journal of the Rev. Joseph Wolff, Missionary to the Jews; comprising his second visit to Palestine and Syria, in the years 1823 and 1824. Edited and revised by H. Drummond, Esq. Vol. II. 8vo. 7s.

A Visit to the Seven Churches of Asia, with an Excursion into Pisidia. By the Rev. V. J. Arundall, British Chaplain at Smyrna. 8vo., with Map and Plates.

Memoirs of the Life of the Right Hon. George Canning. 2 vols. post-8vo. £1. 1s.

The East-India Register and Directory, corrected to the 26th January 1828. By A. W. Mason, Geo. Owen, and G. H. Brown, of the Secretary's Office, East-India House. 12mo. 10s.

Select Specimens of the Theatre of the Hindus, translated from the Original Sanscrit, containing the Dramas of Mrichchakati, Vikrama and Urvasi, Malati and Madhava, Uttara Rama Cheritra, Mudra Rakshasa, and Ratnavali; together with an Account of the Dramatic System of the Hindus, Notices of their different Dramas, &c. By H. H. Wilson, Esq. (Imported from Calcutta.) 3 vols. 8vo. £1. 10s.

The Marriage in Cana, a Poem. By the Rev. E. Smedley, A.M. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

An Appeal to England against the New India Stamp Act, with some Observations on the Condition of British Subjects in Calcutta, under the Government of the East-India Company. 8vo. 3s.

A Portrait of the Right Hon. Lady Jemima Isabella Mann, daughter of Earl Cornwallis; engraved from a painting by Pickersgill, R.A., for the Collection of Portraits of the Female Nobility.

Narrative of a Journey through the Upper Provinces of India, from Calcutta to Bombay. By the Right Rev. Reginald Heber, late Lord Bishop of Calcutta. With a Map, and several illustrative Plates from the author's own Sketches. 2 vols. 4to. £4. 14s. 6d.

The Kuzzilbash, a Tale of Khorassn. 3 vols. post 8vo. £1. 11s. 6d.

Memoirs of the Life and Travels of John Leyard, the African Traveller. Now first published from his Journals and Correspondence. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

A New Persian Grammar, containing, in a series of concise and perspicuous rules, a distinct view of the elementary principles of that useful and elegant language. By Duncan Forbes, A.M., and Sandford Arnot. 8vo.

In the Press.

Hamilton's East-India Gazetteer (second edition), greatly enlarged and improved by the author from the most authentic materials, and brought down to the end of 1827. 2 vols. 8vo.

Poetical Compositions, containing among other descriptive Sketches of the wild Scenery of Southern Africa, and of the Character and Condition of its Native Tribes. Written during the author's residence in that country. By T. Pringle.

Tales of a Military Life. By the author of the "Military Sketch Book." 3 vols.

Military Reflections on Turkey. By Baron Von Valentini, major-general in the Prussian service. Translated by a military officer. 8vo.

Hajji Baba in England. By the author of "Hajji Baba."

CALCUTTA.

Documents illustrative of the Burmese War, consisting of Public Despatches and other Official and Demi-Official Communications, preceded by a Historical Sketch of the Events of the War; with a Map. 4to. 24 Rs.

Chap. I. of Book I. of an Essay on Taxes or Public Revenue; the ultimate incidence of their payment; their disbursement; and the seats of their ultimate consumption. 8vo. 4 Rs.

Poems, by H. L. V. Derozio. 12mo. 8 Rs.

Reports of Cases determined in the Court of Nizamut Adawlut, with Tables of the Names of the Cases and principal Matters. A new Edition, containing the whole of the Cases as before printed, with a Continuation to 1826. By W. H. Macnaghten, Esq., register of the court. 2 vols. royal 8vo. 36 Rs.

College Examination.

COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM,

20th August 1827.

The following minute, recorded by the Right Honourable the Acting Visitor of the College of Fort William, on a review of the proceedings of the institution for the year 1826-7, is published for general information, under directions received from his Lordship to that effect:—

"The usual time having elapsed since the publication of the annual review of the proceedings of the College, the duty devolves upon me, as the representative of the Right Honourable the Visitor, during his absence from the presidency, of recording my sentiments on the transactions of the institution within the last year.

"Although my connexion with the College, and consequently my acquaintance with the details of its affairs, has been of short duration, yet I need scarcely declare, that I have felt the liveliest interest in the progress of the institution, and an anxious desire to preserve it in a state of efficiency.

"While I concur in the regret expressed by the College Council in the result of the late annual examination, at which no student was reported qualified for the public service, I have much pleasure in observing, on a consideration of the whole proceedings of the year, that during the period under review, seventeen students have qualified themselves, at intermediate examinations, since June 1826, by their proficiency in two of the prescribed languages taught in the College; a number exceeding by two that of the preceding year, and, with the exception of 1824-25, in which nineteen students were reported qualified, equal to any of the annual results of the last seven years.

"It is also satisfactory to remark, that, with one exception, the list of qualified students contains the names of all those who remained attached to the College after the annual examination in June last year. To the student who forms the one exception, I shall refrain from adverting to more pointedly, in the hope that, as he has since obtained a competent knowledge in one language, he will in the seclusion of a Mofussil station, to which he has been removed, exert himself strenuously to redeem the time he has lost.

"The following are the students who have qualified themselves for employment in the past year:—

"Messrs. C. Bury, D. Pringle, A. C. Heyland, J. P. Gubbins, A. Spiers, W. Armstrong, G. T. Thompson, J. Grant, A. M. Mills, C. G. Mansell, W. R. Kennaway, C. C. Jackson, G. M. Batten, C. E. Trevelyan, C. M. Caldecott, B. Fitzgerald, and G. H. Smith.

"It is with peculiar gratification that I select from the report before me, the following instances of superior talents and exemplary assiduity, which have been marked by the distinction of honorary rewards.

"Mr. John Penton Gubbins was admitted as a student of the institution on the 31st May 1826, and was reported qualified in Bengalee in August, and in Persian in November of the same year: a medal of merit having been awarded to him for the rapidity with which his acquirements in the former language were made.

"Mr. George Trewen Thompson became a student of the institution on the 27th February 1826, and was reported qualified in Hindee in August following, and in October following of the same year in Persian: a pecuniary prize of eight hundred rupees having been awarded to him for high proficiency in the latter language.

"Mr. Colville Coverly Jackson became a member of the institution on the 26th of June 1826; in the following October he passed a creditable examination in Hindee, a medal of merit having been awarded to him for rapid and considerable progress in that language; and he was reported qualified for the public service after passing an examination in Persian in February 1827.

"Mr. George Maxwell Batten was admitted into College on the 23d of October 1826, and he passed an examination on the 21st of the following November in Persian, receiving a medal for his rapid acquirements in that language, and, after passing an examination in Bengalee in January, he was reported duly qualified to enter on the discharge of his public duties.

"Mr. Charles Edward Trevelyan commenced his oriental studies on the 21st of October 1826, and the rapidity with which he acquired such a knowledge of two languages as enabled him to pass highly creditable examinations in Hindee on the 21st of the following November, exactly one month after he entered the College, and in Persian on the 19th of December, not quite two months after his admission, is no less surprising than it is without an example in the annals of the College.

"In

"In the half-yearly report in December last, speaking of Mr. Trevelyan, the College Council observes: 'It is difficult to speak in terms sufficiently commendatory of his talents and industry, which, had they been exerted for a short time longer, would have entitled him to the highest rewards, and placed him in the first rank of the most distinguished scholars of the College of Fort William.' Medals of merit were of course awarded to Mr. Trevelyan for rapid and considerable proficiency in the Hindee and Persian languages.

"Mr. Charles Marriott Caldecott became a student of the College on the 23d October 1826, and he passed an examination in Persian in the following December, a medal of merit being awarded to him for his proficiency therein; and he obtained the requisite report of qualification for the public service by his success at a Bengalee examination in February 1827.

"I cannot, however, close this list of distinguished students, without adding to it the name of Mr. Mansell, whose merits are thus conspicuously noticed: Mr. Charles Grenville Mansell entered the institution as a student on the 22d of September 1826, and in the short space of a fortnight afterwards passed an examination in Persian, and on the 21st of December following in Hindee; when, after a period of only three months from the date of his admission into the College, he was declared duly qualified to discharge his public duties. This gentleman brought out with him to India, from the Haileybury College, or acquired it on the voyage, a considerable knowledge of Persian; but on his arrival in this country it appears, by the report of the officer who examined him, that in the Hindee language he could barely read the Nagree character.

"Several of the students above-mentioned might, it may be fairly assumed, have attained to the highest academical honours which the College, under a different system, was formerly able to confer, had they not embraced the option of commencing their career of active duty; and while the difficulty exists of meeting the demands of the public service, it is, I think, fortunate that such should have been their election, more especially as I cannot allow myself to doubt, that the industry and talents they have displayed will induce them, in their leisure from official avocations, to cultivate to maturity the seeds of that knowledge, which they have acquired in this and the sister institution.

"It was with much concern that I learned, in December last, the death of Mr. Wilmot, a student, whose exemplary conduct and rapid progress in his studies gave great hopes of future eminence.

"I am sorry to observe, that it has been found necessary within the twelve months under review to remove four students from the College, one of whom, however, returned after a few months' exile, and passed an examination qualifying him for public employment.

"Concurring entirely in the sentiments recorded in the minute of the Right Honourable the Visitor, on reviewing the proceedings of the College in the year 1825-26, I did not hesitate to support the recommendation of the College Council for the removal of those gentlemen; nor can I refrain, while I express my acknowledgments to the College Council for their unremitting attention to the interests of the institution, to impress upon them the importance of a rigid enforcement of the statutes of the College in that respect, particularly at the present moment, when the large addition to the number of students demands a more than usual degree of vigilant superintendence.

"It is indeed obvious to remark, that amongst a larger number than usual of young men, more instances of inattention and irregularity are likely to occur, and that it is only by a strict application of the provisions, above noticed, to those who show a disposition not to avail themselves of the means of instruction held out to them, that the discipline of the College can be properly secured.

"On the maintenance of that discipline the utility and reputation of the institution must mainly depend; and it is with much pleasure that I recognise in the reports before me ample testimony to the zealous attention of the officers of the College to the duties of their respective departments.

"A list of the literary works published or preparing for publication since the last annual examination will be specified in an appendix; and I shall conclude these remarks with a brief notice of the progress of the institutions under the superintendence of the Committee of Public Instruction, which, though not directly connected with the College of Fort William, has one object in common with it—the training up of a class of public officers, in whose example and influence the moral and intellectual improvement of the people may be confidently anticipated.

"The progress of education in the seminaries under the superintendence of the Committee has been satisfactory. In the Madressa of Calcutta the Arabic language and the mathematics of the west have been assiduously cultivated, and the branches of Mohammedan law, relating chiefly to inheritance, to which less attention

tention was formerly paid than was desirable, have been since studied with very creditable success. A medical class has been added to the establishment. The number of students in this institution is eighty-five.

"In the Sanscrit College of Calcutta, the acquirement of the language and of its literature has been extended in a manner hitherto unknown to the native system of education; and, at the public examination held in January last, considerable conversancy was exhibited with dramatic writings, which have for a long period been scarcely ever perused. An arithmetical class was instituted last year for certain of the pupils, of whom a number have gone through a complete course, and have recently begun algebra. A medical class has also been established in this college, in which the pupils study anatomy in works translated from English authors; and since the beginning of this year an English class has been attached to the college, in which forty of the best Sanscrit scholars are engaged in the study of the English language. The establishment comprises ninety-one students on the foundation, and forty-five out-students.

"It is in the Vidyalaya, however, that the study of English is most successfully prosecuted. At the public examination, held also in January last, the senior classes were examined in natural and experimental philosophy and chemistry, and proved their acquaintance with the language of Shakespear, by declaiming several of his scenes. Since then the first class has been introduced to the elements of mathematical knowledge and to the acquirement of drawing, which may be of service to them in after-life. The progress made by the pupils of this College is highly creditable to their own talents and assiduity, and the care with which their studies are superintended. The number of scholars is between four and five hundred, of whom those on the original foundation, and that of the School Society (altogether ninety), remain as before. Subscribers to the Education Fund have been permitted to add to these one free scholar for every 10,000 rupees subscribed, and from part of similar donations small scholarships have been attached to the College, for a number of the pupils of the first class to contribute towards defraying their maihtenance, and obviate any urgent necessity for their premature removal from studies of so much interest and importance to themselves, and to the diffusion of useful information.

"The Benares College continues to exhibit the same diligence in the cultivation of studies purely national that it has displayed for some years past. Arrangements have been also made to encourage to a greater extent the useful and necessary study of the laws of the Hindus at this institution, as well as to obtain a more general and finished conversancy with the Sanscrit language. There are ninety-three students on the foundation, and 166 out-students.

"The Agra College, at the last annual examination, contained 121 students in Arabic and Persian, and sixty-three in Sanscrit and Hindee. Their progress in the two former is most respectable; it is retarded in the latter, and especially in Hindee, by the want of books. Some additions have been lately made to the means that exist at this institution of acquiring proficiency in the mathematical sciences.

"At the Delhi College there are forty students in Arabic, fifty in the higher classes of Persian, ninety-seven in the elementary classes, and seventeen in Sanscrit; making in all 204. The elements of astronomy and mathematics, on European principles, have been introduced in this establishment, although its principal objects are the language of Arabia and Mohammedan law.

"The elementary schools call for no particular remark; the great object of the Committee has been to concentrate these as much as possible, and not to suffer them to consume resources disproportionate to their utility. The schools in Rajpootana accordingly, which were formerly scattered over an extent of country which rendered superintendence in a great measure nugatory, have been reduced, and one establishment at Ajmere substituted in their room.

"As an essential instrument in the diffusion of knowledge, as much activity as possible has been given to the circulation of printed books, and supplies have been furnished through the Committee to the establishments under their superintendence, and others of a similar character. Above 7,000 volumes have been thus distributed in little more than two years. Encouragement has been also given to the publication of useful works, and several of those announced last year as in progress, have been completed or considerably advanced, and others have been undertaken. A select library of English books has been also attached to the Anglo-Indian College.

"Besides the maintenance and improvement of those establishments which have already been founded, and the supply of them with the implements of instruction, as far as the resources at the disposal of the Committee will allow, the Committee have received from such of their members as are absent with the Right

Right Honourable the Governor General, useful information regarding the state of education in some of the places visited by them, and some suggestions for the extension of collegiate establishments, which will be the subject of future consideration. The necessity for multiplying such institutions is every where lamentably evident, but the vastness of the claim precludes the possibility of universally complying with it. As far as practicable, however, the demand will receive attention; and although a considerable interval must elapse before any sensible effect can be produced upon the character of the people, it is impossible that consequences of the most beneficial tendency should fail to reward the persevering efforts which are now making to animate intellectual exertion, and facilitate the acquirement of knowledge.

"By the departure to England of their late president, Mr. Harington, the Committee have been deprived of an able and zealous director of their labours, whose superior acquirements, and knowledge of the habits and feelings of the people, peculiarly fitted him for presiding at their deliberations, and whose mind was ardently bent on the great work of diffusing the blessings of improved education throughout our extensive empire.

"COMBERMERE."

APPENDIX.

Works in the Native Languages, or connected with Eastern Literature, lately published, or now preparing for publication.

The Buhurool Wuseet, a general Arabic Lexicon, explained in Persian, by Abdoor Ruheem and Kauzim Alee, Molowees of the College of Fort William. The plan of this work is designed to embrace the whole compass of the Arabic language, and, referring to the learning and abilities of the editor, it is reasonable to expect that it will be finished in the most useful and satisfactory manner.

A new edition of the Raj Neeat, a Hindee class-book, edited by Captain Price, professor of Hindoostanee at the institution, for the use of the College of Fort William.

An abridged edition of Dr. Carey's Bengalee Dictionary, in two volumes 8vo., by Mr. Marshman, of Serampore.

A new English Translation of Ferishta's Persian History of Hindoostan, in three 4to. volumes, by Colonel Briggs, of the Bombay establishment.

A new edition of Selections, in prose and verse, in two 4to. volumes, compiled from the best Persian writers, and originally published by Dr. Lumsden, for the use of the College of Fort William, in five 4to. volumes.

The Durool Muktar and Fusool Imadee, two Arabic works on Mahomedan Law, to be published in two large 8vo. volumes, with the preceding volumes of Persian classics, at the lithographic press, under the superintendence of Mr. Wood.

The Elements of Hindoostanee Grammar, by the Reverend Mr. Yates, in one 8vo. volume.

Numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 of Select Specimens of the Theatre of the Hindus, by Mr. H. H. Wilson, secretary to the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Speaking of this work, the College Council observe: "they consider themselves fortunate in being able to bear direct testimony to the merits of the pieces which he (Mr. Wilson) has selected for translation, and to the excellence with which he has accomplished his undertaking. They conceive that no orientalist has yet offered to the literary world a contribution of greater value and interest, or one of which the patronage will more enhance the reputation of Government.

List of Works lately published or preparing for Publication, under the Superintendence of the Committee of Public Instruction.

SANSCRIT.

Works begun last year—since completed.

The Mugdhabodha and the Laghu Kaumudi, grammars.

The Bhasha Parichheda, an elementary work on Logic, with a Commentary.

In the Press.

The Bhatta Kavya; 700 pages have been printed.

The Sahitya Durpana, an elementary work on Rhetoric.

The Raghu Vansa, a classical poem.

The Lilavati, or Hindu Arithmetic.

Preparing for Publication.

A Translation into Sanscrit of the outlines of Anatomy.

PERSIAN. (In the Press.)

The Seir Mutakherin, which will be completed in a few days.

Translations from the Digdursum, or Bengali Versions of various Tracts on European Literature and Science. This will also be soon completed.

The Persian Translation of the Lilavati, nearly completed.

ARABIC. (In the Press.)

The Fatawa Alemgiri, of which 350 pages have been printed.

Translation of Bridge's Elements of Algebra.

An Abridgment of the Canons of Avicenna, with a Persian Translation and English Glossary of technical terms.

COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM,
June 30, 1827.

Twenty-seventh Annual Examination.

PERSIAN.	Date of Admission into College.	Number of Lectures attended this Term.	Period of attendance on the Lectures. Ms.	Ws.
First Class.				
1. Brownlow	June 1826	34	11	0
2. Read, M.	Dec. 1826	40	5	3
3. Marten	Sept. 1826	38	8	3
4. Alexander	June 1826	33	11	0
5. Cardew	Dec. 1826	35	5	3
6. Loughnan	Dec. 1826	39	5	2
7. Smith	Sept. 1826	44	8	1
8. Barlow	Jan. 1827	31	5	1
9. Tulloh	Dec. 1826	34	5	3
Second Class.				
10. Woodcock, W. H.	Oct. 1825 Re-admit. Jan. 1827	16	3	1
11. Lang	Dec. 1826	43	5	2
12. Travers	Dec. 1826	9	1	0
13. Hare	Jan. 1827	43	5	1
Third Class.				
14. Halkett	April 1827	10	2	0
15. Forbes	Feb. 1827	16	4	1
16. Udny	May 1827	7	0	3
17. Bracken	June 1827	2	0	0
18. Buller	May 1827	5	1	0
Fourth Class.				
19. Read, F. E.	Jan. 1827	42	5	2
20. Dick	Jan. 1827	31	4	4
21. Scott	May 1827	7	0	0
22. McMahon	June 1827	2	0	0
23. Mytton	June 1827	2	0	0
Fifth Class.				
24. Francis	June 1827	1	0	0
25. Quintin	June 1827	2	0	1
26. Fraser	May 1827	4	0	2
27. Grant	May 1827	0	0	0
28. Bentall	May 1827	4	0	2
29. Taylor	May 1827	4	0	3
30. Trotter	May 1827	5	0	3
31. Cunliffe	June 1827	3	0	1
32. Deane	June 1827	1	0	0
Absent from Examination.				
1. Home	Jan. 1827	9	4	2
2. Ogilvy	Jan. 1827	15	5	1
3. Sturt	Jan. 1827	7	5	2
4. Woodcock, T. P.	June 1827	0	0	0
5. Martin	June 1827	1	0	0
6. Bruce	June 1827	1	0	0
7. Mackenzie	June 1827	1	0	0
8. James	June 1827	0	0	0
9. McLeod	June 1827	0	0	0

HINDEE.	Date of Admission into the College.	Number of Lectures attended this Term.	Period of Attendance on the Lectures. Ms.	Ws.
First Class.				
1. Read, F. E.	Jan. 1827	46	5	2
2. Tulloh	Dec. 1826	38	5	3
Second Class.				
3. Grant	May 1827	1	0	2
4. Fraser	May 1827	4	0	2
5. Smith	Sept. 1826	45	8	1
Third Class.				
6. Bentall	May 1827	5	0	2
7. Taylor	May 1827	5	0	2
8. Cunliffe	June 1827	1	0	2
Absent from Examination.				
1. Home	Jan. 1827	24	5	2
2. Ogilvy	Jan. 1827	24	5	2
3. Sturt	Jan. 1827	6	5	2
4. Martin	June 1827	1	0	0
5. Deane	June 1827	2	0	1
6. Bruce	June 1827	1	0	0
7. McKenzie	June 1827	1	0	0
8. Francis	June 1827	1	0	0
9. James	June 1827	1	0	0

BENGALEE.

First Class.				
1. Hare	Jan. 1827	41	5	0
Second Class.				
2. Dick	Jan. 1827	38	4	2
3. Halkett	April 1827	10	2	0
4. Cardew	Dec. 1826	38	5	2
Third Class.				
5. Bracken	June 1827	0	0	0
6. Mytton	June 1827	1	0	1
7. McMahon	June 1827	2	0	1
8. Udny	May 1827	5	0	3
Fourth Class.				
9. Read, M.	Dec. 1826	40	5	3
10. Lang	Dec. 1826	43	5	2
11. Barlow	Jan. 1827	25	5	0
12. Buller	May 1827	7	1	0
13. Scott	May 1827	4	0	1
14. Trotter	May 1827	7	0	3
15. Travers	Dec. 1826	7	0	3
16. Quintin	June 1827	3	0	1
Absent from Examination.				
1 Woodcock, T. P.	June 1827	0	0	0
2. McLeod	June 1827	0	0	0

By order of the Council of the College,
D. RUDDELL, Sec. C. C.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

PALAMBANG PRIZE-MONEY.

Fort William, July 27, 1827.—The Hon. the Court of Directors having transmitted copies of the statements of the prize agents and the prize lists, for the 1st distribution on account of the capture of Palambang in the year 1812, the unclaimed shares of which have been paid into their treasury, the Right Hon. the Vice-President in Council is pleased to direct that all claimants belonging to the Hon. Company's troops of the Bengal establishment shall submit their claims to participate in that prize-money, through the prescribed channels, to the general prize-committee at the presidency.

The Vice-President in Council is further pleased to direct that the general prize committee submit, for the consideration and orders of government, all claims investigated and passed by the subordinate committees, such appearing to the general committee to be established; and on their receiving the sanction of government, the military auditor general, as a member of the general prize committee, will pass them; the bills will then be returned to the station committees for the purpose of being presented to the nearest paymaster, who will pay the amount to the president of the committee, by whom the shares of individuals are to be discharged, the president obtaining a receipt for the share paid to each individual, which he is to forward for record to the committee at the presidency.

Agreeably with the tenor of the Act 1st and 2d of Geo. IV., cap. 61, claims may be preferred for six years from the present date, for the above prize-money, after the expiration of which period no claim can be received.

ABSENCE OF OFFICERS ON STAFF EMPLOYMENT.

Fort William, Aug. 17, 1827.—The Hon. the Court of Directors having determined that not more than five officers shall be simultaneously absent on staff employment from any one corps, whether cavalry or infantry, the Right Hon. the Vice-President in Council, with the concurrence of the Governor-general, is pleased, at the earnest recommendation of the Commander-in-chief, to establish, on this head, a further restriction as to the grades from which the five individuals are to be taken.

The efficiency of the army in all its branches being of the last consequence, it is deemed highly expedient towards the attainment of so important an object, that a proper number of experienced officers should be present with every regular regiment, to contribute their aid in sustaining its discipline, and in diffusing that confidence amongst the native officers and men which conduces so essentially to the well-being of an army constituted as is that of Bengal. To secure, therefore, as far as the means at disposal will admit, the services with every corps of a portion of competent officers, the number of regimental captains that may be absent at one time from the same corps of the line, on staff or other permanent public employment, is restricted to two.

The measure here indicated as calculated to conduce to the greater efficiency of the army, is designed to be wholly prospective, and by no means to affect present incumbents of the grade of captain, unless in such cases of emergency as his Exc. the Commander-in-chief may feel constrained to bring to the special notice of Government.

To obviate all occasion for references, and for decisions on particular cases hereafter, the Vice-President in Council is pleased to announce, as a rule for future guidance, that when two captains are absent from a corps in public situations, and a subaltern of the same corps, holding also a detached staff situation, comes to be promoted to the rank of regimental captain, the officer so promoted shall be the individual to vacate his appointment under the operation of these orders.

Government having also taken into consideration the practicability of rendering the regular army, upon the whole, more efficient in point of European officers, and being of opinion that, with the exception, for a season, of the local battalion serving in Assam, it is quite unnecessary that to any local or irregular corps should be attached more than a commandant, an adjutant, and, where such appointment has been sanctioned, a second in command; all officers in excess to those above enumerated, who are now doing duty with any irregular corps or local battalion, are remanded forthwith to their regiments.

Still further to promote the desirable end herein contemplated, of giving to the army every advantage which can accrue from an accession to the number of European officers available for regimental duty, his Lordship in Council, with the concurrence of the Governor-general, has determined

determined that whenever an escort with a resident at a foreign court, or with a political agent, is furnished from the troops of the line, the services of a distinct officer permanently appropriate to the command of such escort are unnecessary. In all such cases, therefore, the appointment of commandment of the escort is to be abolished on the receipt of these orders, and the officers who have been officiating in that capacity, or who may be doing duty with escorts so circumstanced, are to join their respective regiments, should no political charge operate in bar to their so doing.

Under the circumstances adverted to above, when the escort or guard furnished to a resident or political agent is relieved weekly from the regular troops cantoned in the immediate vicinity of the residency, no necessity whatever will exist for detaching a European officer from his corps on a tour of duty with it; but when the cantoonment from which the relief is effected is so distant as to render a monthly or longer tour of duty more convenient than a weekly one, the officer commanding the troops from which the escort is furnished will consider it to be his duty to meet the wishes of the resident or political agent, for the uninterrupted employment of any regimental officer (who has served three years with his corps) on such duty, whilst his regiment may continue at the station giving the escort.

The arrangements described in the previous paragraph do not affect officers commanding permanent escorts comprised of men unconnected with the regular service; from their operation will be exempted also escorts, whether composed of troops of the line or otherwise, which may be furnished for missions or occasional embassies to foreign courts beyond the limits of India Proper.

SUB-ASSISTANTS COMMISSARY GENERAL.

Fort William, Aug. 17, 1827.—To provide for the due performance of commissariat duties, the Right Hon. the Vice-President in Council is pleased to increase the number of sub-assistants commissary general from ten to twelve, the addition now given being in lieu of two extra sub-assistants who formerly held executive charges in the department.

To complete the establishment to the prescribed number, Supernumerary Sub-Assistants Lieut. B. W. Ebhart, of the 10th N.I., and Lieut. H. Doveton, of the 4th N.I., are placed upon the list of permanent sub-assistants in the commissariat department.

RELIEF OF TROOPS.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Aug. 21, 1827.—With the sanction of government, the following relief of the troops will take place at the times and in the order hereafter detailed:

Horse Artillery.

2d troop 3d brigade—from Meerut to Mhow; to march 15th Oct.

Native Cavalry.

1st L.C.—from Sultanpore (Benares) to Mhow; to march 15th Oct.

6th L.C.—from Muttra to Sultanpore (Benares); to march 15th Oct.

Foot Artillery.

2d comp. 4th bat.—from Benares to Saugor, as soon after reaching Cawnpore as the roads will permit.

3d comp. 3d bat.—from Saugor to Mhow, when relieved by the 2d comp. 4th bat.

Native Infantry.

2d regt. N.I.—from Keitah to Barrackpore; to march 15th Oct.

3d regt. N.I.—from Lucknow to Loodehana; to march 15th Oct.

12th regt. N.I.—from Loodehana to Nusseerabad; to march 15th Oct.

18th regt. N.I.—from Jumalpore, right wing to Allahabad, left wing to Jaunpore; to march 15th Dec.

20th regt. N.I.—from Barrackpore to Keitah; to march 15th Nov.

34th regt. N.I.—from Seetapore to Saugor, when relieved by the 62d N.I.

40th regt. N.I.—from Dinapore to Mynpoorie; to march 1st Nov.

43d regt. N.I.—from Saugor to Benares; on the 1st Nov.

56th regt. N.I.—from Nusseerabad to Lucknow; to march 15th Oct.

62d regt. N.I.—from Benares to Seetapore; to march 15th Oct.

1st Extra N.I.—from Neemuch to Mhow; to march 20th Nov.

3d Extra N.I.—from Mynpoorie to Mhow; to march 15th Oct.

4th Extra N.I., right wing—from Allahabad to Mhow; to march 15th Oct.

4th Extra N.I., left wing—from Jaunpore to Mhow, when relieved left wing 13th regt.

N.B. Left wing 2d extra regt. to march on the 8th Oct. from Futteghur, to take the duties of the post of Mynpoorie until relieved by the 40th regt., when it will return to its proper station.

Routes will be furnished to corps at and below Benares from the quarter-master general's office, and to those above that station, including Saugor, Neemuch, and Rajpootanah, by the deputy quarter-master general at Cawnpore.

NEW MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

Fort William, Aug. 24, 1827.—The Hon. the Court of Directors having been pleased to nominate Sir Chas. Theophilus Metcalfe, Bart., to be a provisional member of the supreme council of Fort William;

liam; Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, Bart., has accordingly this day taken the usual oaths and his seat as a member of the supreme council, under the usual salute from the ramparts of Fort William.

TOUR OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Aug. 28, 1827. —With the sanction of government, the following officers of the personal staff of his Exc. the Right Hon. the Commander-in-chief, and of the general staff of the army, will proceed by water to Cawnpore, where they will wait the arrival of his Exc., who intends to follow, by dawk, on a tour of inspection in the Upper Provinces about the beginning of November next.

Lieut. Col. the Hon. J. Finch, C.B., military secretary to the Commander-in-chief.

Capt. T. Macan, Persian interpreter.

Lieut. Col. F. H. Dawkins, Capt. E. C. Archer, Capt. G. C. Mundy, and Lieut. C. Cotton, aides-de-camp.

Lieut. R. F. Dougan and Capt. W. H. Agnew, extra aides-de-camp.

Assist. Surg. Murray, 16th Lancers.

Lieut. Col. Macdonald, K.H., adj. gen. of H. M.'s forces.

Col. W. Cotton, C.B., officiating qu. mast. gen. of ditto.

W. A. Burke, M.D., inspector of hospitals.

Lieut. Col. Com. R. Stevenson, C.B., quart. master gen. of the army.

Maj. W. S. Beatson, dep. adj. gen. of ditto.

Capt. J. J. Hamilton, assist. adj. gen. of ditto.

Lieut. Col. R. H. Cunliffe, commissary general.

Lieut. Col. J. Bryant, judge advocate general.

Capt. T. Bolton, 69th N.I., is appointed to the command of his Lordship's escort, and will also proceed by water to Cawnpore.

WILFUL PERJURY OF NATIVE OFFICERS.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Sept. 1, 1827. —The Commander-in-chief, on perusing the proceedings of the native general court-martial assembled at Barrackpore on the 30th of May last, has remarked, with deep concern, that the depositions delivered on oath before that tribunal by Subadar Bowany Sing and Jemadar Hurnaum Sing, of the Orissa Provincial Battalion, are most essentially and materially different from their evidence before a court of inquiry, previously assembled to investigate the same circumstances, and adverting to the explanation of the palpable discrepance afforded by the former, that "that day I had not the Ganges water given to me," and to the latter's having committed wilful and palpable perjury, by declaring that the evidence he then gave on oath was strictly the same as delivered by him to the court of inquiry, considers their conduct so disgraceful to them as officers, as to render them unworthy of being retained in the army, and directs that they be both struck off the strength of the Orissa Provincial Battalion, on the date of this order being published at Ballasore.

Lord Combermere having thus performed an act of imperative justice to the army, explicitly avows his determination to weed its ranks of all such native officers as, under any circumstances, deviate from strict veracity, or seek to attain their object by means of prevarication, falsehood, or perjury.

Officers commanding regiments are directed to have this order explained to their men, so that the retributive justice which has overtaken Subadar Bowany Sing and Jemadar Hurnaum Sing, may serve as a beacon to warn others from a course which, if pursued, must inevitably involve them in a similar fate.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST LIEUT. COL. GARDNER.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Sept. 10, 1827. —The Commander-in-chief having received various petitions from Mahomed Ally, late a duffadar in the 2d Local Horse, and other individuals of that corps, deemed it an act of impartial justice to submit the complaints therein preferred against Lieut. Col. Gardner to the investigation of a special court of inquiry; and having now received and perused the whole of the proceedings, has much gratification in publishing to the army, that the result of a close and rigorous investigation has proved highly creditable to that officer, as it has incontestably established that the system of interior economy, which obtains in the 2d Local Horse, is of the highest order, and that the respective rights of individuals are secured to them, in a manner calculated alike to promote their own welfare, and to improve the efficiency of the corps.

Lord Combermere fully appreciates the anxious and painful situation in which Lieut. Col. Gardner was placed, when called on to refute accusations so deeply involving the respectability of his character, and trusts that his harassed feelings will now be assuaged by this unqualified approval of every part of his conduct which came under the revision of this Special Court of Inquiry.

The professional zeal, ardour, and ability, with which Lieut. Col. Gardner has endeavoured to promote the comfort, happiness, and prosperity of every member of his corps, are freely acknowledged; and Lord Combermere is convinced, that he is only acting in unison with the feelings of every respectable individual of that regiment, in directing the dismissal from the service of those, whose base ingratitude to their chief renders them unworthy of being longer associated with their quondam comrades in arms; and, in execution of this decision, directs that on the promulgation of this order at Khasgunge, Meer Bahadur Ally, Meer Rustum Ally, resaldars; Shaick Shabool Deen, resseidar; Delail Khan, naib resaldar; and Shaick

Shaick Emaum Buckha, jemadar; be *instantly paid up, and* discharged from the service.

COURT MARTIAL.

ENSIGN TULLOH.

Head-Quarters, Sept. 17, 1827.—At a General Court-Martial assembled in Fort William, on Thursday the 6th day of Sept. 1827, Ensign Tulloh, of H. M.'s 14th regt., was arraigned upon the undermentioned charges:

1st. For having, in Fort William, on the evening of the 11th Aug. 1827, when informed by the sentry at the Calcutta gate that the gate through which he wished to pass was not a passage, got out of his buggy and struck the sentry; and, on the running sentry approaching to the assistance of his comrade, having also struck the running sentry.

2d. For having, on the native commissioned officer commanding the guard coming up and remonstrating with him, also struck the said officer.

Such conduct, or any part of it, being disgraceful to the character of an officer, and in breach of good order and military discipline.

Upon which charges the court came to the following decision:

Finding.—The court, from the evidence before them, find the prisoner, Ensign Tulloh, of H. M.'s 14th regt. of foot,

Upon the 1st charge, guilty.

Upon the 2d charge, guilty.

Sentence.—The court adjudge Ensign Tulloh, of H.M.'s 14th regt. of foot, to be dismissed from H.M.'s service.

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) COMBERMERE, General,
Commander-in-chief.

Remarks by the Right Hon. the Commander-in-chief.

The Commander-in-chief trusts that the example which he has now been compelled to make, may serve as a warning to others. It is the imperative duty of an officer to support, to the utmost of his power, the character of a soldier placed as a sentinel, more especially if belonging to the native army, the men of which are, from a mistaken idea of respect, too prone to be remiss in the execution of their orders when opposed by an European. His lordship must, however, observe that such violation of discipline as has now been brought to notice, will ever meet with his severest reprehension.

Mr. Tulloh will be struck off the strength of the army from the day on which this order may be made known to him, and placed under charge of the town major for the purpose of being sent to England.

The foregoing order is to be entered in the G. O. book, and read at the head of every regiment in H.M.'s service in India.

By order of the Commander-in-chief,

A. MACDONALD, Adj. Gen.
of H.M.'s army in India.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Territorial Department.

Aug. 30. Mr. R. Loughnan, a junior assistant to agent of governor-general in Sagur and Nerbudda territories.

Sept. 20. Mr. George Swinton, officiating secretary to government.

Mr. Edmund Molony, officiating secretary to government in general department.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, Aug. 13, 1827.—Lieut. F. Grote, regt. of artil., to be a supernum. aide-de-camp on personal staff of Governor general, from 22d July.

Mr. D. Woodburn admitted on establishment as an assist. surgeon.

Aug. 14.—*18th N.I.* Ens. C. Brown to be lieut. from 26th July 1827, v. Jenkins dec.

Officers promoted to rank of Capt. by Brevet. 1st-Lieut. T. Sanders, of artillery, from 4th Aug. 1827; 1st-Lieut. R. R. Kemp, of ditto, from 5th Aug. 1827; 1st-Lieut. G. Twemlow, of ditto, from 6th Aug. 1827; Lieut. W. R. L. Faithful, of 4 d N.I., from 6th Aug. 1827; Lieut. P. C. Anderson, of 64th N.I., from 8th Aug. 1827.

Mr. T. L. Harington admitted on establishment as a cadet of cavalry.

Aug. 17.—Lieut. Dickson, of engineers, to be executive engineer of 16th or Purneah division of public works, v. Sanders compelled from dangerous illness to leave his station.

Mr. C. Turner admitted on establishment as a veterinary surgeon.

Assist. Surg. C. C. Egerton, oculist and superintendent to Eye Infirmary, app. to medical charge of Lower Orphan School, v. Newmarch proceeding to Europe.

Capt. Alex. Gerard, 27th N.I., surveyor in Malwah and Rajpootanah, removed from that app. and placed at disposal of com.-in-chief.

Head-Quarters, Aug. 9.—Lieut. H. Kirke to act as adj. to Sirmoor bat. until arrival of Lieut. Townsend; dated 3d July 1827.

Aug. 10.—Lieut. J. Turton to act as adj. to 2d bat. of artil., as a temporary arrangement; dated 6th Aug. 1827.

2d-Lieut. F. Grote removed from 1st troop 2d-brigade of horse artil., v. 2d-Lieut. J. Trower, from latter to former.

Assist. Surg. Alex. Wardrop (on furlough) posted to 12th N.I.

Fort William, Aug. 22.—Cadets R. Waller, Z. M. Mallock, and Jas. Brind admitted to artillery.—Cadets W. Carnegy, R. Morrieson, Arch. Cowper, H. P. Welford, W. M. Maule, M. T. Blake, D. Graham, F. Wallace, Jas. Sleeman, Chas. Windsor, and Jos. Chilcott, admitted to infantry; and prom. to ensigns.—Messrs. D. Gullan, And. Wilson, T. T. Morgan, H. H. Spry, Jas. Corbet, and Jas. Stokes admitted as assist. surgeons.—Messrs. R. B. Parry and Wm. Barrett admitted as veterinary surgeons.

Aug. 24.—Assist. Surg. John Turner to be surg., v. Mansell retired.

Officers promoted to rank of Capt. by Brevet. Lieut. D. Sheriff, 48th N.I., from 13th Aug. 1826.—Lieut. P. Gerard, 9th N.I., from 19th Aug. 1827.

Head-Quarters, Aug. 15.—Lieut. C. Norgate to act as adj. to 18th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Anson; dated 25th July 1827.

Aug. 20.—Surg. John Henderson (lately prom.) app. to 64th N.I.

Aug. 21.

Aug. 21.—Lieut. J. Stevens to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 6th N.I., during absence, on medical certificate, of Lieut. J. H. Clarkson; dated 1st Aug. 1827.

Aug. 22.—*1st Europ. Regt.* Lieut. Jas. Matthie to be interp. and qu. mast., from 8th May 1827, v. Howard app. to a staff situation.

Aug. 25.—Ens. J. Chilcott removed, at his own request, from 10th to 6th extra N.I.

Lieut. Col. C. W. Hamilton removed from 64th N.I. to 1st Europ. Regt., and Lieut. Col. J. Ward, from 1st Europ. Regt. to 64th N.I.

Cadet T. L. Harington app. to do duty with 6th L.C., Sultanpore, Benares.

Ensigns (recently prom.) appointed to do duty. H. P. Welford with 67th N.I., at Dinapore; W. M. Maule, 7th do., at Berhampore; W. Carnage, 60th do., at Meerut.

Officiat. Assist. Surg. Hart app. to 52d N.I., at Akyab.

1st-Lieut. C. Grant removed from 1st to 3d troop 1st brig. horse artil., v. 1st-Lieut. F. Brind from latter to former.

Aug. 30.—Surg. John Turner (lately prom.) posted to 5th L.C.

Assist. Surg. Jas. Nisbet app. to do duty with H.M.'s 47th Foot.

Assist. Surg. Jos. Willan directed to place himself under orders of superintend. surg. at Cawnpore.

Aug. 31.—*Veterinary Surgs. posted to Corps.* R. B. Parry to 1st brig. horse artillery, at Cawnpore; W. Barrett, 6th L.C., at Sultanpore, Benares; C. Turner to 9th L.C., at Cawnpore.

Capt. G. Boyd, 50th N.I., to act as fort adj. of Allahabad, during absence of Lieut. Burroughs.

Sept. 1.—Lieut. H. P. Burn to act as interp. and qu.mast. to 1st N.I., during absence of Lieut. Fisher; dated 2d Aug. 1827.

Fort William, Sept. 3.—Offic. Assist. Surg. M'Rae permitted, at his own request, to resign temporary employment in service of Hon. Company.

Sept. 7.—*68th N.I.* Ens. G. Borradaile to be lieut. from 12th Aug. 1827, v. Vansandau dec.

Assist. Surg. Jas. Nisbet app. to medical duties of civil station of Nuddeah, during absence of Assist. Surg. Downes.

1st-Lieut. T. S. Burt, 1st-Lieut. H. Goodwyn, and 2d-Lieut. P. W. Willis, of corps of engineers, placed at disposal of Military Board, with a view to acquiring practical part of their professional duties in civil and military architecture.

Lieut. White app. to charge of public works at Chittagong, and Capt. Terraneau to those at Comillah.

Infantry. Major W. L. Watson to be lieut. col., from 3d Sept. 1827, v. Stuart dec.

4th N.I. Ens. D. Wilkie to be lieut, from 22d Aug. 1827, v. Chitty dec.

43d N.I. Capt. H. G. Maxwell to be maj., Brev. Capt. and Lieut. W. R. L. Faithfull to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. A. F. Macpherson to be lieut., from 3d Sept. 1827, in suc. to Watson prom.

Lieut. Alex. Farquharson, 6th Extra N.I., to be capt. by brevet, from 2d Sept. 1827.

Head-Quarters, Sept. 3.—Assist. Surg. Dallard directed to place himself under orders of superintend. surg. at Cawnpore.

Sept. 4.—Assist. Surg. Walker directed to relieve Offic. Assist. Surg. Brown from medical duties of Etawah, and Assist. Surg. Morice to do duty with 1st brig. horse artil., in room of Assist. Surg. Walker; dated 16th Aug.

Ens. Jas. Sleeman removed, at his own request, from 46th N.I. to 5th Extra Regt. at Jubbulpore.

Lieut. Box, 1st Europ. Regt., to act as adj. to that corps, as a temporary arrangement; dated 30th June 1827.

Fort William, Sept. 13.—*Corps of Engineers.* 2d-Lieut. P. W. Willis to be 1st-Lieut. from 31st Aug. 1827, v. Dickson dec.

Assist. Surg. A. Wood to be surg., from 17th Aug., v. Stephens dec.

Lieut. B. Stewart, 3d Extra N.I., struck off strength of army from 13th Sept. 1827, under instructions received from Hon. Court of Directors.

Head-Quarters, Sept. 6.—Capt. A. Gerard, 27th N.I., directed to join his regiment at Benares.

Lieut. Hunter, 53d N.I., to officiate as adj.; dated 12th Aug.

Sept. 10.—Lieut. J. P. Farquharson, 8th N.I., to act. as adj. to Cawnpore Prov. Bat., vacant by death of Lieut. Chitty; dated 24th Aug.

Assist. Surgs. A. Wilson and H. H. Spry app. to do duty with artillery at Dum Dum.

Fort William, Sept. 13.—Lieut. John Flint, 51st N.I., to be an assistant to executive officer of 14th or Saugor div. of department of public works.

Sept. 21.—*11th N.I.* Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Jas Crondace to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. Wm. Cumberland to be lieut., from 8th Sept. 1827, in suc. to Houlton dec.

3d Extra N.I. Ens. W. D. Littlejohn to be lieut., from 13th Sept. 1827, v. Stewart struck off.

Cadets of artillery R. Waller, Jas. Brind, and W. H. Humfrey to be 2d-lieuts.

Regt. of Artil. 2d-Lieut. W. S. Pillans to be 1st-Lieut., from 3d Sept. 1827, v. E. Blake dec.

20th N.I. Ens. R. H. Seale to be lieut., from 2d Sept. 1827, v. Douglas dec.

52d N.I. Ens. W. Martin to be be lieut., from 13th Sept. 1827, v. Stapleton dec.

Head-Quarters, Sept. 11.—Lieut. and Adj. Woodburn to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. of 44th N.I., during indisposition of Lieut. Wemyss.

Lieut. C. Douglas, 14th N.I., to be 2d in command of Rungpore Light Infantry, v. Vansandau dec.

Sept. 17.—Lieut. Cox, 62d N.I., to officiate as adj. to Benares Prov. Bat.; dated 5th Sept.

Officers returned to duty, from Europe. Capt. C. Pearce, 29th N.I.; arrived 6th Aug. 1827.—1st-Lieut. G. H. Dyke, of artil.; arrived ditto.—Lieut. Jos. Whiteford, 65th N.I.; arrived 13th Aug.

HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

Head-Quarters, Aug. 1, 1827.—Lieut. J. G. Bunvan, 54th F., to be capt. by brevet, in East-Indies only.

Aug. 13. Lieut. W. White, 11th L. Dr., to be capt. by brevet in East-Indies only.

Aug. 21.—Lieut. R. C. Campbell, 31st N.I., and Lieut. A. Grueber, ditto, to be capts. by brevet in East-Indies only.

Sept. 4.—Until his Majesty's pleasure is known, Capt. S. Cotton, 3d (Buffs), to be dep. qu. mast.-gen. to H.M.'s army in India, with rank of maj. in army, v. Lieut. Col. Read dec.—Brev. Maj. Cotton app. to Madras presidency.

Sept. 18.—Lieut. T. G. Twigg, 89th F., to be capt. by brevet in East-Indies only.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Aug. 13. Assist. Surg. H. Newmarch, for health.—Lieut. Col. F. Sackville, 41st N.I., for health (already at Cape of Good Hope).—Capt. Thos. Blair, of artil., for health.—ditto. Lieut. Col. J. W. Fast, 24th N.I., on private affairs.—24. Lieut. O. Lomer, 21st N.I., for health.—Surg. E. Muston, on private affairs.—Sept. 7. Lieut. J. Bartleman, 44th N.I., for health.—Lieut. J. F. Douglas, 49th N.I., for health.—13. Lieut. P. Jackson, regt. of artil.—19. Ens. Thos. M'Mahon, 41st N.I., for health.

To Bombay.—Aug. 24. Maj. Gen. Sir Thos. Reynell, commanding Meerut division, for five months (eventually to Europe).—Assist. Surg. Jas. Gordon, acting at Indore Residency, for three months, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Capt. H. E. Page, invalid estab., for twelve months, for health.—Sept. 7. Capt. R. Stewart, 61st N.I., for health (also to St. Helena, and eventually to Europe).

To Penang.—Aug. 31. Assist. Surg. E. T. Downes, attached to civil station of Nuddeah, for four months, on private affairs (also to Singapore).

To

To Sea.—Aug. 24. Assist. Surg. H. P. Bell, 2d assist. gar. surg., for two months, for health.

HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

To Europe.—Aug. 1. Capt. and Brev. Maj. Lynch, 30th F., for health.—Capt. Triphook, 59th F., for health.—13. Lieut. Sykes, 45th F., for health.—Lieut. M'Gregor, 46th F., for purpose of retiring on h.p.—21. Surg. Pearse, 30th F., for health.—Capt. Cole, 45th F., for health.—Capt. Macdonald, 1st Foot, on private affairs.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Briscoe, 41st F., for purpose of retiring on h.p.—4. Col. Hamilton, 30th F., for health. 13. Lieut. Connor, 6th F., on private affairs.—Lieut. Brownrigg, 13th F., on ditto.—18. Lieut. Strange, 13th L. Dr., for health.—Lieut. Forbes, 89th F., for health.—Ens. Layard, 89th F., for health.

To Sea.—Aug. 13. Capt. Jacob, 44th F., for one year, for health.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LATE MARQUESS OF HASTINGS.

(*From a Correspondent.*) In our numbers for January and February last, we inserted from the Bengal papers reports of proceedings held at Calcutta, concerning a monument to the memory of the late Marquess of Hastings, and we had hoped ere now to have found a transcript of these proceedings transmitted to this country to afford an opportunity to all who might be so disposed, to participate in that honourable testimony.

Further meetings, having the same object in view, were intended to be held in other parts of India. In the mean time, a fact has been communicated to us, which we have much pleasure in giving publicity to in Europe. When the King of Oude heard of the death of Lord Hastings, his Majesty proclaimed a ceremonial of mourning to be observed by all his court, in testimony of regret and respect for his Lordship. This is indeed a noble trait of generous sympathy and disinterested homage to his Lordship's character on the part of an oriental sovereign; and in a country where the transcendent talents of the late Marquess could be so well appreciated, where many years of his valuable life were most zealously devoted to promote the welfare and improve the condition of the mighty empire committed to his charge, thereby exalting the character of his king and country in those distant regions.

Such a fact reflects *mutual honour*, and is well worthy of record, not only as an incitement to others, but also to afford to his Lordship's sorrowing friends the grateful reflection arising from the contrast which it affords to the ungracious neglect, not to say contumely, which Lord Hastings experienced on his return to Europe; and which, it is feared, may, *at the last*, have given rise to feelings like those ascribed to Scipio Africanus, in the exclamation of "ungrateful Romans, my very bones shall not rest among you!"

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

The Right Hon. the Governor-general left Meerut on the 4th August, and after a rapid journey from Ghooromuktesir, landed at Futtyghur on the 7th, and took up his residence at Mr. C. T. Middleton's, judge and magistrate. His Lordship had arrived at Bankipore (Patna) on the 16th September. The party will drop down to the Presidency by easy stages, with occasional halts, so as to arrive at Calcutta about the first week of October, and avoid its disagreeable September heats.

The reception of the Governor-general at Meerut, the Calcutta papers state, was splendid. Lord Amherst expressed himself highly gratified by the manner in which the society of Meerut have shown the satisfaction they have derived from his residence amongst them.

THE ADJUTANT GENERALSHIP.

We learn that our Adjutant General, Major Watson, is about to resign and proceed to England. The army will lose, by his resignation, the service of one of the most valuable officers on the Bengal staff, and this society an universally esteemed member.—*Ben. Chron., Aug.* 23.

Our military readers are aware that a change will soon occur in the adjutant-generalship of the army, owing to the retirement of the much esteemed individual who at present holds the appointment.

Several reports have reached us on the subject of the succession to the situation, but we did not like to notice them until we felt somewhat certain upon the subject.

Accounts from the Upper Provinces seem to confirm the most prevalent of our Calcutta *on dits*, regarding the adjutant-generalship having been offered to, and accepted by Col. Christopher Fagan, commanding the troops in Rajpootana, and the near relative, we believe, of Col. George Hickson Fagan, whose eminent career in the same high situation has been, and we doubt not will long continue to be, a theme of general praise with all those who are competent judges of the subject.—*India Gaz., Sept.* 27.

LETTERS OF BISHOP HEBER.

The editor of the Calcutta *Government Gazette* has bestowed some remarks upon the letters of Bishop Heber, which were published in the *Quarterly Review*, and re-published in the *Asiatic Journal* for April 1826. He considers that these letters, though they display benevolent and liberal feeling, just and comprehensive observation, playful and lively fancy, and sound and refined taste, were written under the impression of the moment, and were never intended for publication. Some of the notions, cursorily formed and imparted upon the first glance, will, he observes, as coming

coming from him, be received as authority, whether right or wrong, and may, occasionally, lead to the same inaccurate conclusions respecting India, which spring up with such rank and rapid pertinacity both at home and here, and would choke, if they could, the harvest that has been sown by sound experience and prudent anticipation.

The editor observes, in regard to the character of the Hindus:—"Nothing is more true or does more credit to the late Bishop's observation than the remark that it is idle to ascribe uniformity of character to the inhabitants of a country so extensive as India, subdivided by so many almost impassable tracts of mountain and jungle, and who, as he remarks, 'differ as widely from each other as the French and Portuguese from the Greeks, and Germans, and Poles;' yet he falls into a similar error, and gives an unfavourable picture of the Hindu character in the gross, which, however correct it may be, as applied to a numerous portion of the population, he had had no means of knowing to be equally accurate as applicable to the nations he had not visited, or the tribes with whom he had never held any intercourse. Now, even as relating to those natives amongst whom he had lived, and whose society he encouraged with most exemplary and amiable solicitude, he could not, of his own knowledge, have averred what he has thus generally stated, as it was impossible for him to have had an opportunity of observing the licentiousness of their ordinary and familiar conversation. This, and several other disadvantageous imputations are clearly mere repetitions of the statements of unnamed individuals, upon whose credit, and not Bishop Heber's, rests their accuracy. We are quite confident, however, that they would not have passed into public notice with his sanction upon such authority alone, and we much doubt whether they would have had his concurrence upon further and graver inquiry."

"The conclusions of the Bishop," he continues, "with regard to the ancient architectural remains of India, are tolerably correct, as far as they are limited to what he had seen at the time he wrote; the structures along the Ganges. These, of course, are subsequent to the periods of Mohammedan intolerance, and throw no light on the remote condition of the Hindus: the principal temple at Benares, to which he alludes, pretends to no antiquity, and was the work of Ahalya Baee, the Mahratta princess. The cavern temples of Ellora and Elephanta he had not visited; but the temples of Southern India, he admits, are larger and more beautiful than those of Upper Hindustan. The antiquity of these, however, is in few instances asserted to be great, at least as they at present exist, and the names and dates of the princes who have repaired and rebuilt them, are, in many cases, preserved, and are subsequent to the tenth century. We cannot, however, admit with Mill, 'that the Hindus took all their ideas of magnificence from their Mohammedan conquerors,' as the two styles of architecture are distinctly marked, and differ as widely as Grecian and Gothic. Pointed or dropping arches, lofty and light gateways, vaulted cupolas, and slender minarets, constitute the peculiar features of Mohammedan architecture; whilst massive fantastic columns, polyangular towers, pyramidal gateways, great solidity in the outline, and extreme minuteness in the decorations, characterise the architecture of the Hindus. It is impossible to conceive any two edifices so strongly contrasted as the shrine of Viswesware at Benares, and the Taj at Agra."

As a proof that the opinions of the Bishop were adopted on a superficial view of things, and upon incorrect information, the editor points out a remarkable instance of inaccuracy, in a matter completely and peculiarly within the scope of the Bishop's personal observation:

"The Bishop observes, when speaking of native education: 'although for the college in Calcutta (not Bishop's College remember, but the Vidyalaya, or Hindoo College) an expensive set of instruments has been sent out, and it seems intended that the natural sciences should be studied there, the managers of the present institution take care that their boys should have as little time as possible for such pursuits, by requiring from them all, without exception, a laborious study of Sanscrit, and all the useless, and worse than useless, literature of their ancestors.' Could it be thought possible that this statement is wholly unfounded? that so far from the managers of the Vidyalaya ever interfering to prevent the study of English, the institution was founded expressly to teach English, and that English is the great aim and object of the college; and so far from their requiring from all the students, without exception, to study Sanscrit, there never were above three or four boys out of the whole school engaged in that study along with their English lessons, and their acquirement of Sanscrit was merely elementary, as introductory to the knowledge of their own language, for which it has been finally superseded, so that at present there is not a Sanscrit class at all? The philosophical apparatus alluded to has been applied to the uses for which it was sent out, and for which it was always designed, and a number of scholars have been reared in the facts of natural and experimental philosophy to an extent very rarely paralleled at home: these things are no secret. Annual examinations have been held publicly for several

veral years past, and for the last four or five years a report of them has been given in the Calcutta journals. The source of the Bishop's mistake is very clear. He has confounded two different institutions, and blended the Sanscrit college with the Vidyalaya, although their objects are perfectly distinct; and whilst the latter was in full operation, the former was scarcely commenced. It is evident, therefore, that of neither did he speak from personal knowledge, and that, notwithstanding the facilities of observation in these cases, he had not corrected nor verified what he had been told, by visiting the establishments, or conversing with any of the managers themselves as to what they had done or what they proposed to do. Had he been *writing for* the public—nay, had his *valuable life* been spared, he would have made or found an opportunity of acquiring very different notions on this subject, as well as on many others, on which his first impressions, thus injudiciously promulgated, are calculated to mislead the public. We must be permitted to think that his friends have acted injudiciously in publishing private letters, written even by him after a short residence in the country, and upon a mere temporary visit to the greater part of the scenes he describes. As private communications, they are admirable; but they cannot be considered—the writer never intended that they should be considered—as infallible guides to the due appreciation of India or the Hindus."

The *John Bull* of August 16 has the following reflections upon this subject: "The letters from which extracts are given, were obviously never intended for publication by the writer himself; and it is a book-making trick, not very worthy of such a work as the Quarterly, to have devoted them to the ends they are made to serve. It is true, that nothing can come from the pen of so distinguished a scholar as was the late Bishop Heber, which shall not exhibit the man of research and learning—the Christian minister of zeal and sincerity. But Bishop Heber may, like other men, commit to paper thoughts and opinions, on the first presentation of the objects exciting them to his mind, which a little more mature observation may lead him to correct and qualify. Crude as these thoughts and opinions may be, he would consider them as still within his own breast, although confided to that of a friend: but we are quite sure, that even before the late worthy and highly esteemed Bishop closed his career, the views which the Quarterly exhibits him as entertaining, in regard to the native character and habits, were most materially modified. No one who had the honour of knowing Bishop Heber, and his eminently amiable and courteous manners, and of observing the advances which his truly good disposition led him to make to natives of rank, when introduced to him, and who, at the same time, is acquainted with the native character itself, will hesitate to agree with us, that Bishop Heber was not the best judge of this character—and that few men were more liable to be led astray, by the goodness of his own heart, in estimating the real value of appearances around him. The part of his letters quoted by the Quarterly Review confirm this assertion in the strongest manner; and we are persuaded, that there is not a friend of Dr. Heber in India, who is acquainted with the real state of the natives and their character, who will not regret to see from his pen, strictures on these subjects so hasty, crude, and inaccurate, as are those given in the Review."

The *India Gazette* of August 13 also contains some remarks upon these letters:

"From the *Asiatic Journal* for April we have taken extracts from recently published letters of the late Bishop Heber, which we have no doubt will prove very interesting to our readers.

"They are written in that pleasing lively strain that one friend may be supposed to use towards another. Accordingly impressions are recorded confidentially, which, if the lamented writer had ever contemplated the probability of meeting the public eye, would in all likelihood have undergone considerable revision. As some of these impressions bear rather hardly on the native character, and as the opinions of such a well-informed and excellent man as Bishop Heber will, by all who have never had opportunities of judging for themselves, be considered in the most authoritative light, it ought to be recollected that they are given, not as deliberate and permanently formed opinions, but rather as the impressions of a traveller thrown on paper confidentially for a friend's perusal. A more extended experience of character, and a longer sojourn among the people of India than it pleased Providence to grant, would perhaps have considerably modified some of these cursory remarks. Whenever Bishop Heber had an opportunity of observing for himself, his remarks could not fail to be striking, original, and just; but we suspect that sometimes he received, as all of us do less or more, his impressions of character from the representations of others, who might be prejudiced, and not so competent observers of national customs, where opportunities offered, as he was himself. When we find, for instance, the Bishop reporting the conversation of the inferior classes as being generally of a very licentious and degrading kind, we suspect that he received, what we cannot but consider an erroneous impression, from others; since his own opportu-

nities of acquiring such knowledge from personal observation were, as far as we are aware, not many. Indeed, we cannot well imagine any situation where a person of his rank and station could be a listener to such conversation, even supposing that he so thoroughly understood the native languages as to comprehend all that might be said. From justice to the natives we feel bound to say, that so far as we have had opportunities of observing them ourselves, in the particular alluded to, they are far less offending than their equals of Europe."

ROMANTIC INCIDENT.

The *Sumbad Kaumudi*, a native paper, relates the following curious occurrence:

Lately, in the district of Bankora, a thief had made an entrance through the wall into the house of a Brahman. Whilst searching for booty he heard voices, and was about to retreat, when he found the parties close to the spot where he had entered, consisting of the Brahman's wife and her gallant engaged in conversation. The woman complained of the jealousy of her husband, and her lover recommended her to take advantage of his being asleep to murder him, giving her a weapon for the purpose. She objected, however, that if he should wake he might be too strong for her, and urged the gallant to undertake the deed himself, to which he consented. As he advanced to enter the house, the thief, although disposed to make free with the Brahman's property, thought it incumbent on him to protect the Brahman's life; and as the intended murderer passed the spot where he was secreted, he thrust the instrument with which he had made his way through the wall into the man's belly and killed him: after which he made his escape. The woman, seeing her gallant slain, made an outcry, which brought her husband and the neighbours to the spot, when she accused the former of having committed the murder. He was accordingly secured and tried, and as appearances were strong against him, sentenced to be hanged. From this fate he was again rescued by the heroism of the freebooter, who, on hearing the turn events had taken, gave himself up, and acknowledged his crime. We have not heard what decision was pronounced in the case.

DESERTION AND RECRUITING IN THE BENGAL ARMY.

The *Military Repository* of Calcutta contains an article upon the above topics, in which the writer contends, that in time of peace it would be politic to allow any sepoy to take his discharge whenever personal inclination, family interests, or private circumstances rendered the measure desirable. The compulsory retention in our service, in time of peace, of any man anxious for his discharge, seems (he observes) a rigid and unnecessary exactment of his bond. The circumstances under which European and native soldiers enlist are so very different, that the service of the Asiatic ought not to be subjected to the rules which exist against the European. Instead of attributing the difficulty of late years, of completing and increasing our regulars, to any numerical inadequacy of our military population, he considers it questionable whether some of the inducements, which formerly led the military population to enter our regular corps, have not ceased to operate. The system of recruiting by battalions of levies, and admitting into the service men of low caste, he considers highly prejudicial; nor does he approve of the close approximation of the sepoy to the European dress and equipment, considering it as not only contrary to his comfort and taste, as well as foreign to his habits, but to be deprecated on the score of expense.

THE LATE MR. STEPHENS.

We have been favoured with some further particulars respecting the assassination of the late Mr. Stephens. The two patans were apprehended on a charge of theft, and the dagger was amongst the articles they were accused of having stolen. They defended their being found in the house where they were taken, by asserting they had gone thither upon the invitation of the wife of the proprietor. Her evidence was accordingly taken, and, agreeably to the usage of the country, she was brought in a covered palankeen to the door of the apartment, where her answers to the questions of the judge were received, without her person being exposed. The attention of the court being accordingly engrossed by the conference at the door, afforded the murderer an opportunity of taking up the dagger, coming behind, and stabbing Mr. Stephens unperceived. Mr. Stephens was immediately removed. The sirishtidar attempted to secure the assassin, and whilst struggling with him, received a sword-cut from his comrade, which wounded him on the head, and he let go his hold. The men then attempted to escape, but were assailed on all sides; one was killed on the spot, and the other died shortly afterwards of his wounds. Great want of activity or courage was exhibited by the nujeeb, who guarded the prisoners and stood near the door of the cutcherry with a drawn sword. —*Cal. Gov. Gaz., Sept.* 13.

CONCREMATION.

The *Samachar Chundrika*, a Bengal native paper, contains the following remarks upon the debates at the East-India House on

on the subject of concremation:—"On the 28th of March of the present English year, in a meeting at the East-India House in England, one Mr. Poynder, made a proposal to put a stop to the burning of widows, and it was his wish that authority should be vested in the Bengal Government wholly to abolish that practice. Against this proposal of Mr. Poynder, Colonel Stanhope observed, 'we need not meddle with the religious practices of the Hindus; this custom has been in vogue among them for a long course of time, and what necessity is there at present for its discontinuance?' Four or five other persons, directors of the meeting, were of the same opinion; two only endeavoured to have the practice abolished, and the subject was therefore postponed, to be considered at some future meeting. We are divided between joy and regret on hearing this news; we are exceedingly glad that any measures for the discontinuance of concremation were prevented by Colonel Stanhope and other gentlemen of his opinion; and we feel sorrow, that there should be any gentlemen inclined to interfere with a custom which is consonant to our Sastras, and which we have practised for a great length of time without interruption. As we trust that our religious institutes will never be opposed while we are under the subjection of the equitable and glorious King of England, we imagine that the subject of abolishing concremation, which has been now stopped, will not be agitated again."

The *John Bull* of Aug. 22 remarks upon the aforegoing:—"Every one must applaud the humane and benevolent motives which have induced Mr. Buxton, Mr. Poynder, and others to come forward in Parliament, and in the court of India proprietors, with an endeavour to put a stop, if possible, to one of the most shocking rites that ever outraged humanity—that of burning the living widow on the funeral pile of her dead husband; and every one possessed of a single spark of feeling in his breast must desire that it were within the power of the local government to abolish at once a custom so cruel and degrading. It is not, however, doing justice to the anxiety which government has shewn, in common with every humane and benevolent individual, that this practice were exploded, to infer from its continuance, that this anxiety is but lukewarm. Such conclusions, we observe, are drawn at home, by several who advocate measures, in the practicability or consequences of which they are yet to be instructed. They are persuaded, indeed, by those to whom truth is indifferent where a desired object is to be attained, that the natives of this country are themselves calling out for an abolition of the suttee; and the authority of the late Marquess of Hastings is quoted to prove that it is fear of public sentiment in England, not in India, that prevents "a consummation, so devoutly to be wished," from taking place. We readily allow that several of the most enlightened and respectable of the natives have declared themselves hostile to the practice, and have even given it as their opinion, that it might be abolished at once by an act of government. But the experiment must still be regarded as important in the eye of government, when in opposition to this opinion of sensible and enlightened minds, there are marshalled the prejudices of the great mass of the Hindu population. That those prejudices have not been overcome, to the extent contended for, we might infer from the very fact of the suttee being still permitted under our government; but it is now unfortunately established more and more to our satisfaction, by the remarks which Mr. Poynder's motion has called forth from the *Samachar Chundrika*. These remarks proclaim the joy of the editor; and, it may be presumed, he speaks the sentiments of a goodly portion of the native population, that Colonel Stanhope should have opposed the abolition of the suttee with success, and his regret that Mr. Poynder or any other gentleman should think it necessary to interfere with a custom consonant to the Sastras; concluding with the expression of a hope that 'the subject of abolishing concremation, which has now been stopped,' will not again be agitated; and adding to this hope another—that under the equitable and glorious King of England the religious institutes of the Hindoos will never be opposed.' In these remarks of the *Samachar Chundrika* the main point at issue is indeed taken for granted, and the suttee is held to be a 'religious institute' sanctioned by the Sastras. This doctrine has been ably impugned by Ram Mohun Roy and others, and the practice of concremation, we certainly think, has been stript of the sanctity which the Brahmins have been attempting to throw around it, as taught in their sacred books. But the question for a government to look to is, in what light it is regarded by the great mass of the people, how an attempt to abolish it would be looked upon by them, and what consequences would follow a direct departure from the policy hitherto pursued, of respecting the religious rites of the natives."

BENGAL CLUB.

The rooms of this institution are now, we understand, regularly open to the members, under a set of rules framed for the purpose, and fixing the rates at which breakfast and dinner are provided, and other matters of internal economy. A supply

supply of all the latest periodicals, and the London and Indian newspapers, is to be seen in the reading room, and to a limited extent accommodations are prepared for the temporary residence of members from the Mofussil visiting the presidency.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz., Aug.* 20.

NATIVE PAPERS.

Runjeet Sing.—On the 30th June the son of Yar Mahomed Khan, late ruler of Peshawer, having an audience of the Maharaja, presented a nuzzurana of two laks of rupees, begging his father's restoration to his former authority, and promised himself regularly to attend at the durbar, and prevent any future disturbances at Peshawer. The Maharaja assured him in his hopes, and was pleased to direct that his prayer would be duly attended to.

In consequence of the indisposition of the ranee, his Highness returned to Lahore on the 20th of July. On the 22d the governor of Guzerat sent his complaint against the zemindars of Rampoora and other places, for their having given shelter to some robbers who had plundered some merchants of their goods; wherefore a detachment of horse was ordered to be despatched for apprehending them. The governor of Cashmir sent some officers of the valley of Peer Punchal, under a guard of sepoys, charged with embezzlement of public treasure with which they were entrusted. On the 25th two French officers having had an audience, related the particulars of recruits. His Highness conferred on them jewels, garlands of pearls, &c., and, besides the allowance they receive, the district of Chitpoora was granted them by way of jageer, on an annual revenue of 25,000 rupees, together with a piece of ground situated near the monument of Jehangheer, for the purpose of building their house.

The cholera having become alarmingly prevalent at Lahore, the Maharaja moved out across the Ravi, and pitched his tents near the garden of Kutteb Khan. The people were assiduously engaged in acts of devotion and charity, in order to get rid of the malady. At Amritsir the rivers had risen and inundated the country, so that the road was impassable in different places. On one occasion Mohun Sinh, the son of the Dewan of Cashmir, offered 20,000 rupees as nuzzarana, for his father's continuance in office; but was told the dewan must first settle his former accounts before any present payment could be received. This, he replied, could be done when the demand was adjusted, for which he was referred to the proper officers. The agent of the kiladar of Mungreh reported that his master had succeded in taking a robber chief, who had long devastated his district, and waited orders for his disposal. He was desired to hang him on the high road, and keep the horses he had also taken as a recompense for his activity. Orders were sent to the governor of Atek to ascertain the movements of Maulavi Ismaiel, and to suppress any insurrectionary assemblage with the forces at hand, and, if necessary, with the aid of the newly disciplined battalions; but he was to lose no time in sending information to the Raja.

Maulavi Ismaiel.—From Peshawer advices have been received, that about 40,000 of the followers of the Maulavi had assembled in Dereh Jungul, to whom Ata Mohammed Khan, of Caubul, had sent a leader, with a promise to pay the expenses of the war, and it was reported that they would soon advance from that place.

A report was brought by Mohun Sinh to Maharaja Runjit that the Maulavi, after committing devastations in Khairabad, had proceeded to Majahid, from whence he proposed marching to Jelalabad. On the 11th of July the hakem of Khairabad sent word that he had despatched a force against the followers of the Maulavi, who had completely surprised them, killed several, and dispersed the rest.

Peshawer. — Intelligences from this quarter state, that the governor of this place is, as usual, busy in public transactions. He had sent a detachment of 1,000 horse to suppress a disturbance at Jelalabad. The commandant of Choupani sent a verbal message to the governor, representing that the civil officers of Yar Mahomed Khan had sued to pay a nuzzurana of 25,000 rupees in order to obtain their release.

Jankee Rao Sindia.—Advices from Gwalior of the 21st July state that the overseer of the toshuckhana of the Maharaja had eloped with a sum of about 12,000 rupees, and his Highness gave orders to apprehend him with all possible expedition. Scarcity of rain, and the locusts, which poured down in that part of the country this year, have destroyed all verdure, and the corn-fields were a scene of deserts; the farmers, apprehending the bare prospect of their success this year, were daily quitting their respective villages. His Highness offered them many comforts, and promised a remission of revenue. The political agent came, and much conversation took place with him about the administration of state affairs and on other subjects; after which he took leave.

Shahjehanabad.—On the 1st of August his Majesty held a court in the Dewan Khas, when Sir Edward Colebrooke, Mr.

Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Grant, and Dr. Ludlow, and many Hindustani sirdars, were present; and the former presented a letter from the Governor-general, as well as presents to the King and heir apparent; honorary dresses were conferred upon the gentlemen. In the evening vessels of sherbet were sent by his Majesty and the princes (agreeably to the usage of distributing drink at this period). On the 2d, whilst his Majesty was at the Dovecote, Raja Suhan Lall reported that the agent of the heir apparent had been with the resident, to solicit permission for Mirza Nur Bukhsh to set up a standard, but was told that it was not customary; the Mirza had replied, it was equally contrary to rule to erect a tazia (a temporary mausoleum) in the Muhal; upon which his petition was complied with.

Jaypur.—On the 28th of June the Dowager Bai and young Raja with their attendants proceeded to Amir. They travelled in a sort of carriage called indra viman, and were accompanied by the Mohunt Sivanand, with the images of Sita and Ram on elephants. On the 30th they encamped at the temple of Jemhur ji, being met every where on the road by the people of the towns and villages with demonstrations of rejoicing. On the 1st of July the ceremony of tonsure was performed in the temple; presents were made to the shrine, to religious characters, and the poor; and the raja was permitted to see the image of Jemhur, and partook of the prasad; after which the party returned to Jaypur. On the 2d the Raja entered the city in state, mounted on an elephant attended by his train, and the streets being lined with spectators. On arriving at the palace he was received by the British resident, conducted to his throne, and the usual complimentary gifts were interchanged.

STEAM TUGS IN THE HOOGHLY.

A report has been submitted to the Bengal government, and is now circulating in Calcutta, respecting the introduction of steam-tugs in the river Hooghly. A tabular statement, inserted in the report, exhibiting the number of days occupied by the Company's ships of the two last seasons, 1825 and 1826, in getting out of the river, and the time that would be required to get them to sea, gives the following results, *viz.* that the saving of time by aid of steam in some cases should be thirty days, in none less than four; and then a statement of the demurrage is added, shewing that the average loss of the Company in the two seasons, or rather the amount that would have been saved had steam-tugs been employed, is Sa. Rs. 22,450.

It is proposed to have steam-pilot vessels of from 160 to eighty-horse power. The report estimates that six vessels would be enough for the whole pilotage of the port, and that the expense would be defrayed if the existing rate for pilotage were quadrupled. This increase seems large; but it is supposed that the demurrage saved to owners would greatly exceed the amount, besides the probable reduction of the premium for insurance, in consideration of the diminution of risk.

APPEAL AGAINST THE REGISTRY OF THE STAMP REGULATION.

The counsel for the petitioners against the registry of the stamp-tax on Tuesday gave notice of appeal against the regulation, in the terms of the 13th Geo. III., cap. 63, sect. 36, which requires that notice of appeal be lodged in the Supreme Court within sixty days after registry. As the counsel had no precedent of such a mode of proceeding, they gave notice of their intention to move in chambers that the registrar be at liberty to receive and file their notice of appeal. This motion was accordingly made on petition signed by all the petitioners. There was no opposition to the motion, which was granted by the Chief Justice, who observed that perhaps there had been an unnecessary degree of caution in giving notice to the Company's attorney. If this were an error, however, it was one on the safe side, and the community must feel that it increases their obligations to their counsel. —*Beng. Chron., Sept.* 15.

CONCERT.

The private subscription concert, held at the residence of C. Trower, Esq. on Friday evening last, the object of which was a contribution for the benefit of some Europeans in distressed circumstances, was well attended, and went off with spirit. Occasions of this nature are so rare, and performers, both professional and amateur, are so seldom collected in any strength, that it is more extraordinary they should execute any compositions with tolerable accuracy, than that they should fail occasionally in giving that full effect, for which regular and combined practice is essentially requisite. Notwithstanding these obvious causes of diminished efficiency, the performances in both departments were such as to reflect credit on the musical taste and talent of Calcutta. The success of this party, and of a similar one a few months since, are great encouragements to the revival of a plan which afforded, some three or four years ago, much gratification to the society of Calcutta, that of conducting a series of subscription concerts at private houses. We should of course much prefer seeing a renewal of public concerts, but as difficulties of an almost insuperable nature are opposed to their

their success, musical performances on a more private scale form the only alternative offered to the lovers of the art, and the promoters of social and refined amusement.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz., Aug. 6.*

PUBLIC WORKS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

It has frequently been a subject of reproach to England, that she has been indifferent to local improvements in her colonies, and more particularly in India; and there was formerly perhaps some justice in the observation, that were we to leave it, no trace of our ever having been in the country would be discovered. But of late years there has been an evident anxiety to consult public convenience, by the formation of roads and canals, and the erection of bridges. The new Benares road, though not so well constructed as might have been expected, has nevertheless proved of very great advantage to travellers in the cold and hot weather; and, we trust, means may be found to make it as useful in the rains. No tax is more readily and cheerfully paid by the inhabitants of a country, than that which is appropriated to purposes of the description in question. We understand that the Budge Budge road has been continued to Mayapore, and that a canal with a road attached has been cut from Ouillabarah on the Hoogly to Omptah on the Damoodiah; and that another canal is in contemplation from Burdwan to Naisseral, between Chinsurah and Suksagor. The facilities which will be thus given to the transport of the produce of Burdwan will be very valuable in a commercial point of view. In Calcutta, the progress of opening and widening streets and digging tanks, though not so rapid as three or four years ago, still continues, and reconciles us in some measure to the moral objections to lotteries, from the funds of which the improvements are made. — *Beng. Chron., Aug. 16.*

ESCAPE FROM A LION.

We have been favoured by a friend with the particulars of the truly wonderful escape of a gentleman from a lion, while out hunting in the neigbourhood of the station of Kurnaul. On the 20th of last May, Baron Osten and a friend, with their attendants, were out hunting, and mounted on elephants, when they fell in with a troop of lions. They succeeded in killing four of them, and were looking for a fifth, which the Baron had badly wounded, when the enraged animal in the first place charged and wounded one of the pad elephants, and then charged the Baron's elephant. Seeing this, the baron leant over the elephant to shoot the lion, when most unfortunately the front part of the howdah gave way, and he fell head foremost over the elephant and upon the lion. The scene at that moment is more easily capable of being imagined than described. The spectators thought that it was all over with the baron, when they saw the lion turning ferociously upon him with his formidable teeth and claws. The odds were indeed fearfully against him, but still, through the mercy of Providence, he escaped from the jaws of the terrible creature, but was severely wounded, having sustained a compound fracture of his left arm, four teeth wounds on the right arm, as also several lacerations inflicted with the animal's claws. He was also wounded on the forehead, besides contusions of his head and different parts of his body. The baron was carried in on a dooly to cantonments, whence the party were about twenty coss distant when the accident happened. He suffered for some time severely from the wounds and fractures, which were exceedingly painful. Altogether it is one of the most miraculous escapes we have ever heard of, and emphatically illustrates the rule of *nil desperandum.*—*India Gaz., Aug. 20.*

NATIVE PARTIES.

Such of our friends as have no particular relish for notoriety, should be rather more scrupulous than they have hitherto been in the visits they pay to the native part of the town, and the manner in which they amuse themselves on such occasions. The native papers have begun to appropriate a corner to the news of the beau-monde of Chitpore and Machua Bazar, and not having any asterisks or dashes in their typography, are apt to give names and titles at full length. A party at the house of a baboo in Kuburdanga, last week, is thus particularized in the *Udanta Martunda*, and the reporter seems at a loss which to admire most, the singing and dancing of the English beebees, or of Gunga Bace. We should think the former will not feel much flattered by the comparison.—*Gov. Gaz., Aug. 20.*

BENGAL MARINERS' FUND.

By a published statement of the affairs of the Bengal Mariners' and General Widows' Fund, it appears that, after paying for the past year pensions in India to the amount of Rupees 42,905, and in England to the amount of Rupees 7,249, there remains a balance in the hands of the directors amounting to Rupees 3,32,551.

FALSE ACCUSATION BY A NATIVE.

The *John Bull* of August 20 contains a detailed report of a case of prosecution for forgery instituted by a box-wallah against Mr. Clarke, a serjeant of the petty court, with all the previous proceedings in that court. If this report be correct, a more

more iniquitous case on the part of the prosecutor never came before a tribunal of justice. It appears that the box-wallah, defeated in his suit in the Court of Requests by the production of receipts, swore that the date of one had been altered, and that the other was altogether a forgery. This charge brought the case before the Supreme Court, and the result has been the establishment of Mr. Clarke's innocence in the most complete and satisfactory manner, and the consequent defeat of a malicious conspiracy, first to defraud, and then to ruin, an honest man. The report of the trial was forwarded by one of the parties.

NAUTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Calcutta papers announce the arrival of the brig *Sir Francis M'Naghten* from Van Diemen's Land, China, and Singapore. The passengers by her from Hobart Town are Dr. R. Tytler, with despatches for government; Mr. G. A. Tytler; and Mr. L. Helmick, assistant apothecary. This vessel has brought intelligence of the foundation of a new colony laid at Port Raffles, on the north coast of New Holland, and of a fort for its protection, named after the Duke of Wellington, on the 18th June, in lat. 11° 40′ S., long. 132° 42′ E. lat., by Capt. Sterling, of H. M.'s ship *Success*. The ships *Marquis of Lansdowne* and *Albion* were chased by a large fleet of pirate prows off the Twins, in the Straits of Atlas, on the 5th July 1827. The prows were under Dutch colours. The *Marquis of Lansdowne*, bound from Sydney to Calcutta, touched on a newly discovered shoal, off Cape Direction, on the eastern coast of New Holland, on the 8th June; and on the 29th July touched again on a shoal, not laid down in any chart, off Luban Island, in the Straits of Rhio. Got off from both shoals without damage.

CAPT. VAN SANDAU.

It is reported that a Capt. Van Sandau has been shot dead by one of his own sentinels on the Assam frontier. The unfortunate officer was dressed in a white jacket, and in the darkness of the night the superstitious and alarmed sipahi took him for a ghost, and fired his piece with too fatal precision.—*Ben. Chron., Sept.* 4.

MURDER OF A CHILD.

The Calcutta papers contain particulars of the deliberate murder of a child, a boy about nine years of age, named Beauchamp, by a native, said to be a fakeer, at Howrah, on the 22d July. The victim, a very interesting boy, was quietly proceeding with another child to a Sunday school, held in the chapel at Howrah, on Sunday morning, a little after seven o'clock, when the infuriated native, armed with a bludgeon, rushed upon him, knocked him down by a severe blow on the head, and inflicted other blows upon him, as well as upon his companion, who saved himself by flight. The poor boy was taken to the general hospital, where he died the same evening. The atrocious act was perpetrated in the presence of many natives, who looked on with calm indifference, and did not even assist in taking up the victim after the deed was done. The murderer was secured. On being taken up, he declared that if he had not been caught he would have killed many more. Varying reports are abroad respecting the motive to the crime: some say the criminal refers it to predestination; some to other superstitious feelings; and some allege that the act was committed in revenge for some fancied denial of justice at the police in a complaint against an European.

CHOWRINGHEE THEATRE.

"The Road to Ruin" was on Friday evening enacted at Chowringhee Theatre, to a respectable but not crowded house. The part of *Goldfinch* introduced an amateur of a sister presidency, whose theatrical fame had been spoken very highly of in the côteries of the drama. A Calcutta is not, emphatically speaking, an applauding audience. It has its favourites; and a stranger must not expect that his *entrée* will be applauded, or that he will receive great encouragement, until he becomes known. Instead of a hearty welcome, therefore, which we should in courtesy bestow, his *début* was marked by no uncommon effort at applause. Whether or not this *apathy* had a benumbing effect upon the nerves of the amateur we cannot say; but certes the first scene gave us no extraordinary opinion of his theatrical ability. Like many *things*, however, he improved upon acquaintance; and we marvel if ever Chowringhee boards boasted of a better *Goldfinch* than the gentleman in the end proved himself to be. His stature is rather above the middle size, and his person manly and agreeable. He appeared awkward in the first scene, and his manner in walking round to exhibit his person was ludicrous, rather than such as to give full effect to his "that's your sort!" His subsequent scenes, however, made up, as we have before hinted, for the defects of the first, and the scene with *Milford* in the last act, where he describes the arts of jockeyism, both in words and action, was given with a correctness, certainly unparalleled on these boards, perhaps on any other in the present day, and to be equalled only in the annals of real sporting. The effect was irresistible, and was followed by the loudest applause. We heard it whispered that this was the first attempt in the part of *Goldfinch*, and this circumstance,

stance, if true, would speak greatly in favour of the versatility of theatrical talent possessed by the amateur, if we contrast the characters of *Octavian* and *Shylock*, in which we hear he stands unrivalled in India. On the whole, the play was excellently performed, and though the tradesmen were a shocking motley groupe, and the scenery not quite sufficiently attended to, we cannot but be well pleased with the evening's amusement. — *John Bull, Sept.* 3.

CHANGES IN GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

It is said that Mr. Secretary Lushington positively goes home *via* Bombay and Egypt in October. Mr. Prinsep, it is reported, will succeed to the vacant office; and his place again, we hear, will be supplied by Mr. Molony until Mr. H. Mackenzie returns to the presidency.—*Ben. Chron., Sept.* 4.

THE LATE INSURRECTION AGAINST THE SIKHS.

During the late disturbances in the Punjab, which were so soon suppressed by the power and activity of Maharajah Runjit Sinh, no pains were spared to spread an opinion favourable to the cause of the insurgents through the upper and western provinces. As might be supposed, the truth on these occasions was very little regarded; but it can be scarcely conceived to what extent. The bulletins of Buonaparte were miracles of veracity, compared to those of the politicians of Hindustan. The following, which is a summary translation of one of the documents sent into circulation, will shew how well the practice was understood. The paper was circulated in Malwa, and must have been issued subsequently to the time at which the combined troops of Yar Mohammed Khan and Syed Ahmed had received their final defeat from the Sikh force under Budh Sinh, which was followed by the immediate pacification of Peshawer and Kabul.

"From the newspapers issued by her Highness Sumroo Begum, the English papers and letters to the Nawab Mir Khan, the following particulars have been collected of the war with the infidels in the north-west:—The pious Syed Ahmed having repaired with four thousand followers to the ruler of Kabul, reproved him for his indifference to the cries of the faithful, who had appealed to heaven against the tyranny of the infidel Sikhs; but the prince urged his incompetence to cope with their force. It fortunately happened, shortly afterwards, that the Sikh ruler of Khairabad committed such exactions on the district of Mir Mohammed Khan that he was obliged to apply for succour to his brother, Yar Mohammed of Peshawer. That chief, with 7,000 horse and 4,000 foot, marched accordingly to his aid, and was joined by the Hakeem of Kabul, with 10,000 horse and 6,000 foot, and by the holy Syed, whom the three princes joyfully appointed as their leader. The combined army marched towards Khairabad, and encountered a large host of infidels, which they totally defeated, chased into the fortress, and took it. The Syed advanced to the Aba Sind, which river, then swollen unusually high, became fordable at his prayers. He crossed and took Azur, which is seven coss on this side. From thence he proceeded with 7,000 horse and an innumerable host of foot towards Lahore, whilst Maulavi Ismaiel and Maulavi Abdul Hy proceeded in other directions, and 500 men were left in Azur. Budh Sinh, with 5,000 men, evading the principal divisions, fell suddenly upon this little garrison, who resolutely resisted so disproportionate a force. They killed 2,500 of the enemy, but were reduced to twelve, when Maulavi Ismaiel, coming to their aid, dispersed the assailants, putting numbers to the sword. Ramsinh, with 12,000 Sikhs, attacked the Maulavi, but was defeated with prodigious loss. After this, Kripa Sinh, ruler of Cashmir, with seventeen guns, his family, and followers, joined the Maulavi, and he and his family adopted the Mussulman religion; five companies of the regiment of Roshun Khan, with a number of artillerymen, also joined the Syed. Runjit Sinh then commanded his French officers to march against Peshawer, but they replied, give us a hundred cannon, which Runjit refusing, the Prince Kherg Sinh, with 30,000 horse, ten battalions of foot, and fifty guns, moved out. He encamped within six cos of the army of the faith, which had been joined by Dost Mohammed Khan, Durani, with 12,000 horse, 10,000 foot, and fifty guns. In the engagement that ensued, and which lasted from dawn till evening, Kherg Sinh was totally routed. The army of Islam, amounted at the latest advices, to 50,000 horse and 44,000 foot, and it was expected would soon amount to a lac and a half. The Syed has ordered that two rupees shall be given for every Sikh head, whilst Runjit has promised five rupees for the head of every Mohammedan."—*Cal. Gov. Gaz., Aug.* 30.

CHANGE IN THE MANAGEMENT OF THE STAMP DUTIES.

The following notification, dated 3d August, has been published by the government:—

Inconvenience having been experienced in the general management of the Calcutta stamp duties, from the distance at which the office of the Board of Revenue in Calcutta is situated from the stamp office, and more especially from the delays incident

incident to the necessity of making references to the board before stamps, in certain cases, can be affixed to deeds and instruments sent for the purpose. The Right Hon. the Vice-President in Council, by virtue of the powers reserved to government in the 3d section of the regulation for raising and levying stamp duties within the town of Calcutta, passed on the 14th June last, and registered in the Supreme Court on the 12th July following, has been pleased to resolve, that from the 10th day of this month (August) the care and management of the said stamp duties within the town of Calcutta, and the powers and authorities conferred to that end by the said regulation, shall be transferred from the said Board of Revenue of Calcutta, to the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, or the members thereof for the time being, who have been appointed commissioners for the management of the Calcutta stamp duties, in the manner prescribed in the above cited section of the said regulation.

EARTHQUAKE.

The Delhi akbars of August relate that the fort of Kolitaran had been destroyed by an earthquake, and a thousand persons buried under the ruins. The same convulsion had shivered a mountain in pieces, which falling into the river Rawee, caused the country to be inundated to a distance of 100 coss round. Three thousand workmen were employed in cutting a channel through the mountain, and great apprehension was entertained of the injury likely to be inflicted upon Lahore whenever the river shou ld force its way through the channel. It was computed that no fewer than 30,000 victims had perished from cholera in Amritsir, Labore, and the camp.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

Aug. 25. *Minerva*, Hurre, from London.—*Sept.* 1. *Bengal*, Atkins, from Liverpool.—2. *Albion*, M'Leod, from Liverpool; *Lady of the Lake*, Nichols, from London; and *Abgarvie*, Smith, from Mauritius and Madras.—8. *Smyrna*, Kendall, from Boston.—9. *Grecian*, Smith, from London and Madras.—13. *Welcome*, Buchanan, from Greenock. 14. *Ann*, Sly, from the Mauritius.—21. *Mellish*, Vincent, from Singapore; *Emerald*, Heard, from Boston; and *Lady East*, Evans, from London and Madras.—22. *Minerva*, Probyn, from London and Madras; and *Topaz*, Brewster, from Boston.—23. *Elizabeth*, Gautherin, from Bordeaux. —24. *Resource*, Fenn, from London and Madras; *Eliza*, Dixon, from London; *Crisis*, Peabody, from Liverpool; and *Francis Warden*, from Bombay.—25. *Duke of Lancaster*, Hanney, from Liverpool; and *Tigress*, Sheriff, from Glasgow.—27. *Rifleman*, Hawkins, from Mauritius; *Kingston*, Bowen, from London and Madras; and *La Louise*, from Bordeaux.—28. *Harmony*, Anvery, from Bordeaux.—Oct. 1. *John*, Basile, from Rio. 2. *Eliza*, Sutton, from London and Madras.—9. *Marquess of Lansdown*, Noyes, from N.S. Wales; and *Bussey*, Guisance, from Bordeaux.—10. *John Taylor*, Atkinson, from Liverpool; *John Biggur*, Watt, from Bombay; and *Gonsalves*, Buchin, from Bordeaux.—11. *Lady M'Naghten*, Faith, from London and Madras.—12. *L'Alfred*, Fornier, from Nantz.—24. *Coromandel*, Label, from Bordeaux.—27. *Marquess Wellington*, Chapman, from London.—30. *Carnbrea Castle*, Davey, from London; and *Princess Charlotte of Wales*, Biden, from London and Madras.

Departures from Calcutta.

Aug. 22. *Guardian*, Sutherland, for Mauritius. —27. *David Scott*, Thornhill, for Madras and London; *Madeline*, Coghlan, for Mauritius and London.—30. *St. Leonard*, Rutherford, for London.—31. *Hashmy*, Lee, for Madras. — *Sept.* 1. *Frances Charlotte*, Talbert, for Mauritius.—9. *Crown*, Pinder, for Singapore.—11. *Sir William Wallace*, Wilson, for London.—15. *Indiana*, Webster, for Isle of France.—16. *Thames*, Warming, for London.—24. *Ann*, Adler, for Mauritius.—25. *Isabella*, Parker, for London; and *City of Edinburgh*, Mackellar, for Mauritius. — Oct. 16. *Milford*, Jackson, for Bombay.—20. *Simpson*, Black, for Mauritius.

BIRTHS.

May 24. At Cawnpore, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. Chitty, of a daughter.

July 27. At Loodianah, the lady of Capt. L. Bruce, 12th regt., of a daughter.

Aug. 5. At Delhi, Mrs. J. Gould, of a son.

6. At Saugor (in Malwa), the wife of Mr. C. Turton, of the Commissariat Department, of a daughter.

15. At Simla, the lady of Capt. Wm. Turner, fort adj. of Agra, of a daughter.

17. At Futtehpore, the lady of R. Laughton, Esq., assist. surg., of daughter.

18. At Chunar Ghur, Mrs. Jas. Durand, of a daughter.

— The widow of the late Mr. J. Murray, of a son.

19. Mrs. W. Walker, of a daughter.

20. On the river, near Plassey, the lady of Assist. Surg. Barber, of a daughter.

24. At Kurnaul, the lady of Capt. H. J. Wood, horse artillery, of her fifth son.

— Mrs. Jos. Pyva, of a son and heir.

27. At Allighur, the lady of T. J. Turner, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

— At Kumtool factory, Tirhoot, the wife of Mr. Wm. Kennedy, of a daughter.

31. At Agra, Mrs. W. Kidd, of a daughter.

Sept. 2. At Mymunsing, the lady of J. Dunbar, Esq., civil service, of a son.

4. At Neemuch, the lady of Major F. Walker, 55th N.I., of a son.

— The lady of Capt. C. Cowles, of a still-born child.

5. Mrs. Gray, wife of Mr. J. Gray, of the *Bengal Hurkaru* printing establishment, of a son.

— The lady of T. Thomas, Esq., of Madras, of twins.

— Mrs. Ewart, of a daughter.

6. Mrs. E. H. Grindall, of a son.

7. The lady of J. Grant, Esq., acting assistant assay master, of a son.

— At Dacca, the lady of F. Law, Esq., civil service, of a son.

8. At Luckeepore, near Commercolly, the lady of H. H. Griffiths, Esq., of a daughter.

— Mrs. R. George, of a daughter.

9. At Howrah, Mrs. J. Statham, of a son.

10. At Lucknow, the lady of Geo. Baillie, surgeon to his Majesty of Oude, of a son.

— At Mullye, the lady of Lieut. Col. J. H. Cave, of a daughter.

— Mrs. G. Strafford, of a daughter.

12. The lady of Wm. Hawes, Esq., of a son.

13. Mrs. J. J. Fleury, of a daughter.

14. Mrs. Jas. Ogilvie, of a daughter.

— The lady of Lieut. Glasgow, 61st N.I., of a son, still-born.

18. At Barrackpore, the lady of Capt. A. Shuldham, dep. assist. adj. gen. pay department, of a daughter.

19. At Garden Reach, the lady of S. G. Palmer, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

— The lady of Longueville Clarke, Esq., barrister at law, of a son.

21. The lady of John Lowe, Esq., of a son.

23. Mrs. W. C. Rymer, of a son.

24. The wife of Mr. J. W. Wymss, of the Surveyor General's Office, of a son.

25. Mrs. A. M. D'Souza, of a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 1. At the Cathedral, Mr. M. I. Mendes to Mrs. J. Praigo.
— Mr. T. Pereira to Miss M. Cope.
10. At Futtyghur, Mr. Geo. Tuttle to Miss M. Hennessey.
17. Mr. W. H. Mapleton to Miss A. Henry.
22. Mr. S. Stevens, mariner, to Miss M. Gomes.
— At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. J. Alexander, of the British Gallery, to Caroline, only daughter of Mr. C. F. McNamara, of the Armenian Philanthropic Academy.

DEATHS.

May 23. At Bogwangolah, Lieut. H. C. Clerkson, 41st N.I.
June 4. At Cawnpore, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. Chitty.
Aug. 3. At Asseerghur, Lieut. W. F. Barlow, adj. of 23d N.I.
18. At Saugor, the son of Mr. Joseph Burridge, H.C.'s marine, aged 4 years.
22. At Cawnpore, Lieut. and Adj. Chitty, provincial battalion.
26. At Delhi, Mrs. Burnett, lady of Brigadier Burnett, C.B., in her 37th year.
Sept. 3. At Boribaree factory, district of Rungpore, Capt. J. H. Van Helsdingen, aged 65, many years a commander in the Hon. Danish Asiatic Company's service.
— At Kurnaul, of cholera morbus, the Hon. Lieut. Errol Blake, Bengal artillery, brother to Lord Westcourt, and adj. Sirhind division of artillery.
8. Mr. John Botellho, assistant at the General Post Office, aged 35.
— At Dinapore, Capt. Sam. Houlton, 11th N.I.
— Mrs. Mary Metcalfe, widow of the late Mr. H. T. Metcalfe, aged 36.
10. At Saugor, Anna Maria, wife of Capt. Wm. Aldous, 38th N.I., aged 23.
— Mr. J. H. Carrow, aged 23.
11. Eliza Ann, daughter of Mr. W. Paton, aged 6 years.
13. At Chittagong, of bilious fever, Lieut. S. Stapleton, acting adj. 52d N.I.
17. At Barrackpore, Mr. M. F. Dalton, late an assistant in the office of the major of brigade of that place, aged 33.
20. Drowned in returning from Sulkeah to his ship, Capt. Chas. Cowan, aged 36, of the ship *Venus*.
— At Barrackpore, Lieut. D'Arcy Preston, 69th N.I.
21. Mr. G. B. Judah, of the Board of Trade, aged 27.
— At Dum-Dum, James Andrew Graham, only son of Mr. James Robertson, head schoolmaster at that station.
23. At Fort William, Lieut. W. H. Humfrey, of the artillery, aged 18.
24. Master D. A. Powell, aged 14.
Lately, At Bareilly, Mrs. Kempball wife of Mr. Commissary Kempball.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

INSTRUCTIONS TO SHIP SURGEONS.

Fort St. George, April 3, 1827.— The Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to direct that the following extract from a general letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors in the Military Department, under date the 12th July 1826, be published in general orders:—

"A preference should always be given to private ships which have surgeons on their establishment, and it will only be in cases of indispensable necessity that we shall sanction the surgeons of our own establishments to be withdrawn from their duties abroad and sent home in charge of invalids; and when that absolute necessity occurs, some one should be selected for the charge who is coming home on furlough, and whose passage may be paid, but no extra allowance given beyond the sum for each man which is specified in regulations hereafter referred to.

"It not appearing that any instructions are issued for the guidance of surgeons in charge of invalids and time-expired men of our service returning to England on private ships, we have caused to be framed a draft of the instructions which we are of opinion should be furnished to them. A copy is now transmitted to you in the packet for that purpose.

"*Instructions.*

To Mr. ———, Surgeon of the —— Ship ———, which has been engaged to convey ——— in the service of the said Company, or to the Surgeon for the time being, time-expired men, and invalids to England.

That you provide yourself with such books and instruments as are necessary for your practice and the proper discharge of your duty in the station of surgeon on board this ship.

That you furnish the government with a list of such medicines as you may have on board, stating whether you consider the same sufficient for the ship's company and troops, and if not, that you furnish the government with a list of such articles as you may require for the troops for the voyage home.

That such medicines as may be remaining on hand when the ship arrives in England, are to be sent to the Company's Baggage Warehouse, New Street, Bishopsgate Street, London, and a receipt for the same to be obtained, which receipt is to be delivered into the Shipping-office, to be laid before the committee of shipping with your journal.

That you keep a journal of your practices agreeably to the form annexed, writing, day by day, therein the names of the men under your care, their hurts or distempers, their particular symptoms, and the day of their recovery, removal, or death, together with your prescriptions and method of treatment. That you make the necessary entries accordingly, and sign and present the same to the captain at the end of every month, for his signature likewise.

That you extract from your journal the most remarkable cases, and give a regular, separate history of them at the end thereof. That you likewise enter in your journal the method of victualling in the homeward-bound passage, and state your observations thereon, together with every occurrence during the course of the voyage which, in

in your opinion, may have contributed to the health or sickness of the people on board.

That you visit the men under your care at least twice a day, and oftener if their circumstances require it, that none may want due assistance and relief.

That you inform the captain every day of the condition of your patients, especially if any of their distempers are infectious, that they may be separated from the rest.

That as spirits, anti-scorbutics, wine, and other articles are sent on board by the government for the use of the military in the voyage, if you find it absolutely necessary at any time for the sick recruits to be supplied with wine or other necessaries, you are to apply in writing to your commander for the same, entering in the journal such your application, with the particulars received in consequence thereof.

That you do invariably enter in your journal the cases of the sick who may require wine or other extra comforts, together with the quantities consumed by each person daily.

That when the ship shall have completed her voyage, you insert in your journal, by way of index, a regular return or list of the sick, stating the following particulars:

1st. The time of their being taken ill.

2d. Their names.

3d. Their diseases.

4th. The date and manner of the termination of the diseases, whether in recovery or death, or the situation of the sick at the time.

That you make three divisions of the index:

The first, containing the names of those taken ill on the voyage.

The second, of those taken ill in the country, either while in port or in passing from one port to another.

And the third, of those taken ill on the voyage homeward; that you enter their names in the index according to the order of time in which they were taken ill.

That you also, when the ship shall have completed her voyage, insert in your journal a general return of the number of persons who embarked, the number of sick, and the number of those who recovered or died, agreeably to the annexed form of a return of these particulars, which, when filled up, is to be signed by the commander and yourself.

That this journal is to be produced upon your arrival to the physician appointed by the Company for his examination, who is to certify his judgment thereupon, after which the journal is to be left at the Shipping-office, East-India House, to be laid before the committee of shipping, when directions will be given as to the payment of the allowance of 15s. each man landed in England."

CONDUCTORS OF ORDNANCE.

Fort St. George, April 24, 1827.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that one conductor and ten sub-conductors be added to the present establishment of the ordnance department, to be attached to the arsenal of Fort St. George, for the purpose of being employed on any general duty where their services may be required.

REGIMENTAL RECORDS, &c.

Fort St. George, May 1, 1827.—Several instances having lately come to his Exc. the Commander-in-chief's notice of great deficiencies in regimental records and books of instruction, and officers commanding corps having been unable to account for them, or to state when and where they were lost or destroyed; his Excellency is pleased to direct, that whenever any part of the records or books of instruction of a corps may be lost or destroyed, a court of inquiry shall be immediately assembled to ascertain the cause, and its proceedings transmitted through the regular channel to head-quarters. In the event of this order being neglected, officers commanding corps for the time being will be held responsible for all deficiencies at the time they may be discovered.

The books of instruction supplied for the use of officers belonging to corps and departments are to be examined monthly by commanding officers of corps, before making out the returns, and are on no account to be taken away from the corps when officers proceed on leave or sick absent, and commanding officers signing the returns will be held responsible for any losses not duly reported and accounted for.

ORDNANCE STAFF ALLOWANCES.

Fort St. George, May 25, 1827.—The Hon. the Governor in Council deems it expedient to direct the following modifications of the allowances of the several warrant and non-commissioned officers mentioned underneath.

Staff Pay and Allowances drawn at present.	Pay and Staff Allowances to be drawn in future.
Dep. Com. of Ordnance.	
Staff pay 250	Subsistence ... 40
½ Batta of Lieut. 60	Staff allowance 270
Rupees 310	Rupees 310
Assistant Com. of Ordnance.	
Staff pay 200	Subsistence ... 40
½ Batta of Ens... 45	Staff allowance 205
245	245
Dep. Assist. Com. of Ordnance.	
Staff pay 120	Subsistence ... 40
½ Batta of Ens... 45	Staff allowance 125
165	165

Troop

Staff Pay and Allowances drawn at present.	Pay and Staff Allowances to be drawn in future.
Troop Qr. Mast. of Horse Art.	
Staff pay 72 3	Subsistence ... 40
½ Batta 30 0	Staff allowance 63
102 3	103
Conductor of Ordnance.	
Subsistence..... 48	Subsistence ... 40
½ Batta of Ens... 45	Staff allowance 53
93	93
Sub-Conductor of Ordnance.	
Subsistence..... 35	Subsistence ... 30
½ Batta..... 15	Staff allowance 20
50	50

2. The new scale of subsistence and staff allowance is to be the same for any month; the former to be drawn in advance and the latter in arrear—no batta will be payable in garrison or cantonment. Tent allowance or house-rent will be drawn according to circumstances, and the horse allowance of troop quarter-master will remain unaltered. In the field, at field posts, or when marching, the same field (half) batta will be drawn as heretofore.

DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

Fort St. George, June 1, 1827.—The Hon. the Governor in Council, having taken into consideration certain inconveniences connected with the existing system observed in sending discharged European soldiers of the Hon. Company's service to England, is pleased to authorize the following regulations.

Men recommended to be discharged by invaliding, &c. committees, are to remain with their corps until all claims, as far as may be practicable, have been adjusted at regimental head-quarters; all vouchers connected with such claims as may not admit of regimental adjustment, are to be forwarded by commanding officers without delay by tappall, and not by the individuals, to the town-major of Fort St. George.

The proceedings of invaliding, &c. committees, in the case of Europeans, are not to be considered as final. Such men as may be passed by them are to be sent to Fort St. George, and when collected, are to undergo an examination before a medical committee, to be assembled for that purpose, and at whose recommendation the discharge will be sanctioned.

All men so discharged are to remain upon the strength of their respective corps in receipt of their full pay until embarked for Europe, the date of such embarkation to be notified by the town major of Fort St. George to the adjutant general of the army, when the individuals will be struck off the returns of the corps respectively by orders from that department.

All discharged men are hereafter to be placed in charge of a commissioned officer, in the Company's service, returning to England on furlough. It will be the special duty of the officer in charge to see justice done to his men on the passage home, with respect to their provisions as well as the medical comforts and treatment of the sick, and finally to attend at the India House, furnished with the necessary vouchers of the complete adjustment of their claims upon Government.

Fort St. George, June 26, 1827.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the provisions of the general order of the 1st inst., regarding soldiers discharged the service and ordered home, shall be considered equally applicable to time-expired men and pensioners of the Hon. Company's service proceeding to England.

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEERS.

Fort St. George, Sept. 4, 1827.—The Hon. the Governor in Council has deemed it expedient to cancel the rule laid down in paragraph 55 of the engineer regulations, and to direct that when superintending engineers wish to obtain leave of absence from their divisions, &c. their applications to his Exc. the Commander-in-chief shall be transmitted to the Military Board, who, in forwarding them, will state whether any objection, connected with the duties of the applicant, exists to a compliance with the request.

The application will be sent to the Military Board through the officer commanding the division, who will report, for the Board's information, the arrangement which the superintending engineer may propose to make for conducting the duties of his department during his absence, or until provided for by superior authority.

COURT-MARTIAL.

ENSIGN R. GOING.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Sept. 10, 1827.—At a General Court-Martial held at Fort St. George, on the 2d day of July 1827, and continued by adjournments to the 11th of the same month, Ens. Richard Going, of H.M.'s First, or Royal Regiment of Foot, was arraigned on the following charge, viz.

Ens. Rich. Going, of H.M.'s First, or the Royal Regiment of Foot, placed in arrest by Capt. Cross, of the same corps, at the desire and on the complaint of Capt. John Charretie, commander of the H.C.'s ship *Bombay*, and charged as follows:—

With conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in seizing by the throat and kicking Cadet Sydenham Geo. Chas. Renand, on the deck

deck of the H.C.'s ship *Bombay*, at sea, on the 12th of May 1827.

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:

The court having most maturely weighed and considered the whole of the evidence brought forward in support of the prosecution, as well as what the prisoner Ens. Rich. Going hath urged in his defence, and the evidence in support thereof, is of opinion,

Finding.—Guilty of seizing by the neck and striking with his knee Mr. Cadet Sydenham Geo. Chas. Renand, on the deck of the H.C.'s ship *Bombay*, at sea, on the 12th of May 1827; but the court is further of opinion, that from the peculiar circumstances of the case, the prisoner's conduct is not liable to the imputation of being unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman.

Sentence.—The court having found the prisoner guilty to the extent above stated, which being conduct irregular and intemperate, doth sentence him, the said Ens. Rich. Going, to lose one step of his regimental rank, and to rank next below Ens. W. B. Johnston in the regiment.

The foregoing opinion and sentence are approved and confirmed.

(Signed) G. T. Walker.

The court throughout the trial of Ens. Going appears to have acted with judgment and discrimination, and the Lieutenant-general has been gratified to learn that this young officer has been able to clear himself in its opinion from the most serious part of the charges against him, and he earnestly hopes that the slight sentence here allotted will yet serve as a sufficient example, to others as well as to himself, that a blow under any circumstances cannot be suffered in the army without punishment, whatever may be the cause of irritation; and although youth, inexperience, and previous cause of irritation, have been here allowed to plead in excuse, let no one flatter himself that such excuses can be lightly admitted. No one receives a commission till of an age when he is expected, as a man, fully to feel as well as to comprehend what is due to the character of a gentleman, which, as an officer, he is bound to support, and he is early made acquainted with the Articles of War, which dictate the penalty entailed upon any infraction of this his highest duty. Never then let it be forgotten, that a blow to an equal is an insult—to an inferior, tyranny. How then, under all the consequences flowing from either case, can any one hope to purify himself from the additional character of ungentlemanlike behaviour, and the positive consequences attached to it, under the 26th article of the 14th section of the Articles of War?

(Signed) G. T. Walker, Lieut. Gen.

The foregoing order is to be entered in the general order-book, and read at the head of every regiment in his Majesty's service in India.

By order of the Commander-in-chief,
A. Macdonald,
Adj. Gen. of H.M.'s army in India.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Sept. 14. E. P. Thomson, Esq., to be head assistant to principal collector and assistant magistrate in Cuddapah.

Mr. Surgeon H. Atkinson to be secretary to mint committee.

18. C. M. Bushby, Esq., to be register to Provincial Court for Western division.

25. Mr. N. Birsay, to be master attendant at Negapatam.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Sept. 7. The Rev. R. A. Denton permitted to place his services at disposal of government of Fort Cornwallis.

The Rev. John Hallewell to have charge of Black Town Chapel, Hospital, and Jail, from date of Mr. Denton's embarkation for Penang.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Aug. 17, 1827.—Capt. John Metcalfe, 4th N.I., transferred to invalid estab. at his own request.

29th N.I. Sen. Lieut. J. S. Wyllie to be capt., and Sen. Ens. J. White to be Lieut., v. Sinclair dec.; date 13th Aug. 1827.

Lieut. C. H. Greme, 5th L.C., to be assistant to resident in Mysore.

Capt. St. John French, 2d Europ. Regt., to be a temporary sub-assist. com. gen.

Aug. 21.—Lieut. S. Best, of engineers, to be assistant to superintend. engineer in northern division.

Capt. A. H. Colberg, 13th N.I., to command 1st bat. of pioneers, v. Sinclair dec.

Capt. J. Macdonald, 45th N.I., to be brigade major in Malabar and Canara, v. Colberg.

29th N.I. Lieut. F. L. Nicolay to be qu. mast., interp., and paym., v. Wyllie prom.

1st Extra N.I. Lieut. G. Wright, 10th N.I., to be adj., v. Nicolay.

Infantry. Sen. Maj. R. L. Evans to be lieut. col., in suc. to M'Leod prom.; dated 7th July 1827.

22d N.I. Sen. Capt. J. Bayley to be maj., Sen. Lieut. J. F. Bird to be capt., and Sen. Ens. J. F. Kellet to be lieut., in suc. to Evans prom.; dated 7th July 1827.

Assist. Surg. R. Filson, to be port and marine surgeon, and to have charge of Male Asylum and police estab., v. M'Leod resigned.

Assist. Surg. W. R. Smyth app. to charge of sick officers at Saint Thomé, and of south-east district of Royapettah, v. Filson.

Head-Quarters, Aug. 21.—Ens. G. G. Browne removed, at his own request, from 40th to 29th N.I.

Aug. 22.—Assist. Surg. J. M'Farland removed from 1st brig. horse artill. to 7th L.C.—Assist. Surg. D. Munro removed from 29th to 5th N.I.—Assist. Surg. M. B. Pollock app. to do duty with H.M.'s 45th Foot.

Aug. 25.—Lieut. Col. F. W. Wilson removed from 22d to 37th N.I., and Lieut. Col. R. L. Evans (late prom.) posted to 22d N.I.

Capt. J. Metcalfe (recently invalided) posted to 1st Nat. Vet. Bat.

Assist. Surg. Q. Jamieson removed from 6th to 4th N.I., and Assist. Surg. J. Thompson from 1st to 40th ditto.

Fort

Fort St. George, Aug. 24,—Capt. A. Tulloch, deputy in commissariat department, to be dep. com. gen., v. Grant dec.

Dep. Assist. Com. Gen. Capt. R. M'Leod to be assist. com. gen., v. Tulloch.

Sub-Assist. Com. Gen. Lieut. E. Armstrong to be dep. assist. com. gen., v. M'Leod.

Temp. Sub-Assist. Com. Gen. Lieut. J. Hill to sub-assist. com. gen., v. Armstrong.

Lieut. G. H. Thomas, 7th L.C., to be a temp. sub-assist. com. gen.

4th N.I. Sen. Lieut. J. D. Stokes to be capt., and Sen. Ens. H. W. Wood to be lieut., v. Metcalfe invalided; dated 18th Aug. 1827.

Aug. 28.—Cadets J. R. Starke, R. Younghusband, Wm. Drew, A. E. Moore, H. Maughan, and W. B. Littlehales admitted to infantry, and prom. to ensigns.

Artillery. Lieut. J. T. Baldwin to be adj. to 3d bat., v. Baylis permitted to return to Europe.

5th L.C. Sen. Cornet H. Fraser to be lieut., v. Gaitskell invalided; date 21st March 1827.

9th N.I. Sen. Ens. R. S. M. Sprye to be lieut., v. Holland resigned; dated 15th March 1827.

18th N.I. Sen. Ens. H. S. Kennedy to be lieut., v. Mitchell dec.; dated 12th Jan. 1827.

34th or C.L.I. Sen. Lieut. T. S. Claridge to be capt., and Sen. Ens. W. T. Furlonge to be lieut., v. Hodgson retired; dated 21st June 1826.

Aug. 31.—Mr. H. C. Ludlow admitted on establ. as an assist. surg., and appointed to do duty under gar. surg. of Fort St. George.

Assist. Surgs. P. Poole and W. Woollett permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Sept. 4.—Lieut. Col. G. Cadell, 23d Light Inf., and dep. adj. gen. of army, permitted to retire from H.C.'s service in compliance with his request.

Lieut. J. Oglivie, H.M.'s 13th Drags., to be an extra aid-de-camp to Hon. the Governor.

Cadets B. Bale and Josiah Smith admitted to infantry, and prom. to ensigns.

Head-Quarters, Aug. 28.—Lieut. Home, of artil., removed from 3d to 4th bat., and Lieut. Beck from 1st to 4th bat. artillery.

Sept. 1.—Lieut. R. F. Eams, 33d N.I., removed from rifle corps, and directed to join his regt.

Sept. 4.—*Cornets (recently prom.) posted to Regts.* John Whitlock to 6th L.C.; C. T. Willis, 5th do.; Wm. Wyndham, 8th do.; S. W. Hennah, 7th do.; W. H. Ricketts, 6th do.; F. G. J. Lascelles, 2d do.; N. Wroughton, 5th do.

Ensigns (recently prom.) posted to Regts. Edw. Stevenson to 9th N.I. H. Pereira, 43d do. R. Mackenzie, 8th do. T. A. Jenkins, 33d do. D. Pearson, 34th or C.L.I. R. Cannan, 40th N.I. C. H. St. J. Babington, 2d Europ. Regt. John Merritt, 41st N.I. Jas. Hogarth, 29th do. W. R. Annesley, 38th do. Gregory Haines, 18th do. S. C. Macpherson, 9th do. Wm. Taylor, 7th do. F. H. Sansom, 42d do. P. E. L. Rickards, 17th do. S. G. C. Renaud, 16th do. Jos. Dods, 4th do. Geo. Davis, 45th do. Wm. Garrow, 21st do.

Ensigns (recently prom.) appointed to do duty. J. R. Starke, R. Younghusband, W. Drew, A. E. Moore, H. Maughan, and W. B. Littlehales, with infantry recruiting depôt.

Assist. Surg. W. Woollett, app. to do duty with 1st N.I., and Assist. Surg. P. Poole, with 2d do.

Fort St. George, Sept. 7.—Capt. B. R. Hitchins, 31st N.I., to be a dep. adj. gen. of army with official rank of major, v. Cadell retired.

Capt. H. White, 7th N.I., to be assist. adj. gen. of army, v. Hitchins.

Capt. R. Alexander, 48th N.I., to be dep. assist. qu. mast. gen. in centre division, v. White.

Infantry. Sen. Maj. G. Hunter, from 13th N.I., to be lieut. col., v. Cadell retired; dated 5th Sept. 1827.

13th N.I. Sen. Capt. J. Wilson to be maj. Sen. Lieut. J. Briggs to be capt., and Sen. Ens. H. C. Bevor to be lieut., in suc. to Hunter prom.; dated 5th Sept. 1827.

Assist. Surg. M. B. Pollok permitted to enter on general duties of army from 10th April 1827.

Mr. John Towell app. a temporary assist. surg. from 24th Aug.

Lieut. R. F. Otter, 28th N.I., to be an assist. surveyor of 2d class.

Sept. 11.—*Artillery.* Sen. 1st-Lieut. P. Hammond to be capt., v. Brooke dec.; dated 6th Aug. 1827.

Maj. R. Jeffries, 6th L.C., transferred to inv. estab. at his request.

Head-Quarters, Sept 10.—Lieut. Col. G. Hunter (late prom.) posted to 23d or Wallajahbad L.I., v. Cadell.

Ens. H. Maughan directed to do duty with 21st N.I.

Sept. 11.—Lieut. Col. J. S. Fraser removed from 1st to 24th N.I., and Lieut. Col. J. Green from 24th to 1st ditto.

Assist. Surg. J. T. Maule removed from 1st to 12th N.I.

Ens. B. Bale and J. Smith (lately prom.) app. to do duty with infantry recruiting depôt.

Sept. 12.—Maj. R. Jeffries, recently transf. to inv. estab. posted to Carnatic Europ. Vet. Bat.

Sept. 14.—Temp. Assist. Surg. J. Towell placed under orders of superintend. surg. northern division of army.

Sept. 17.—*Assist. Surgs. posted.* J. B. Preston to 19th N.I.; G. Grigg, 28th do.; J. Laurence, 8th do.; D. M'Dougall, 21st do.; W. Woollet, 1st do.

Ens. G. Davis removed, at his own request, from 45th to 43d N.I.

Sept. 18.—Ens. C. H. Wilson removed, at his own request, from 6th to 45th N.I.

Fort St. George, Sept. 14.—*6th L.C.* Sen. Capt. R. H. Russell to be maj., Sen. Lieut. M. M'Neill to be capt., and Sen. Cornet J. Whistler to be lieut., v. Jeffries invalided; dated 12th Sept. 1827.

44th N.I. Sen. Ens. W. C. Onslow to be lieut., v. Baber dec.; dated 23d Jan. 1827.

Lieut. Col. Com. G. Wahab, 20th N.I., to have command at Trichinopoly, v. Hamilton permitted to return to Europe.

Lieut. Col. C. Grant, H.M.'s 54th regt., to command troops in Malabar and Canara, v. M'Bean, permitted to return to Europe.

Capt. T. Swaine, 49th N.I., to be postmaster at Bangalore, v. Wilson prom.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. Buchanan, 1st L.C., to be barrack-master at Bangalore, v. Wilson prom.

Capt. R. S. Wilson, 21st N.I., to be barrack-master at presidency, v. Russell prom.

Lieut. J. C. Coffin, 12th N.I., to be fort adj. at Fort St. George, v. Wilson.

1st L.C. Lieut. W. Walker, to be qu. mast., interp., and paym., v. Buchanan; Lieut. T. A. Munsey, to be adj., v. Walker.

Sept. 18.—Capt. F. Bond, of artil., to be commissary of stores at Prince of Wales Island, v. Brooke dec.

44th N.I. Lieut. W. C. Chinnery to be adj., v. Church dec.

12th N.I. Lieut. E. Pell to be qu. mast., interp., and paymast., v. Coffin; Lieut. R. T. Cox to be adj., v. Pell.

39th N.I. Sen. Ens. T. Maclean to be lieut., v. Warren dec.; dated 2d July 1827.

Ens. D. Hayes, 38th N.I., permitted to resign H.C.'s service, at his request.

Assist. Surgs. T. Grigg, D. Macdougall, and Jos. Laurence permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Cadet C. J. Cooke admitted to artil., and prom. to 2d-lieut.—Cadets C. Sherard, J. A. S. Carwell, H. Thatcher, E. Goodenough, J. J. Redmond, J. C. Whitty, J. Seager, C. F. Compton, H. T. Hillyard, T. F. Nicolay, T. Lowe, and R. V. Wellesford admitted to infantry, and prom. to ensigns.

Sept. 21.—Cadets E. J. Stephenson and R. Prescott admitted to cavalry, and prom. to cornets.—Cadets J. H. Stapleton, G. W. Sharp, E. G. Cotton, John Sibbald, Edw. Slack, H. A. Trumlett, J. C. Turnbull, and Thos. Blackburn, admitted to infantry, and prom. to ensigns.

Sept. 25.

Sept. 25.—Assist. Surg. J. Bell, attached to resident at Tanjore.

Assist. Surg. H. S. Brice permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Assist. Surg. H. S. Fleming to be permanent assistant and hospital storekeeper in garrison hospital of Fort St. George.

Capt. J. J. Underwood, superintend. engineer in southern division, to act as superintend. engineer with force in Dooab.

Lieut. F. C. Cotton, assist. to superintending engineer in Malabar and Canara, attached to force in Dooab.

Oct. 2.—Lieut. Col. Com. C. Farran, 14th N.I., app. to command Trichinopoly, v. Wahab permitted to return to Europe.

Lieut. Col. Com. C. T. G. Bishop, 28th N.I., to have command at Trichinopoly until arrival of Lieut. Col. Com. Farran.

Mr. R. Cole, admitted as an assist. surg., and app. to do duty under garrison surgeon of Fort William.

Capt. W. Stewart, 2d Europ. regt., permitted to place his services at disposal of resident at Hyderabad.

Head-Quarters, Sept. 25.—Lieut. Col. B. W. Lee, removed from 11th to 43d N.I., and Lieut. Col. C. Ferrier from 43d to 11th ditto.

Cornets (recently prom.) appointed to do duty. E. J. Stephenson, with 1st L.C.; R. Prescott, 3d do.

Ensigns (recently prom.) appointed to do duty. J. H. Stapleton, with 2d N.I.; T. Blackburne, 2d do.; J. J. Redmond, 9th do.; E. G. Cotton, 10th do.; C. F. Compton, 21st do.; F. Slack, 21st do.; T. F. Nicolay, 29th do.; J. C. Turnbull, 43d do.; G. W. Sharp, 33d do.; R. V. Willesford, 38th do.; C. Sherard, 43d do.; J. A. S. Coxwell, 43d do.; T. Lowe, 43d do.; H. A. Tremlett, 43d do.; J. C. Whitty, 53d do.; H. Thatcher, infantry recruiting depôt; E. Goodenough, do.; J. Seager, do.; H. T. Hillyard, do.; J. Sibbald, do.

Sept. 26.—Ens. S. C. Macpherson removed, at his own request, from 9th to 8th N.I.

Sept. 27.—2d-Lieuts. Croft, Orr, and Mawdsley, posted to 2d bat. artillery.

Assist. Surg. H. S. Brice posted to 49d N.I.

Sept. 28.—Ens. J. G. Leathem removed, at his own request, from 1st to 33d N.I.

Oct. 4.—Maj. Gen. and Col. C. Macauley removed from 10th to 52d N.I., and Lieut. Col. Com. W. C. Fraser from 52d to 10th ditto.

Officers returned to duty, from Europe. Capt. A. Inglis, 48th N.I., and Lieut. A. R. Taylor, 4th L.C.; arrived 23d Aug. 1827.—Lieut. Col. R. H. Yates, 44th N.I., and Lieut. H. W. Hadfield, 1st do.; arrived 26th Aug.—Assist. Surg. J. B. Preston; Capt. W. Babington, 6th L.C.; and Lieut. C. A. Kerr, 3d L.C.; arrived 12th Sept.—Maj. A. Cooke, 38th N.I.; arrived 13th Sept.—Lieut. Col. R. W. Lee, 11th N.I., Lieut. J. Sandys, 19th do.; arrived 17th Sept.—Lieut. H. E. C. O'Connor, 33d N.I.; arrived 19th Sept.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Aug. 17. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. B. Nottidge, 12th N.I., for health.—Lieut. R. H. Robertson, 36th N.I., for health.—21. Ens. H. A. Kennedy, 14th N.I., for health.—28. Lieut. T. Boyds, of artil., for health.—Lieut. H. S. Newbolt, 4th L.C.—31. Capt. J. Metcalfe, inv. estab., for health.—Sept. 4. Maj. H. Ross, 49d N.I.—14. Lieut. Col. C. Ferrier, 43d N.I., for health.—Lieut. H. Currie, 9th N.I., for health.—Cornet T. J. Taylor, 7th L.C., for one year (via Bombay).—24. Lieut. H. H. Mortimer, of artil., for health (to proceed from Penang).—18. Capt. T. S. Claridge, 34th L. Inf., for health.—21. Capt. P. Corbet, 19th N.I.—25. Lieut. Col. Com. G. Wahab, 20th N.I.—Ens. H. Colbeck, 4th N.I., for health.—Oct. 5. Lieut. C. Butler, 1st Europ. regt., for health.

To Calcutta.—Oct. 2. Maj. Gen. Sir Jasper Nicolls commanding northern div. of army.

To Bombay.—Aug. 21. Surg. W. S. Anderson, for four months.—31. Capt. R. C. Campbell, 43d N.I., for six months.—Sept. 7. Ens. W. A. Moore, 37th N.I., for six months, for health.

To Sea.—Aug. 17. Capt. J. Pew, 40th N.I., for four months, for health (to proceed from Bombay).—Sept. 7. Lieut. W. A. Miller, 4th N.I., ditto ditto (to proceed from ditto).

Cancelled.—Lieut. J. Pasmore, Pension estab., to Europe.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.

The fourth term for the current year terminated October 2d. The proceedings are represented to have possessed an unusual share of public interest; but no detailed report of them is given in the Madras papers, owing (as they state) to inability to afford the expense of paying a reporter. The following meagre account of some of the causes is given in the *Madras Courier*.

The first was an action in trespass, brought by the Rev. Fré Lawrence de Sassari, the late superior of the Capuchin Mission at this presidency, against the Rev. Fré Baptiste, the present prefect, the Rev. Fré Honorato, Edward Moorat, Esq., John Arathoon, Esq., and several others. This trial occupied the unremitting attention of the court for eight entire days, in the course of which the plaintiff's case was fully proved—that he had been assaulted, turned out of his cell, and all that was therein taken possession of, in the name of the church, by the present prefect and some of the other defendants. Much time was occupied, and much ingenuity, ability, and perseverance displayed, in proving the customs of the order to which the plaintiff belonged, and that, according to the vow which he had taken, he could possess nothing of his own. The plaintiff disclaimed seeking for vindictive damages; he only asked for what was his own to be returned to him, and a slight compensation to vindicate his character from the indignities which it had received. The verdict was for the plaintiff against the three first-named defendants: damages 80,000 rupees, to be reduced to 500 rupees in case the property taken out of the plaintiff's cell is restored within four days from the date of the verdict. The property has been restored, and the verdict entered accordingly for the mitigated sum.

The counsel for the plaintiff, who sued *in formâ pauperis*, was Mr. Bathie; and for the defendant, the Advocate General and Mr. Bridgman.

The other important case was the well-known equity suit of Causey Chitty, *v.* the Hon. Company and John Sullivan, which has been so often in different shapes before the court. It came on this term for argument of a plea to the jurisdiction of the court, put in by the Hon. Company, which, after long and able argument, was overruled, with costs, being bad in form, on 29th September. Counsel for the complainant, Messrs. Lewis and Savage; for the

the defendant, the Advocate General and Mr. Bridgman.

October 8th.

The fourth sessions of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery commenced this morning before Mr. Justice Comyn and Mr. Justice Ricketts, the Chief Justice having left Madras on the 6th for Calcutta.

Sir Robert Comyn delivered a charge to the grand jury, which included an Armenian gentleman, Mr. Arathoon Kerakoose.

Fifteen natives were summoned to serve on the petit jury; and some of them sat for the first time as jurors.

August 4.

In the Goods of Capt. James Tagg, deceased.—In this case a caveat was filed by the registrar against the grant of letters of administration to Mr. Wm. Waddell, merchant at Madras. Mr. Waddell alleged that Capt. Tagg died intestate, without next of kin in India, and entitled to property within the jurisdiction of the court, not exceeding 4,800 rupees; that the petitioner had been appointed executor of the will of James Waddell, deceased, and had obtained probate of that will under the seal of the court; that James Waddell was creditor of Capt. Tagg, under a bond dated 1st July 1814, for money borrowed and received by Capt. Tagg of James Waddell; that there was due on this bond 1,182 star pagodas; that James Waddell received from Capt. Tagg several small sums for and on account of and in part liquidation of the bond and interest, and on no other account whatsoever, in the whole 720 star pagodas; that there was due to the petitioner, as executor of James Waddell, upon the bond of Capt. Tagg, 462 star pagodas; the petitioner praying for administration, as the executor of James Waddell, a bond creditor of Capt. Tagg, the intestate.

The Advocate-General appeared on the part of the registrar, in support of the caveat, and Mr. Lewis for Mr. William Waddell, the petitioner.

The *Chief Justice* stated his impression to be, that every creditor had a preferable claim to the administration of the estates of intestates to the register of the court, provided such creditor gave sufficient evidence of his debt; and that the creditor should be called upon to substantiate the validity of his demand with the same sort of evidence as would be required to prove a debt at Nisi Prius. His lordship thought that the words of the charter of the Supreme Court had reference to the old practice in the ecclesiastical courts in England, of citing the next of kin, which however was not according to the present practice here; and that under the charter the next of kin of intestates were in the first place entitled to administration, and in default of such appearing, the principal creditor, and then the other creditors of the deceased. His lordship remarked, that to ascertain who should be considered a creditor for the purpose of applying for administration, it would be necessary to refer to the 39th and 40th of Geo. III., which required that the creditor should make out his claim to the satisfaction of the court in default of which the register was required to apply. He did not think that the petitioner had made out the amount of his debt satisfactorily; that there appeared to be allowance of interest upon interest, which could only be the case in a running account, and on a running account, by the rule of the court, a creditor was not entitled to apply. His lordship observed that the petitioner had not made out his claim to his satisfaction.

Mr. *Justice Comyn* observed, that two questions arose out of the matter before the court: in regard to the particular circumstances of the case; and, generally, as to the right of the creditor or registrar. The 39th and 40th Geo. III., which provided for the establishment of the court, directed its operations in matters like that before them, and declared that whenever any *British* subject should die intestate, and no next of kin or creditor should appear and make out their claim to the administration, then that the register should apply for such letters. This act substituted the register for the men of straw, who had formerly been in the habit of applying for administration under the style of "friends of the deceased." The register, in his lordship's opinion, had no more right to apply, provided there were next of kin or creditors, than any native inhabitant. He did not think that the rule of the court had ever been construed so as to contravene the act of Parliament, which ought to regulate the practice of the court on these occasions; but if his lordship had found such to have been the case he would have thought it his duty, and would not have scrupled, to treat it as a nonentity. The rule was only applicable to open accounts; it applied to persons swearing generally that they were creditors according to what his lordship understood to be law; the next of kin, if residing within the jurisdiction of the court, had the best claim to administration; in default of such next of kin, the creditor had a right to apply; and in default of such next of kin or creditor, then the registrar ought to apply for letters of administration. The petition before the court was certainly open to objection; the amount due upon the bond might have been more correctly stated, but inasmuch as the court did not sit as tellers of the exchequer in England, they were not called upon to examine the correctness of the accounts. It was sworn, in the petition of Mr. William Waddell, that

that a certain balance was due upon a bond. His lordship thought the petitioner had gone too far, for that if he had rested on the sum of 462 star pagodas and 15 fanams, as being due to him as executor, on the bond, he would have shewn sufficient to entitle him as a creditor to apply for administration. According to the act of Parliament, the next of kin were just as much called upon to make out their claim as the creditor was; and if the latter was to be confined to the strictest evidence of his debt, so must the former, by proof of pedigree, shew their claim. His lordship thought the petitioner was entitled to the administration prayed.

Mr. *Justice Ricketts* thought the creditor was generally entitled to administration in preference to the registrar, but that there was an exception to the general rule, and that the petitioner came under that exception. A person applying as a creditor for administration, his lordship thought, was bound to shew that he was such a creditor as the law recognized for this purpose, and that a person stating, as in the case before the court, that various little sums had been received in payment of principal and interest due upon a bond was not sufficient; the payments were first applicable to the liquidation of interest due, and then, in case of overplus, towards the reduction of the principal. It appeared, in his lordship's opinion, that this was a debtor and creditor account, and he thought it came within the meaning of the rule of court, and must be considered an open account. He thought the petition should be refused.

The caveat was allowed. No costs were given on either side.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LATE SIR THOMAS MUNRO.

The subscription at this presidency for erecting a monument to the late Sir Thos. Munro amounted, on the 3d of October, to 92,039 Madras rupees.

"An old friend of Sir Thos. Munro" has suggested, in one of the papers, the following plan to commemorate the late governor, and at the same time perpetuate his memory in his native place, Glasgow. He proposes: 1st. That a sum of money be raised by public voluntary subscription, the interest of which shall be applied to the purpose of educating three young persons, natives of Glasgow, for the three respective situations of *writer*, *cadet*, and *assistant surgeon*. 2d. That the Hon. the Court of Directors be applied to, requesting their support in carrying into effect this mark of our esteem, by granting annually, and alternately, *one* of these three appointments to the persons so educated. 3d. That these appointments have the honorary appellation of "The Munro Writership,"—"The Munro Cadetship," and "The Munro Assistant Surgeoncy."

The writer concludes his proposition with the following remarks:

From the extraordinary degree of respect in which Sir Thos. Munro was held by the Court of Directors, so fully demonstrated in their public despatches, there can be little doubt, I should conceive, but that the application above alluded to would be successfully made, and when it is considered that the obtainment of either of these appointments in so peculiar a manner, must give to those so obtaining them the most powerful stimulus and incentive for good conduct, and that the result must necessarily prove of incalculable advantage to the service; there remains still less reason to suppose that the Court would refuse their liberality. Should this institution have but the effect of producing one such servant as Sir Thos. Munro in the course of a century, how amply might they consider themselves repaid. With regard to the sum necessary to be raised for this purpose, one lac of rupees would be amply sufficient, and although this sum may at first appear large, as there is every reason to believe that, from this institution combining utility with its main object, it would meet with general support throughout the three presidencies, no difficulty would be experienced in raising so large a sum. It is more than probable, also, that the subscription for the statue will exceed greatly in amount the demand for its expenses, and in this case the surplus might be transferred to the *institution fund*.

ASSEMBLY AT THE PUBLIC HALL.

The public hall yesterday evening exhibited a display of beauty and fashion we have seldom seen equalled at this presidency, and we may now fairly congratulate the society of Madras upon having obtained, from the liberality of government, a mansion so well suited to purposes of festivity. The arrangement for evening did ample credit to the superintending stewards, and we were delighted to perceive that a distinguished member of our society was present upon this second occasion, to promote, by her never-failing influence, the continuance of monthly assemblies. It would be indecorous on our part if we attempted to particularize any of the lovely countenances we saw smiling around us, though we may be pardoned if we envy the sister presidency the acquisition of beauty she is about to obtain by the arrival of the goddess of wisdom at her destined port. We have heard it whispered, however, amongst "our gallant gay Lotharios," that Minerva has proved both generous and wise, and has left us a constellation of beauty not yet visible to illumine our hemisphere and console us for their departure. We understand that one of the gallant

gallant bachelors, who is well known at the presidency for his hospitality and liberality, has issued cards for a splendid fête at his mansion on Friday next (to-morrow), which we are convinced will be graced by all the beauty and fashion of Madras, as we have reason to believe that the entertainment is given to a lady who, by her urbanity and pleasing manners, has been so truly kind and zealous a promoter of the gaieties of Madras.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz., Sept. 6.*

BACHELORS' FETE.

The party which we announced in our gazette of the 6th instant was to be given by one of our gallant bachelors to the lovely lady at present the head of our society on Friday last, was one of the most splendid entertainments we ever witnessed at Madras; all the beauty and elegance of the presidency were assembled at Major Hanson's mansion on this occasion. The ball was opened by Lady Walker, whose kindness and affability contributed greatly to the pleasures of the evening. Dancing continued until past twelve, when supper being announced, the gallant host attended his fascinating guest to the table, which was covered with all the delicacies and luxuries of the season: the wines were peculiarly fine and cool. After supper dancing re-commenced, and the ladies did not depart until past three o'clock.—*Ibid., Sept. 11.*

COLONEL AND MRS. CHAMBERS.

Lieut. Col. Chambers, C. B., H.M.'s 41st regt., accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Chambers, were on their way from Bellary to Bangalore, on a visit to their son and daughter, when the Col. and his lady were both attacked suddenly by that baneful disorder the cholera morbus, and both died in a short time after, within a few hours of each other, on the 29th August. This melancholy event occurred at Baughapilly, about seventy miles from Bangalore, at which place it appears that cholera rages with fatal violence.

Lieut. Col. Peter Latouche Chambers entered H.M.'s army as an ensign in the 41st regt. nearly twenty-five years ago, and has subsequently accompanied that regiment wherever it has been employed. In North America, sometimes commanding a part of it; at others, in command of a brigade of militia (which he had been selected to form and organize), and also in charge of a division in the qr. mast. general's department. He was engaged in nine several actions with the Americans, on many of which occasions he called forth the thanks of the commander of the forces for his zeal, activity, and intrepid gallantry. During the late war in Ava, where he continued in service against all medical advice, and in spite of ill-health and debility (the effects of a severe wound). He was in seven engagements with the enemy, in six of which he commanded his corps: here also eliciting the highest commendations of his seniors, and shewing the same zeal, unbroken, and elastic spirit, bearing him above all bodily ills under hardships and difficulties of no common nature, which led him foremost always in the ranks of honour. During his services in North America he lost an eye. For his conduct at Detroit, where he commanded the brigade he had formed, he received a gold medal. For his services in Ava (where he was also wounded whilst gallantly leading his men into a stockade), he was specially selected, immediately after the war, by the present Commander-in-chief in India, for a Lieut. Colonelcy, and subsequently he was honoured by his Majesty with the Order of the Bath.

He was about to return to his native country to repair a much shattered constitution sacrificed to a zealous discharge of his professional duties.—[*Mad. Cour., Sept. 8.*

THE LATE COL. NOBLE.

We have to add another to the long list of distinguished individuals whom this present year has taken from amongst us, in recording the demise of Lieut.-Colonel John Noble, of the Madras Artillery, Companion of the Bath, in his 48th year: which event took place during the night of the 16th instant, on board the *Roxburgh Castle*, when she had just completed her voyage from England.

The military career of Lieut.-Colonel Noble, C. B., was equally brilliant and useful. He participated in most of the principal services of the coast army, during the last 32 years, and was, on all occasions, distinguished for judgment, spirit, and decision. He formed the noble corps of horse artillery, both European and native, for which command he was selected in 1805, by Sir John Cradock, on the recommendation of his Grace the Duke of Wellington, whose confidence on service, and whose friendship in private life, Lieut.-Colonel Noble enjoyed and merited.

An obituary notice is, generally speaking, of all things the most difficult to pen. There are the many to conciliate and the few to satisfy; but, in the instance of Lieut.-Colonel Noble, the suffrages of most men will surely be united; for while few have attained a more honourable distinction as a soldier, still fewer have acquired an equal degree of love and esteem as members of society. He had the happy talent to command without severity, and to preserve discipline and good order without losing the affections of his officers and men. He ruled through the medium of attachment, and those who served under him were professionally efficient and privately happy. He may, in a word, with-

out

out disparagement to others, and without the fear of envy, (for envy dwells not in the tomb,) be held out as an example to the generality of those he has left behind him. His abilities were of the first order; and his tact and observation, aided by experience, had gained for him an unusual knowledge of his profession. He was pious without ostentation, just from principle, friendly from feeling, generous from the nobleness of his nature, brave and enterprizing from a chivalric spirit, decided from an excellent judgment and consequent self-confidence. Character distinguished him, truth guided him, and honour accompanied him. He is gone! and his fame is the comfort and consolation of his surviving friends.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz. July 26.*

OPERATIONS IN THE DOOAB.

Camp near Cotabaughy, Sept. 26.—A body of Kolaporeans having taken post in an almost impregnable ghurry, fourteen miles from camp, a strong detachment, under Major Henry, of the 23d L.I., marched on the 24th inst. to surprise them. The officer commanding the Dooab force accompanied the detachment, which had a most fatiguing and disastrous march, during which the spare ammunition was lost, and several officers and men were nearly drowned in attempting to cross a stream which intersected the line of march. Upon reaching the enemy's position, a message was sent by the British commanding officer, to the commandant of the ghurry, requiring him to lay down arms and evacuate the place; in case of non-compliance with the proposal, a threat was intimated that the place would be stormed. Two hours elapsed, when the enemy condescended to send a reply to the proposal, in the following terms: "we cannot part with our arms; rather than thus disgrace ourselves, we will fight; we are not afraid of you." A second message was sent, informing the enemy that they would be permitted to retire with their arms, unmolested, provided they immediately evacuated the ghurry. With this offer they complied; and upon their marching out, discovered that their number was only 150! Upon examining the ghurry, not a gun or even jingal had been mounted on it! The enemy in retiring, plundered a village a few miles distant, carrying the inhabitants off to Kolapore. The British detachment was, at the above date, about to advance in the direction of Bhooj, a ghurry on the right bank of the Dood Gunga, within twenty miles of Kolapore city.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Sept. 3. Pacific, Worthing, from Philadelphia. —7. *John Dunn*, Hicks, from London and Mauritius.—8. *Enterprize*, Edmonds, from Bombay. —9. *James Sibbald*, Forbes, from Bengal.—12. *Princess Charlotte of Wales*, Biden, from London; and *Hottentot*, Sinclair, from Penang.—13. *Kingston*, Bowen, from London; and *Louisa*, Harris, from Sumatra.—14. *Emelia*, Duffky, from Mauritius.—15. *Coromandel*, Label, from Bordeaux, Cape, &c.—17. *Eliza*, Sutton, from London.—21. *L'Asie*, Ducros, from Bordeaux.—27. *Venilia*, Malmesley, from London.—30. *Grecian*, Allen, from London; and *Clyde*, Munro, from London and Cape of Good Hope.—*Oct. 5. David Scott*, Thornhill, from Calcutta.—6. *Norfolk*, Kingsell, from Cuddalore.—7. *Francess Charlotte*, Talbert, from Calcutta.—10. *Harbury*, Lee, from Calcutta. —17. *Childe Harold*, West, from London; and H.M.S. *Harold*, Astley, from Portsmouth.—18. *Diadem*, Wilson, from London.

Departures.

Sept. 5. Lady East, Evans, for Calcutta.—9. *Minerva*, Probyn, and *Resource*, Fenn, both for Calcutta.—15. *Pacific*, Worthing, for Calcutta.— 16. *Kingston*, Bowen, and *John Dunn*, Hicks, both for Calcutta.—18. *L'Alfred*, Fornier, for Corringa.—21. *Susan*, Hamilton, for London.—23. *Eliza*, Sutton, for Calcutta.—30. *Lady M'Naghten*, Faith, for Calcutta.—*Oct. 2. Princess Charlotte of Wales*, Biden, for Calcutta; and *L'Europe*, Frion, for Pondicherry and Malabar coast. —6. *Coromandel*, Label, and *L'Asie*, Ducros, both for Calcutta.—7. *Clyde*, Munro, for Calcutta, and *Enterprize*, Edmonds, for Penang, Malacca, and Singapore.—13. *David Scott*, Thornhill, for London.—18. *James Sibbald*, Forbes, for London, and *Childe Harold*, West, for Calcutta.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 31. At St. Thomé, Mrs. John Rodrigues, of a daughter.

Sept. 1. The lady of John Arathoon, Esq., of a daughter.

4. At Nagpore, the lady of Lieut. Col. Wilson, rifle corps, of a son.

12. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. G. Hutchison, Trichinopoly, L. Inf., of a daughter.

— The lady of Capt. Geo. Brady, 33d Regt., of a daughter.

15. At Samulcottah, the lady of Lieut. T. P. Hay, 29d regt., of a son.

19. At Masulipatam, the lady of Lieut. Odell, 25th N.I., of a daughter.

21. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. B. M'Master, dep. assist. adj. gen. Mysore division, of a daughter.

23. At Chicacole, the lady of Major J. Ogilvie, 34th or Chicacole L.Inf., of a son.

26. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Capt. Fulton, dep. assist. qu. mast. gen. southern division, of a daughter.

26. The lady of the Venerable Archdeacon Vaughan, of a daughter.

29. At Mangalore, the lady of Capt. S. Hughes, 50th N.I., of a son.

30. At Cocanadah, the lady of J. T. Anstey, Esq., civil service, of a son.

Oct. 1. The lady of R. Sladen, Esq., medical storekeeper, of twin sons.

4. The lady of Lieut. Col. Geo. Cadell, of a daughter.

8. At Nellore, the lady of E. Smalley, Esq., of a daughter.

9. Mrs. Geo. Taylor, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 8. At Mangalore, John Gunning, Esq., 17th N.I., son of the late Sir G. W. Gunning, Bart., of Horton, Northamptonshire, to Jessie Millar, daughter of the Rev. C. M. Babington, rector of Peterston, Herefordshire.

17. At Bangalore, Lieut. A. J. Begbie, Madras artillery, to Eliza Ann, eldest daughter of Major John Wilson, 13th N.I.

26. At St. George's Church, A. J. Cherry, Esq., Madras civil service, to Georgiana, fourth daughter of E. J. Gascoigne, Esq., master attendant at Madras.

— At the Black-town Chapel, Mr. W. Mead, to Ann, only daughter of Mr. J. Dick, druggist.

— At the Black-town Chapel, Mr. P. P. Kroon to Miss F. W. Hicken.

Oct. 8. At Masulipatam, M. Walker, Esq., of the 16th Lancers, eldest son of Rear Admiral Walker, to Fanny Matilda, eldest daughter of Thos. Welch, Esq., of Harley Street.

DEATHS.

Aug. 12. In camp, near Beeswarah, Capt. John Sinclair, 29th N.I., commanding 1st battalion pioneers.

Sept. 6. At Secunderabad, the lady of Capt. R. C. Cuxton, 19th N.I.

15. At Bellatronsee, on route from Bellary to Belgaum, with the right wing of H.M.'s 41st regt., Colour Serj. N. Allen, after a few hours attack of cholera;—also, on the 23d, Colour Serj. J. Tucker, of the same corps, of a similar attack of cholera.

17. Capt. W. M. Hanwell, of the ship *David Malcolm*.

20. At Secunderabad, Mrs. Augusta Lamoury.

21. At Vizianagram, Ensign F. B. M'Leod, 12th N.I.

— Mr. D. Calder, market serjeant, aged 41.

23. Hormajee Ediljee Pondey, a most respectable Parsee inhabitant of Madras, aged 50.

27. At Vepery, Clara Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Dr. J. P. Rottler, aged 74.

28. At Ramnad, Mr. Thomas Taylor, surveyor, aged 29.

Oct. 9. Anne, wife of Mr. Geo. Taylor, aged 22.

11. Mr. J. A. Fitzsimons, aged 21.

Lately. On board the *George*, off the coast of Brazil, Sarah, daughter of the late Wm. Baker, Esq., of Walton Le Soken, county of Essex, aged 22.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

POST OF ASSEERGHUR.

Bombay Castle, July 31, 1827.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the designation of "Garrison Staff Officer" at Asseerghur be changed to that of "Fort Adjutant."

GUIDES TO TROOPS.

Bombay Castle, Aug. 13, 1827.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that whenever guides shall be employed by troops marching through the country, they be paid at the rate of a cutcha pyse per mile, or a pucka pyse per coss.

KNAPSACKS TO TROOPS.

Bombay Castle, Aug. 16, 1827.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to abolish the present regulation which restricts the issue of knapsacks to troops in the field only, and directs that each man, whether in garrison or in the field, be allowed to receive from the public stores a knapsack complete with slings of brown tanned leather every four years, to be replaced at the expense of the men if rendered unserviceable within a shorter period, except on proof of unavoidable accident or loss on service, of which the commanding officer will be expected to afford satisfactory explanation.

The knapsacks to be painted, and the year and quarter in which it may be issued to be stamped on each knapsack, which marks are to be duly noticed in any proceedings of committees of survey.

The preceding order is applicable both to European and native troops.

ALLOWANCES TO VETERINARY SURGEONS.

Bombay Castle, Aug. 27, 1827.—With the view of equalising the pay and allowances at present drawn by the veterinary surgeon in his Majesty's cavalry regiment on this establishment, with those of the veterinary surgeons in the Hon. Company's service, the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that gratuity at the established rate be granted to the former from the 20th of March last.

BARODA INDEPENDENT COMPANY.

Bombay Castle, Aug. 29, 1827.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Baroda Independent Company be abolished from the 1st October next, and that all guards required by the residency be furnished from the cantonment in the same manner as was done before the formation of the Independent Company. The officer commanding the escort will revert to his former footing.

The native officers and men who were formerly received from the line, are to be again transferred to such regiments as his Excellency the Commander-in-chief may be pleased to direct, and the remainder discharged.

Rajcote, in Kattywar, is to be considered a garrison station from the same period.

The offices of deputy commissary of stores in the Poona and Surat divisions of the army are to be abolished from the same date.

EUROPEAN TRAVELLERS.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 1, 1827.—The Hon. the Governor in Council having reason to believe, from various reports lately submitted for his information, that European travellers are often subjected to privations in passing through the country, which might be obviated were the intention of the orders of government, as published under date 15th of December 1820, rescinding Regulation VIII. of 1814, better understood; is pleased to declare, that although the orders had in view the protection of the inhabitants against compulsory service, yet it never was intended (as has been erroneously supposed) to encourage them to withhold needful supplies of provisions, forage, and firewood, or other assistance within their power, either to troops or to single travellers. He is therefore pleased to direct that magistrates and collectors will adopt means for making the regulations fully understood throughout their districts, by causing printed translations of the rules now in force regarding the march of troops and of single travellers to be posted up at the public cutchery of every native village, on the line of march generally traversed by troops and single European travellers, and by

by such other methods as may appear to them best calculated for the purpose of giving general information.

It is expected by the Hon. the Governor in Council that officers proceeding with troops and single travellers will provide for their march at the commencement by engaging carts or other conveyance for their baggage for the whole distance, or to certain large towns on the route; but as cases may arise to prevent this, or accidents happen against which it may have been impossible to provide, and as the collectors are well acquainted with the resources of their districts in respect to provisions and other needful supplies, as well as with the number of carts and other conveyances belonging to every village within their collectorates, and whether kept for hire or entirely for agricultural purposes, also with the various castes of men of which the population is composed, the Governor in Council considers that their assistance and that of the native public servants under their authority would often be beneficial in procuring supplies and conveyances to small detachments of troops and to single travellers, without the necessity of resorting to any compulsory measures whatever; and he trusts that every magistrate and collector will feel disposed to contribute towards the comfort of troops and of single travellers passing through their limits without interfering in the least with the freedom of the inhabitants.

The country people, being in general unaccustomed to furnish supplies to European travellers, otherwise than through the medium of the village authorities, patels, and other government servants, should be enjoined to be civil and attentive to them, especially to such as are proceeding upon sick certificate, and that they should be furnished with price lists, rates of hire, and mode of payment, also with such rules as may be deemed expedient, from time to time, for the information and observance of strangers.

As much depends upon the conduct of the petty native village authorities, whether supplies and conveyances are furnished or withheld, it is desirable that the manner in which they act towards travellers should be frequently brought under the cognizance of the magistrates and collectors, and that they should be subjected to penalties for wilful and gross misbehaviour and neglect of duty to European travellers, equally as they are for transgression against the regulation of the inhabitants in their persons and property.

The Governor in Council trusts that these regulations will not be construed to extend beyond what may reasonably be expected in the way of attention and in aid of the march of troops and single travellers, and induce officers to think themselves entitled to more than what the magistrates and collectors, from the information they possess of the resources and circumstances of the country, and in reference to what is due to the ryots and general interests, conceive can be properly afforded; nor is it intended that these regulations should lead officers to expect more in the way of attention from the village authorities than what may be reasonably required and fully authorized by the magistrates.

Single travellers are to be furnished with certificates from the officers commanding their regiments, or a staff officer of the station from which they take their departure, of their having commenced their march perfectly equipped, with proper and serviceable cattle or other carriage (stating the number and description) for the conveyance of their baggage, and in case of any casualty occurring which may render it necessary to solicit the aid of the civil power, these certificates must be produced.

MILITARY INSANE PATIENTS.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 4, 1827.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to rescind that part of the general order of the 11th of February 1825 (No. 61), which prescribes that military insane patients be sent to the civil asylum nearest to the station where the corps may be serving: and directs that in future all such patients be sent to the asylum at the presidency.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, July 28.—Capt. B. McMahon, 25th N.I., placed at disposal of resident of Indore.

Aug. 9.—3d *N.I.* Ens. C. Birdwood to be lieut., v. Clarkson dec.; dated 3d Aug. 1827.

Officers employed on Revenue Survey of Cuscrat placed at disposal of Com.-in-chief. Lieut. W. Keys, 5th N.I.; Lieut. W. Reynolds, 12th do.; Lieut. P. M. Melville, 7th do.; Lieut. J. S. Down, 1st Gr. Regt.; Lieut. D. D. Davidson, 17th N.I.; Lieut. R. Stark, 1st Gr. Regt.

Aug. 11.—Cadets C. J. Curtis and C. A. Echalas, admitted to infantry, and prom. to ensigns.

Aug. 13.—Cadet W. B. C. Roberts admitted to cavalry, and prom. to cornet.—Cadet F. Pelly admitted to engineers, and prom. to 2d-lieut.—Cadets T. R. Stewart, John Sinclair, and R. T. Stephenson, admitted to infantry, and prom. to ensigns.—Mr. Jos. Bowstead admitted an assist. surg.

23d *N.I.* Ens. S. Parr to be lieut., v. Barlow dec.; dated 4th Aug. 1827.

Aug. 14.—19th *N.I.* Ens. J. B. Frederick to be lieut., v. Pelly dismissed; dated 29th July 1827.

Cadet Wm. Topham admitted to infantry, and prom. to ensign.

Aug. 15.—*Infantry.* Sen. Maj. P. Pearon to be lieut. col., v. Sandwith prom.; dated 2d April 1827.

6th *N.I.* Capt. R. Taylor to be maj., Lieut. J. Pawcett to be capt., and Ens. W. Thatcher to be lieut., in suc. to Pearon, prom. 2d April 1827.

Aug. 16.—*Ensigns reposted.* W. E. Rawlinson, to 2d Europ. regt.; T. Stock, 23d N.I.; S. H. Partridge, 18th do.

2d-Lieut.

2d-Lieuts. H. W. Brett, J. S. Unwin, and Thos. Tarlton posted to regiment of artillery.

Cornets (recently prom.) posted to Regts. W. Hamilton, to 1st L.C.; W. A. Hamilton, 2d do.; W. F. Hay, 3d do.

Ensigns (recently prom.) posted to Regts. Geo. Dunn, to 3d N.I.; H. S. Gunter, 2d E. regt.; W. Baker, 1st Gr. regt.; S. Macan, 17th N.I.; R. D. Stuart, 14th do.; C. C. Cam., do.; E. Andrews, 7th do.; J. C. Bate, 11th do.; J. W. Hockin, 18th do.; F. Cristall, 8th do.; W. S. Nettlefold, 3d do.; P. Shaw, 23d do.; T. Nelson, 21st do.; W. Johnson, 20th do.; J. W. Renney, 19th do.; H. J. Woodward, 1st E. regt.; W. C. Mitchell, 13th N.I.; L. Brown, 5th do.; E. P. Lynch, 16th do.; W. J. Eastwrick, 12th do.; R. Hudson, 2d Gr. N.I.; J. Gwinnett, 4th N.I.; N. Goalin, 15th do.; C. R. Hogg, 2d E. regt.; J. Burnett, 1st Gr. N.I.; R. J. Holmes, 26th N.I.; T. L. Frederick, 29th do.

Aug. 17.—*23d N.I.* Lieut. E. P. Ramsay to be adj., v. Barlow dec.; dated 4th Aug. 1827. Lieut. P. T. French to be qu. mast. and interp. in Hindoostanee, v. Ramsay; do. do.

Oct. 1.—Maj. J. Griffiths to be commissary of stores at presidency, v. Pierce proceeding to Europe.

Capt. J. Barton to be agent for manufacture of gunpowder, v. Griffiths.

DOOAB FIELD FORCE.

The following arrangements for brigading the field force in the Dooab have been ordered, and to have effect from date of junction of troops composing the force; dated 9th Oct. 1827.

Artillery. C. Troop 3d brigade Madras horse artillery; G. company of Golundauze bat.—Maj. W. F. Brett, to command; Lieut. T. Whirther, to be adj.

Cavalry Brigade. 4th Madras L.C.; 7th Madras L.C.—Lieut. Col. S. Martin, to command; Capt. A. Kerr, 7th regt., to be brigade major; Lieut. T. Anderson, 4th regt., to be brigade qu. master.

1st Inf. Brigade. H.M.'s 41st foot; 49th Madras N.I.—Lieut. Col. M. Riddell, to command; Capt. G. Hutchinson (brig. maj. at Kullaghee), to be brigade major; Lieut. E. Roberts, 49th regt., to be brigade qu. master.

2d Inf. Brigade. 1st Bombay Europ. regt.; 23d Madras L. Inf.; flank companies 44th Madras N.I. —Lieut. Col. E. Frederick to command; Capt. T. Welland, 23d regt., to be brigade major; Capt. (Baron) Kutzeben, 44th regt., to be brigade qu. master.

Oct. 9. — *Temporary appointments confirmed.* Capt. J. Cocke, 3d N.I., to act as inspector of hill forts in Deccan during employment of Capt. A. W. Browne on regimental duty.—Lieut. W. Cavaye, 21st N.I., to take charge of brigade major's office in Cutch, on departure of Capt. Aitchison to join troops in Southern Concan.—Lieut. D. M. Scobie, 14th N.I., to act as brigade major in Southern Concan until arrival of officer appointed to station.—Lieut. G. Stirling, H.M.'s 2d regt., to act as adj. to light bat. formed at Poona, v. Johnson, prom. to a comp.—Lieut. J. H. Chambers, 4th N.I., to act as adj. to wing proceeding on field service while detached from head-quarters.

1st or Gr. N.I. Lieut. R. Stark to be qu. mast. asst interp. in Hindoostanee; dated 1st Oct. 1827.

25th N.I. Lieut. H. C. Teasdale to be qu. mast. and interp. in Hindoostanee; dated ditto.

Capt. J. Sutherland, 2d L.C., 1st assist to resident at Delhi, to command Nizam's Reformed Horse, in suc. to late Maj. Davies.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—July 30. Assist. Surg. John Goss, for health.—Aug. 9. Ens. H. S. Watkins, 15th N.I., for health.—Oct. 1. Lieut. Col. F. H. Pierce, regt. of artil.—5. Maj. W. Morrison, 18th N.I., for health.

To Sea.—Aug. 9. Capt. J. Pew, 40th Madras N.I., for health.—13. Lieut. W. A. Miller, Madras Rifle Corps, for health.—15. Lieut. G. A. Hughes, 15th N.I., for health.—17. Assist. Surg. G. Smith, 31st Bengal N.I., for health.—23. Lieut. H. Aston, 10th N.I., for health.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE THEATRE.

The Bombay Theatre owes its origin to an earlier period than any theatre in India. It was built by subscription about the year 1770, and up to 1818 had been barely maintained by the funds raised by occasional representations. At this period, when the house was about to become a complete ruin, and lost for ever as a source of amusement to the society, a liberal subscription was raised, which enabled the managers to rebuild nearly the whole of the theatre, and to improve the interior decorations in a style worthy of any provincial stage in England. The funds raised on this occasion were not, however, equal to the expenses incurred, added to the debt of the old theatre, which was very considerable, and great difficulties attendant on amateur representations have hitherto prevented the managers from redeeming the full amount of the debt incurred. The Bombay Theatre has often been the means of contributing most largely to objects of charity, and we are assured that if it were relieved of its embarrassments, the surplus profits of the house would in future be entirely devoted to such purposes.—*Iris, Aug.* 17.

After the performance, last Thursday, of "Giovanni in London," the amateur, who performed *Leporello*, gave us his own and Yates's "Reminiscences, or Etchings of Life and Character." This sketch opens with recollections of his school days: he was at Charter House, and his stay there was, like that of other boys, only remarkable for black eyes, bloody noses, sky blue, red knuckles, and "some pecuniary difficulty in the apple market." Near the school was an old cobler "Nathaniel," who piqued himself on correcting the boys' *mis-pronounciation*. *Carter*-house, from Magna *Carta*, Nat maintained was the real orthoepy, and not *Charter*-house. *Mo'* (from the French) for *mob*, &c. &c. From the school, the amateur took us to his cousin, Mr. Damper, who gives him a friendly lecture on life. Mr. Damper, as may be inferred from his name, always looked on the black side of things. The boy is *shockingly* grown up; the professions are all objectionable—the army, "five shillings a day for being shot at,"—the navy, "a midshipman at forty,"—the stage, "picking pockets, or doing the ridiculous in a barn." This character was admirably hit off, and no less successful was the representation of *Mrs. Pauline Pry*, mother to the great *Paul Pry*. She, it appears, had a method of dipping into private affairs with her chin, insinuating a *faux pas* with her nose, and of throwing her eyes out and drawing them in again "like a snail's horn." The amateur goes to

to France, and having bought a tea-pot, which he is not allowed to bring, he hits upon a singular expedient, viz. that of carrying the tea-pot in his hand, and every moment applying it to his mouth, asserting that it is necessary to his existence. The inference drawn by the French custom-house officer is, that the East-India Company's officers (of whom the amateur is one) are so fond of tea that they always carry a tea-pot with them.—*Ibid.*

THE KUBBEESA.

The controversy amongst the Parsees respecting the Kubbeesa (referred to in p. 277) still continues. We subjoin the following remarks on the subject from the *Iris* of August 28:—

Religious controversy is generally uninteresting, but there are some distinguishing characteristics in that between the Shensayans and the Churiguryans to which we wish to draw the attention of our readers. That discussion has no relation to forms and modes of faith, or to mere speculative doctrines, but involves a matter of fact seemingly capable of demonstration: the advocates of either side do not maintain their tenets by the aid of uncertain traditions only; but profess to refer to history; and thus the dispute, though perhaps interminable, is not at first view manifestly absurd.

Again, we would draw the reader's attention to the temperate and judicious manner in which, at the present period, this question has been canvassed, and to the light thrown thereby on the customs and character of the Parsees. Though both parties be somewhat enthusiastic, yet their enthusiasm seems only to render them more ardent in the pursuit of truth: an anomaly in religious quarrels partly to be ascribed to the nature of the inquiry, which being apparently reasonable, inclines the disputants to listen to reason, and which does not admit of bigotry and superstition, terms which imply an incapacity duly to employ the understanding; but we think it is chiefly owing to there being, in this case, no artificial, as there is no natural, connexion between politics and religion. To there being neither penalties nor rewards attendant on belief or disbelief, and consequently no prejudice or bias inconsistent with the purity of religion is excited either by the hope of advantage or the dread of persecution. Thus, if a determination could be formed upon the subject, the dispassionate conduct of the parties would leave no doubt that the dispute would soon be at an end, and the absurdity of appealing to Mr. Elphinstone would not appear to be so great. If there were apparent grounds from which a conclusion might be drawn, reference to an impartial man of talent, capable of deep research, and possessing the reasoning faculty, could not be deemed inexpedient; but, in the present instance, Mr. Elphinstone would of course decline the proffered honour; for though both sides admit his ability to do all that can be done in such a case, he would perceive that every effort to reconcile the disputants must be ineffectual. The schism has existed for ages, which proves that the grounds for a determination must be dubious, otherwise the question would ere now have been determined; and time, though in one sense called the parent of truth, renders vain every attempt to pierce the obscurity which involves the remote customs and history of nations.

It is imagined by some Europeans that the Parsees are a superstitious race, in a manner enslaved by their priesthood, and by a few individuals constituting a punchayet, who assume to act as leaders or arbiters in temporal and spiritual affairs. The dissension which now exists among them is sufficient to refute this error. The priests, with one exception, by no means appear in the front of the battle, and are not occupied in fomenting the passions of the opponents. There seems to be no surrender of the good sense of the many to the guidance of a few, and no wealthy Parsee appears to have the power to dictate: hence, though we lament that the Parsees should have now revived so hopeless a discussion as that about the Kubbeesa, we cannot but approve the motives which led to that revival and the conduct of the parties in the dispute.

EARTHQUAKE.

A smart shock of an earthquake was felt for some distance along the Malabar coast about noon on Wednesday the 22d ult. At Vingorla, in the Southern Concan, the atmosphere had been remarkably clear all the morning, but there the tremour of the earth was greatest: the bungalows were shaken violently, and the inmates, afraid they would topple on their heads, rushed simultaneously into the open air. The shaking continued nearly a quarter of a minute, and was accompanied by the same hollow rumbling noise, resembling thunder, that distinguished the earthquake experienced in Cutch in 1819, which occasioned such dreadful devastation, and was felt on this island. The thermometer did not rise higher than 79° the whole of the day.—*Bom. Gaz., Sept. 5.*

KOLAPORE.

During the last four months repeated rumours have been circulated respecting the warlike preparations of that insolent and refractory chief the Rajah of Kolapore. It is said that he has collected around him upwards of seven or eight thousand men, and has already committed several

several petty depredations both on the Hon. Company's, and the Sattara Rajah's territories. Our brave fellows are of course on the alert, and pant to get once for all fairly at *him*. We are even told that the officers of one distinguished corps are seldom to be seen without a single stick in their hands, so eager are they to crack the crowns of the Kolaporekur's redoubted champions. But seriously speaking, it is a pity that so much forbearance has been shown to that turbulent character. The Rajah has expressed a wish, it is said, to visit the celebrated temple of Dewee Bheewanee at Tooljapoor in the Nizam's territories—if this be the case, he has of course met with a peremptory refusal. The cause of *his* fits of devotion are now too well known to blind the Bombay government. He became wonderfully devout last year, and over-persuaded the authorities to let him go to Jeejoory, a famed place of Hindoo worship near Pponah; but he soon showed that his real object was to get to Poonah, where his time was spent in one scene of gross debauchery, turbulence, and excessive violence. So little hope do we entertain of his ultimate reformation, as sincerely to trust he may soon swell up the full measure of his crimes, and thus draw down on his head that fearful vengeance that strikes terror into the souls of such bullies —and which seems imperatively called for.—*Bom. Gaz., Sept. 5.*

TWO NEW MEN-OF-WAR.

We understand that orders have been received from England to construct two ships for H.M.'s navy in the dock-yard of Bombay; one of 84 guns, to be called the *Calcutta*, and the other, a 46 gun frigate, the *Manilla*.—*Bom. Cour., Sept. 8.*

MEETING OF NATIVES.

The following is an abstract report of the proceedings at a numerous and respectable meeting of the native inhabitants of Bombay, held in the library of the Native Education Society, August 28, 1827,

The meeting was opened by Madhowdas Runchoddas, who took the chair.

At the suggestion of the chairman the object of the meeting was explained in the English, Maratha, Goojrathee, and Persian languages, *viz.* "to come to a resolution on the most appropriate method of attesting the affectionate and respectful sentiments of the native community towards the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, on his leaving the government of Bombay, over which he has presided for the last eight years, with so much virtue, ability, and integrity, accompanied with such invariable courtesy, kindness, and generosity."

The native gentlemen present then proceeded to discuss the various methods of carrying into effect their object, when it was at length moved by the chairman, seconded by Framjee Cawasjee, and unanimously resolved:

That the most satisfactory and durable plan of carrying their wishes into effect is by accumulating a fund of money, to be vested in government securities; from the interest of which, according to its amount, one or more professorships (to be held by gentlemen from Great Britain until the happy period arrive when natives shall be fully competent to hold them) be established, under the Bombay Native Education Society, for teaching the English language, the arts, sciences, and literature of Europe; and that these professorships, in compliment to the person in reference to whom the meeting has been convened, be denominated "The Elphinstone Professorships," with the reservation however from the principal subscribed of a sufficient sum of money to defray the expense of a portrait of Mr. Elphinstone, to be placed in the library of the Native Education Society.

That the subscription paper, together with a copy of the proceedings of the meeting, be circulated among the native inhabitants of Bombay, for further contributions, and that it be sent to the outstations for the same purpose.

That a committee of native gentlemen be formed to carry these resolutions into effect, and to report to the subscribers when the measures proposed are sufficiently matured to enable them to hand up the address and resolutions to the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone; and that Capt. Jervis be requested to afford his aid as secretary to the committee.

A subscription was immediately opened, and the sum of 52,276 rupees subscribed by the persons present, amongst whom Framjee Cawasjee Banajee and Jemshedjee Jeejeebhoy gave 7,000 rupees each.

ASSAULT OF A BRITISH JUDGE.

A Bombay native paper gives this article of news: The following novel circumstance occurred at Ahmedabad, on the 12th Sept. Mr. Bell, the judge of that station, visited the jail as usual, to inspect the prisoners, accompanied by a mehtar and two peons. They had scarcely entered the jail, when the prisoners surrounded them, closed the inner door of the jail, seized Mr. Bell and the peons, whose hands they tied: they then cast the noose of a rope about Mr. Bell's neck, and began to hang him. Before they could stop his breath Mr. Bell called loudly to the sepoy guards, who promptly came to his relief, and rescued him from his perilous condition. The prisoners were riotous, and it became necessary to have recourse

course to coercive measures to restore tranquillity, which was not effected, however, before the jailer was wounded. This event has created a great sensation amongst the inhabitants of Ahmedabad.

LOST GAIETY OF BOMBAY.

'Twas in the olden time—our Bombay races
Commenced at day-light, spite of fogs or dew,
Assembling such a group of merry faces
And buoyant spirits—'twas delight to view!
The old race-booth, though mean to outward ken,
Had such a galaxy of brilliant eyes in,
As roused the ardour of our sporting men,
('Tis beauty's smile the genuine spirit lies in
Of all our joys) and calling Cupid's aid in
Many who *lost the race*—yet *won the maiden*.

Hail! rising sun—who sees him rise must feel,
Like every living creature 'neath the moon,
An effervescence o'er his spirits steal,
Unlike the *ennui* of an afternoon—
And thus the scene was one of mirth and frolic,
A perfect carnival—each heart elate;
The losers never look'd as they'd the cholic,
For people little cared who won the plate—
Our races were not what Newmarket Jews meant;
But gentlemanly racing for amusement.

All was conducted with a liberal spirit,
To make it to the public interesting;
T' exclude a horse for errors of a minute,
We should have surely thought the stewards jesting—
The hospitable people near the spot
Gave public breakfasts—'twas a joyous meal!
A scene of pleasure ne'er to be forgot;
The band—but striking up a dance or reel,
"The Bobbery Hunt's Delight," or "Garree Owen."—
Was sure to set the nimble feet a-going.

All's over! early racing—breakfasts—all!
Gone—like "The Bobbery Hunt" and "Sans Souci;"
Yet what mementos do the names recall
Of spirits "blotted from the things that be"—
For though "the bobbery," when in search of game,
Were terrors to Old Crones and yelping Pye's;
Convivial friendship will preserve their name,
As those who bade her brightest fires arise;—
And but once more to hear their bugle strain,
Bombay, might rouse thee to be gay again.

Bomb. Gaz.

GUZERAT.

By letters from Guzerat, dated 28th Sept., we are informed that the monsoon has been one of the heaviest, and, at the same time, one of the most agreeable rainy seasons, that has occurred for several years. The earthquake which was felt to the south was also perceived by the natives in the north, and, in conjunction with the rain, has demolished an unusual number of huts, walls, old buildings, &c. The whole country for miles and miles around is said to be in ear, and there is every prospect of a most abundant harvest, as neither locusts, rats, nor killing colds have yet made their appearance. The coolies and other disturbers of the public peace have been little heard of. Sickness, too, the bane of the climate, has scarce commenced; and the cholera has now been so many months absent as almost to be forgotten in Guzerat.—*Iris, Oct. 9.*

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Aug. 2. *Palambam*, Nash, from Liverpool.—13 *Crown*, Baird, from Liverpool.—26. *Mountaineer*, Canney, from London.—28. *Bolton*, Clarkson, from London.—29. *Competitor*, Jackson, from London.—31. *Dublin*, Stewart, from Liverpool.—*Sept.* 1. *Clairmont*, Honnor, from Greenock; and *Mary*, Beachcroft, from London.—11. *Clyde*, Scott, from Liverpool.—15. *La Clarisse*, Parlerieux, from Bordeaux.—19. *Katherine Stewart Forbes*, Chapman, from London.—20. *Pomona*, Hughes, from Liverpool.—*Oct.* 5. *Victor*, Dunlac, from Bourbon.—6. *Dorothy*, Garnock, from Liverpool.

Departures.

Aug. 12. *Egyptian*, Lilburn, for London.—26. *Enterprise*, Edmonds, for Madras.—*Sept.* 9. *Esther*, Robinson, for London.—16. *Palambam*, Nash, for Greenock.—19. *John Biggar*, Kent, for Mangalore and Calcutta.—23. *Dublin*, Stewart, for Alipee and Liverpool.—*Oct.* 4. *Mountaineer*, Canney, for London; and *Crown*, Baird, for Greenock.—7. *Charles Kerr*, Brodie, for Alipee, Cape of Good Hope, and London.—8. *Mary*, Beachcroft, for Cape of Good Hope and London.—11. *Clyde*, Scott, for Liverpool.—14. *Pomona*, Hughes, for Liverpool.

BIRTHS.

June 13. At Pangim, Goa, the lady of B. W. Gautier, Esq., late of the Hon. E. I. Company's military service on this establishment, of a daughter.

July 21. At Mhow, the lady of Lieut. H. H. Doherty, 18th B. N. I., of a son and heir.

Aug. 12. Mrs. Mulholland, wife of Mr. B. Mulholland, mint department, of a daughter.

— Mrs. T. Gardiner, of a still-born male child.

13. At the Court House, Mrs. Jefferies, of a daughter.

14. At Byculla, Mrs. Flower, of a daughter.

— At Tannah, the lady of John Williams, Esq., civil service, of a son.

19. The lady of Geo. Moore, Esq., Madras civil service, of a son.

27. Mrs. G. Tedman, of a son.

— In the fort, the lady of Luis F. da Silva, Esq., daughter of Sir Roger de Faria, of a daughter.

Sept. 19. At Rajcote, the lady of Capt. Holland, 3d assist. com gen., of a daughter.

25. At Malwah, the lady of Ens. Lewis, 22d regt., of a son.

Oct. 2. Mrs. G. W. Scales, of a son.

4. At Byculla, Mrs. T. Cooke, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 18. Mr. J. A. Higgs, to Miss Harriet Arden.

23. Mr. W. Linguard, to Miss C. Scott.

Oct. 4. Capt. F. Hickes, N.I., to Anne Barlow, second daughter of R. Foquett, Esq., Clatterford, Isle of Wight.

DEATHS.

Aug. 9. At Surat, Lieut. J. F. Bordwine, of the corps of engineers.

20. At Malligaum, of jungle fever, Lieut. J. Beck, 21st N.I., and adjutant of the Bheel Corps, Candeish.

25. After a sudden illness of little more than one hour, in his 46th year, Soondersut Smarth, a Hindoo high priest of Bombay.

Oct. 1. At Baroda, of fever, Capt. Geo. Edsall, commanding 15th N.I.

7. Lieut. G. Richardson, 7th N.I., aged 19.

8. Lieut. Col. H. Scott, H.M.'s 6th regt., and commanding the garrison of Bombay.

Ceylon.

AMERICAN MISSION AT JAFFNA.

The first report of the American Missionary Seminary at Jaffna has appeared. It contains a very encouraging account of the progress of the plan adopted by the American missionaries to familiarise the native youth with English science and literature, preparatory to the propagation of Christianity amongst them.

"The way for the formation of a seminary," says the report, "had been in a degree prepared by the establishment, somewhat extensively, of native free schools; and more especially by that of charity boarding schools, connected with the families of the mission, in which a large number of children and youth, taken from their friends and placed directly under the control of the missionaries, were early laying the foundation for such an acquaintance with the English language as would open to them the road to European science, and were acquiring such habits of study and such a knowledge of their own language, as would enable them to bring to light the fancied or real treasures of Tamul literature. Provision had been made for the support and instruction of a considerably larger number of such children and youth than, on account of the inconvenience of carrying them forward in separate schools at the five different stations of the mission, had actually been taken. The system, however, by which the children of heathen parents were brought under the influence of a Christian education, in the midst of idolaters, was evidently most promising as to its results, and could not be abandoned. It seemed to demand rather completion in the establishment of a higher seminary, for which it had prepared the way."

Accordingly, in 1824, the system of instruction upon a larger scale was commenced, in the elements of grammar, arithmetic, and astronomy in the English language, combined with instruction in Tamul. The natives were clamorous for their children being received upon the foundation, making no objection to their eating and drinking upon the premises, thereby sacrificing their religious scruples to the desire of securing an education for their offspring. "At a public examination in the Tamul language, in June last, essays were produced; among others, on the following subjects: the form and dimensions of the earth—the atmosphere—motion of the earth—number, distance, and size of primary planets—eclipses—method of finding the latitude at sea—and the fixed stars. Some of these subjects were illustrated by the help of instruments, and by presenting coloured maps and drawings made by the students, much to the astonishment of a respectable native audience. It is not to be understood, however, that the students were by any means deeply versed in the sciences touched upon, but they evince a very tolerable acquaintance with the particular points discussed in their essays."

The college, or hall, as it is termed, is of small dimensions, pleasantly situated on the mission premises at Batticotta. It has been named Ottley-Hall, out of compliment to Sir Richard Ottley, the puisne judge of the Supreme Court of Ceylon, who has been a liberal contributor to the institution. Its library consists of 600 volumes, a philosophical apparatus, &c.

"As evidence of a predominating Christian influence in the seminary, it may be added, that a Bible society has been formed, to which all the students belong. If, then, the direct influence of such a system of Christian education on the pupils themselves, and the more important and extended indirect influence, through them, upon the thousands of heathen around, among whom they may become burning and shining lights, is considered, the prospect cannot but be regarded as full of hope and promise, and such as may well inspire not only continued, but greatly increased exertions."

MARRIAGE.

Sept. 28. At Colombo, R. M. Sneyd, Esq., provincial judge of Galle and Matura, to Henrietta Charlotta, eldest daughter of C. E. Layard, Esq., collector of Colombo.

DEATHS.

Sept. 7. At Trincomalee, Edw. Muskett, Esq., of the firm of Winter and Co., Colombo.

11. At Colombo, Mr. Wm. Gunn, watch-maker, aged 27.

Penang.

By the arrival on the 8th August of the H. C.'s ship *Waterloo*, Capt. Manning, from England, the long expected charter for the incorporated settlements reached this island. On the following morning at ten o'clock the Hon. the Governor and Resident Councillor having assembled, in order to receive Sir John Thomas Claridge, Knt., Recorder of the Court of Judicature established for Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, proceeded with Sir John Thomas Claridge to the court-house, and having severally taken their seats on the bench and the prescribed oaths, his Majesty's letters-patent establishing the Courts of Judicature of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, dated the 27th day of November 1826, were then delivered over by the Recorder to the Hon. the Governor, and publicly read under a royal salute.

Alexander John Kerr, Esq. was afterwards appointed registrar under the charter

ter, until further orders, and took the necessary oaths therein prescribed.—*Penang Register.*

BIRTHS.

July 11. The lady of Capt. Blundell, commanding artillery, of a daughter.
13. Mrs. Berlie, of a son.
16. The lady of Baron D'Albedyhll, late Netherlands resident at Surat, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

July 17. J. L. Geddes, Esq., assist. surg. 25th Madras N.I., to Nancy, third daughter of the late Rev. W. A. Keating.

DEATHS.

April 17. Lieut. Christopher Keating, 46th N.I.
Aug. 27. Two days after her arrival from Madras, Mrs. Amelia Lefevre, eldest daughter of Mr. Francis Lamoury.

Singapore.

DOGS.

The war against the canine community of the settlement is prosecuted with vigour, and individuals of the obnoxious race may frequently be seen writhing beneath the spear, presenting to those who delight in contemplating the pangs and convulsions of animal suffering, objects well calculated to gratify so amiable a propensity. Pariah dogs we are aware are generally considered a nuisance, and if they are so it is fit they should be destroyed. Their death however, if they were not a nuisance before, infallibly makes them one if their bodies are not properly disposed of; the neglect of which in the present instance has created an evil which may literally be said to "stink in the nostrils" of this people—we mean the effluvia arising from the decomposition of dead dogs upon the banks of the river, the beach, and elsewhere. Some gentlemen cultivating spices will perhaps offer a grave for the carcases of the slain—a better or cheaper manure could not be; and should there be any lurking fear that the crop might taste of dog, it may be dissipated by reflecting that lands on the coast of Cornwall are sometimes manured with pilchards, but that the corn has never yet been known to savour of fish.—*Sing. Chron., Aug.* 16.

RAFFLES CLUB.

On the 6th July the Raffles Club gave their anniversary dinner, at which Mr. Prince, our resident, presided. This being the first meeting since the melancholy decease of Sir Stamford Raffles, the founder and vigilant friend of our settlement, whose services and exertions for its welfare must ever command the grateful recollections of its inhabitants, after the usual patriotic toasts, the president gave "the memory of our lamented friend Sir Stamford Raffles," which was drank in silence. The health of Lady Raffles and her infant daughter, of the Hon. the Governor and family, and other appropriate toasts followed; and at about ten o'clock Mr. Prince quitted the chair, shortly after which the party broke up. On this occasion the club, in deference to the memory of the deceased, deviated from their usual practice of giving a ball and supper in the evening. The banqueting-room was splendidly and tastefully illuminated, and the whole arrangements did infinite credit to the stewards.—*Singapore Chron.*

Malacca.

EDUCATION.

In our last we had the pleasure of recording a further instance of the interest taken by government in the education of youth, by noticing that the Hon. the Governor had granted a monthly allowance of 100 Spanish dollars to the Malacca Free School; we have now the additional satisfaction of stating, that a grant to the same amount has been made by government to the Anglo-Chinese college. The value of this liberal grant is greatly enhanced by the liberal and handsome terms in which the official communication, which accompanied the intimation of it to the immediate superintendents of the college, is expressed, and especially by the deep interest in the enlargement and prosperity of the institution which the document evinces on the part of the Hon. the Governor.—*Observer, Aug.* 14.

MARRIAGE.

July 27. Mr. J. H. Moore, to Miss C. E. Stecher.

Mauritius.

The following picture of this island, drawn by a missionary, appears in the *Missionary Register* for January last:—"We found the people miserably destitute of instruction, which accounts for the general outcry raised by most of the Europeans against the natives for idleness, unfaithfulness, and almost every thing that is evil. The population, according to the information which we received, is about 95,000: to this number of inhabitants the united church affords two chaplains; one of whom preaches to the creoles, or natives born in the island, once a month, at one of the outposts. The circumference of the island is about 160 miles, and the natives are scattered all over its surface, with no other means of instruction in the out-stations than what I have just mentioned: I ought to except the labours of Mr. Le Brun, who,

so far as his engagements in Port Louis will allow, preaches to the natives in different parts of the island: I can scarcely consider the labours of the Roman Catholic priests an exception; for, if we may judge from the general conduct of the Catholics in Port Louis, the people had almost better be without instruction, than have such as they receive from their priests. With regard to the observance of the Sabbath, I have not the least hesitation in saying, that more work is done on that day by the slaves, government slaves not excepted, than on any other day in the week! The reason probably is this: they are paid according to the quantity of work which they do on that day, but for the labour of the other days of the week they are not paid. It is really heart-rending to the Christian to behold the sacred day of the Lord so grossly unhallowed, even by a people called Christian!"

NAVIGATION LAWS.

It appears by letters from the Isle of France, that the government is actively and rigidly enforcing the provisions of the last navigation acts. Every vessel that has not a regular British register is seized, and a cotemporary paper adds, that a Company's pass and license is no protection. He deems it useful to state this, as some vessels may be sailing under that authority out of this port. The Sydney papers mention that the brig *Governor Phillips*, formerly of that port, had narrowly escaped seizure; and they add that a Calcutta vessel had also been compelled to make a hasty exit from the Mauritius, and sold to the King of Madagascar.—*Mad. Cour. Aug.* 14.

BIRTH.

Sept. 3. The wife of Mr. Assist. Com. Gen. Spurrier, of a daughter.

Netherlands India.

THE INSURRECTION.

Hague, Feb. 19.—By accounts from Batavia of the 23d October last, received here, it appeared that the priest, Kiay Modjo, the envoy of Dipo Negoro, had no previous intention of making a satisfactory arrangement, and that in consequence the armistice has been terminated by command of the commissioner-general. The military operations were vigorously continued with the considerable reinforcements lately arrived from Europe, but had not led to any remarkable result. Subsequent negociations with another envoy from Dipo Negoro have also proved fruitless, but there was a report that that chief of the rebels had been wounded in a skirmish. The Commissioner-general had ordered that some priests should be placed at the head of our columns, in order by their influence to tranquillise the Javanese population.

NEW PRODUCTIONS.

The operations of the war on Java seem to interfere scarcely at all with the general tranquillity of the island, or the measures of the administration, and considerable attention is paid to the improvement of its internal resources. Amongst other arrangements is the establishment of a board of agriculture, having under it sub-committees at all the principal stations. From a report of the central board to the government, it appears that their attention is directed to the introduction of new plants, as well as the improvement of the old; and whilst rice, cotton, coffee, indigo, and pepper are not neglected, the poppy and the tea-plant have been cultivated with considerable success, and the grape, the cultivation of which was formerly discouraged, that it might not interfere with the product of the Cape vines, has been restored. The mulberry has also been planted, and some successful experiments are said to have established the facility of breeding silk-worms, and manufacturing silk to any extent. The quality of the opium hitherto collected is matter of dispute. According to one report it is little likely to be of any use, either as an intoxicating or narcotic drug. It was given, it is said, to a dog to the extent of sixty grains, without producing any sensible effect, and half that quantity mixed up with tobacco was smoked in cigars by different people, without their experiencing any inconvenience. A second report varies from this, and of three parcels examined, one is pronounced to be of a quality little inferior to the opium imported from Bengal. Thirty grains yielded one grain and a half of a pure morphia, whilst a similar quantity of Bengal opium yielded rather more than two grains. The narcotine is the same in both, but the meconic acid is rather more in the Bengal opium. The two other specimens, it is admitted, were of an inferior description, containing too little morphia to be calculated to be of any use in medicine.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz., July* 19.

FIRE.

On the 10th September a great fire broke out at Buitenzorg, at the place called the Passer, behind the Chinese temple, which consumed ninety houses. The loss caused by this fatal event cannot be estimated; but the whole quarter would necessarily have fallen a prey to the flames, but for the exertions of the magistrates and garrison.—*Bat. Jour.*

China.

THE SEAT OF WAR.

The *Chinese Chronicle* of Malacca contains a copious article on the geography of the seat of war in Tartary, from Chinese and other authorities, whence we extract the following abridgment.

The seat of the war is that region known to Europeans and called in our maps by the name of Little Bucharia. On the north of this region is a long chain of mountains, called by various names, such as the Alak mountains, the Mogulistan or Musart mountains; and by the Chinese Tëen-shan, *i. e.* "Heaven's Mountains," from their great height; also Ta-seue-shan "great snowy mountains;" and in poetry Kwan-lun-shan. The Chinese place these mountains in from 40° to 43° N. lat.

To the westward of these, lying nearly at right angles, in long. 43° west of Peking, are the Tsung-shan, "Onion Mountains," so called from abounding in plants of the *allium* species. This chain is otherwise called Belur Tag or Belur Mountains, and is supposed to be the ancient Imaus. The country on the east is the *Scythia extra Imaum*, or the "*Serica*" of Ptolemy. The people are the ancient Seres.

To the north of the Tëen-shan is the lake called by D'Anville *Palcati nor:* in Thomson (where many of the Asiatic names are mis-spelled) *Talcati Lake*. The Chinese call it the sea of Pa-urh-kih-shih. Klaproth calls it *Balchani* and *Balkhach*. Into this sea or lake runs the river Ili or Ele. On this river D'Anville places "*Harcas, principal sejour des Hans des Eluts ou Kalmouks.*" This Harkas is nearly the site of the modern Ele or Ili, the place of transportation for Chinese convicts, called in Canton the Colo, "cold country," whither bankrupt hong merchants and others are transported.

The Tëen-shan, or Alak mountains, are spoken of by the Chinese geographers in terms of the highest astonishment for their height, and their icy, luminous glory; some of them being covered with eternal snows; piercing the clouds; reaching to heaven; presenting an appearance of long chains, or spiral peaks with cragged breaks, deep gulphs, vallies, and ravines, which prove these mountains to be the "dragon-ancestors" of all other mountains in the world.

From the Kia-yu-koan of D'Anville, the ground begins to rise till you get to Hami, or Chami (Chinese Hea-Meih), at the foot of the mountains. Here the road divides, one branch leading to the north of the Alak mountains, and the other to the south, where are situated the eight great Mohammedan cities, Harashar; Koochay, or Outchi; Acsou, or Akus; Yarcand, or Yarkand, or Yerghien; Yingkeilahaurh, or Yinkeshar, Cashgar, or Hasicar; Hoten or Kotan; and Wooshih.

From the Imaus or Teungling mountains, where the river Indus rises, the river Yerghien, (Chinese Yeurhkeang) begins to flow, and runs east about 15 degrees, through this long steppe, into the lake called Lopu (or in Chinese Lopoo) lake.

The mountains to the north and east of the Hwuy keang, Mahommedan regions, contain gold, silver, and precious stones; and the land in many places is exceedingly fertile.

This country became the portion of Jagatay, or Zagathai, the son of Genghis Khan. It was governed by a succession of the descendants of Timur till the year 1683, when it was subdued by the Eluths or Kalmucks. To them it remained subject till at a recent period it was conquered by the Tartar-Chinese. In 1759 Këen-lung completely vanquished these people; and thus annexed an extensive territory to his dominions.

Agreeably to this statement, the *Peking Gazette* remarks that these Mahommedan regions had become an integral part of the empire upwards of sixty years; being, according to the preceding paragraph, just sixty-eight years.

The Eluths (or Kalmuks) who occupied the Scythia extra Imaum 144 years ago, and were dispossessed only sixty years since, were, in the commencement of the present Tartar-Chinese dynasty, a constant source of annoyance. The Emperor Kang-hi went in person against them, in 1696, accompanied by two Europeans, Pere Pereira and Pere Gerbillon. Yung-ching, the emperor who succeeded Kang-hi, complains bitterly against Chin-ko-urh the ancestor of the present rebel. Chin-ko-urh was a Man-chow, of the red standard, related to the imperial family on the throne of China. For some crime he was sent, or absconded, to Ele, which was the region of his ancestors. He carried on a war against the Chinese. At his death he left two sons, Poolootun and Hotseichen. They perished in endeavouring to obtain their independence. But Poolootun left a son, who was the father of the present rebel, Chang-kih-urh. Chang-kih-urh's son was murdered by the imperial party, at the commencement of the present affair; but he himself still survives, and has won the hearts of all the Mahommedans who occupy the region of the ancient Seres.

The Chinese geographers say, that although beyond Yarkand, across the Imaus mountains (called by them also Ping-shan, "icy mountains") the road is very craggy and difficult; still there is between Ye-urh-keang and Wan-too-sze-tan (Yarchand and Hindoostan) a "going and coming high-

way,"

way," or great road, "and in this neighbourhood there are a great many gem-producing mountains."

After the conquest of the Eluths by the Emperor Kĕen-lung, the seat of government was fixed at Ele. The governor of the new territories united the military and the civil power in his own person, under the name of Tseang-keun, "leader of the army." At Cashgar was a resident, with the power of writing direct to the emperor. At each of the other towns were military and civil officers of various ranks. But these offices were often filled by persons sent thither as a sort of exile for crimes committed in China; and convicts were received into the public offices as writers, secretaries, &c. These unprincipled people maltreated (it is said by the Chinese) the native inhabitants, and provoked the present revolt. Chang-kih-urh has availed himself of this state of things, and has formed some alliances with the neighbouring tribes.

In the summer of 1826 the rebellion broke out. The resident at Cashgar, who had been governor and commander-in-chief at Ele, attempted some spirited and decisive acts, but was worsted. The troops he directed to proceed to strengthen the garrison at Cashgar were annihilated on their way. He was shut up and closely besieged with about 1,500 men nearly two months, when the city was entered by a secret mine, and the garrison put to the sword. His Majesty, who wept over the despatch, says the commandant killed himself, and fell with the city. The imperial gazettes have reported some advantages over the rebels at Acksa, but they are supposed, by the Chinese, to be greatly magnified to please the emperor. Troops from the river Amour; from the Kirin Oula of D'Anville, in eastern Tartary; from the imperial body-guard at Peking, and other places, have, to the number of 30,000, proceeded by the N.W. frontier, to Hami, where they were arrested in their progress by the inclemency of the winter.

Former Chinese armies against the Huns have perished in those regions, as the French did at Moscow. The general Yang-yu-chun has complained, and his Majesty has ordered supplies. The treasury department has issued six millions of taels, and have established what is considered an efficient commissariat, to provide, on the one hand, regular supplies for the troops, and on the other to avoid any useless waste. They are directed to furnish accurate plans and drawings of the progress of the army, the roads they take, their principal halting places, and every collateral circumstance, for the information of the emperor.

Some of the Chinese think, that whichever way the present contest terminates, it will be the work of several years. Its effects on commerce are already felt very unfavourably; chiefly on account of the northern provinces of China Proper being in a great state of excitement and annoyance, occasioned by the progress of the military through them.

Pekin gazettes to the 22d February contain accounts from Ele. Chang-ling, the generalissimo, reports, that by the efforts of some emissaries he sent, who spread the report that the grand army was gathering like clouds that would soon break in a terrible storm on the heads of the rebels, the Mahommedans of Khoten had delivered up, bound, four of their leaders to the Chinese, and had put a hundred of their followers to death.

When the seal of the murdered Chinese resident at Khoten (who was killed at the breaking out of the insurrection) was delivered to Chang-ling, with the four rebel leaders, he raised an altar and table dedicated to the great officers who had died in battle during the present war, and putting these men to a slow and ignominious death, offered them as a sacrifice to the faithful souls of the departed heroes.

By the perusal of this statement, his Imperial Majesty says, he obtains a little vent to his ire and indignation, since the mere report of the collecting together of the army of extermination has induced the Mahommedans to bind their leaders, and redeem themselves. He expects that when once the "lances of Heaven" are pointed westward, the termination will be as easy as "splitting a reed."

Rewards of money, medals, feathers, honours, and silk, were liberally conferred on all those who effected the subjugation of these rebel chiefs.

A RECENT PROCLAMATION PROHIBITING FEMALES FROM BEING SPECTATORS AT ILLUMINATIONS AND PROCESSIONS.

Mr. Woo, military and civil superintendent of the districts Hwuy, Chaou, and Hea, in the province of Canton, for the purpose of prohibiting and abolishing low and vicious customs and restoring good manners, has caused every street to be inspected. It has been discovered that on the 15th of the first moon of every year, the soldiers and people incur great expense by contending who will make the most splendid illuminations, which they continue for six or seven successive nights. At the same time, both the soldiers and people permit their wives and daughters to mix with the men as spectators of such things. This is their constant practice every year. Now it is a fixed custom through the whole empire (verbally under the whole heavens) to light candles and make illuminations on the 15th of the first moon, but it is only in the district of Chaou

Chaou where people allow their wives and daughters to wander out and look at them. Females ought to dwell in deep retirement, in-doors, governing themselves, and ought not on slight occasions to appear out of doors, even in fair day. How should they, for the sake of viewing illuminations and coveting pleasure, lead each other out at night, placing themselves in the midst of crowds of men!

That which a woman should value is her person or character. If she degrade her person, she becomes vile in the extreme. How can she again have any face to stand by the side of her father or husband?

It is not merely such things as secret agreements to meet among the mulberry trees, scaling the walls of the secret apartments, or sending letters on the streams of the Ke (a river) that are deemed degrading the person. But whatever excites any pleasurable feelings, or astonishes the mind, degrades the person. How much more elbowing and treading on the heels of men under the light of candles, or of the moon! Will not young men in such cases touch and pinch the ladies? and will not both sexes by their looks move each other's passions and steal each other's wishes? Will not these rambling females wait for the gentlemen at the corners of the town?

What is still worse, in Hae Yang, at the processions which take place at all the temples of Füh, when the literati wrangle for pre-eminence, the females, in the first place, run after the priests, and, in the second place, they mingle promiscuously with the literati. In such scenes, the disgraceful irregularities that take place no words can express. Besides, there are few females who can restrain and regulate themselves properly, but many there are whose passions are easily moved. Even when they are kept close in the secret apartments, instances take place of their climbing over the walls to meet with the gentlemen, and of their being so moved by the sound of the harp, as to give rise to the intention of eloping: how much more will they form secret plans when they attend the illuminations and processions! Still it is their fathers and husbands who are most culpable. That low ignorant men should permit their wives and daughters to do such things is not to be wondered at; but why should scholars and men who understand right principles follow the stream, and be carried along on the waves? Alas! that our manners should have come to this pitch. It is truly lamentable; unless we impose rigorous prohibitions, they will daily wax worse, so that the people of the Chaou district will become nearly as bad as foreigners. For this cause we issue the present proclamation to inform all, that from this time they ought to be awakened to a sense of their former misconduct. All ought to exhort and stimulate each other to reform. Fathers should exhort their daughters, and husbands command their wives. If there still be any void of shame, and who dare not give rigorous warning, nor strongly restrain from such irregular conduct, they will, upon correction, be punished according as the law directs. No pardon will be granted. Let all tremble and obey. Do not act contrary to this proclamation.

CANTON.

Arrival of H. C. ships from England.

Aug. 3. *Alfred* and *Kellie Castle.*—7. *Broxbournebury.*—8. *Bridgewater.*—24. *Herefordshire.*—25. *Repulse.*—30. *Lowther Castle.*—31. *Barossa.*—*Sept.* 1. *Lord Hungerford.*—4. *Duke of York.*—5. *Hythe.*—14. *Bombay* and *Buckinghamshire.*—18. *Charles Grant.*—19. *Waterloo.*—24. *Duke of Sussex.*—27. *General Kyd* and *Atlas.*—*Oct.* 14. *Windsor.*

The Persian Gulf.

By private letters received from Muscat, we learn that the Imaum was fitting out an expedition against Mombas and other ports on the east coast of Africa. It is to consist of the ships *Liverpool, Caroline, Prince of Wales, Mustapha, Naseer Shaw,* and the *Vestal* and *Nasaree* brigs, and will sail in the end of October, under the personal command of the Imaum. Mombas is a considerable seaport in Zanguebar, and the inhabitants had long thrown off all allegiance, never at any time very strong, they owed to the Imaums of Muscat. Aware that the Imaum's navy had latterly been increasing, and dreading that he might soon employ it against them, the chiefs of Mombas anxiously courted the favour and protection of Capt. Owen, while there with his surveying ships. That officer was persuaded to plant the British standard on the walls of Mombas, and appointed one of his lieutenants resident. When these arrangements were known here and in England, they were disapproved of, as they interfered with the claims of the Imaum; and thus a most eligible settlement on that coast, equally desirable in a commercial point of view, and as being an excellent station for the prevention of the slave trade, was forced to be abandoned.

A report had reached Muscat that a French vessel (probably from Bourbon or the Mauritius) had been cut off at some place on the Zanguebar coast; the master and all but two men murdered. She was suspected to have been on a slaving voyage.

At Bussorah the Turks and the Chaub tribe of Arabs are at open warfare. The Sheik of Grane has joined the former with a fleet of bugalows, which gives them a decided advantage over the Chaubs.

Capt.

Capt. Betham, of the H. C.'s cruizer *Clive*, had a fracas in the end of August with the Sheik of Bushire, which arose out of the desertion of some of the *Amherst*'s crew into the Sheik's service. Capt. Betham, it appears, sent a messenger to the Sheik, politely requesting him to order the deserters to be delivered up. The chief beat the messenger most unmercifully, then sent to seize the boat's crew who brought him on shore, and threw them into a dungeon. The prompt and decisive measures taken by Capt. Betham soon brought the Sheik to his senses; but not before several boats' crews from the cruizers had been landed on the beach to attack him. Thus was the British flag gloriously supported, and the effusion of blood spared.—*Bom. Gaz., Oct.* 10.

Turkey.

DESTRUCTION OF BIBLES AND OPPRESSION OF CONVERTS.

The *Missionary Register* contains the following statement, compiled from the representations of various missionaries in the Turkish dominions, regarding the existing persecution to which *Protestants* are exclusively exposed in that country, which is attributed to the artifices of the Roman Catholics:—

"There is a subject which intimately concerns the kingdom of Christ in this land, on which we have for some time been wishing to disclose our sentiments. The subject to which we allude is that of *Turkish intolerance in matters of religion*. We do not mean that intolerance which is exercised toward Mahomedans themselves, nor do we mean any intolerance established by law against any other of the religious denominations of the empire; but we refer to that intolerance which actually exists, or which, in the present state of things, may be easily made to exist, whether by the negligence or connivance, or whether by the positive agency of the government.

"Of late, a number of individuals, natives of this country, have, apparently from the sober convictions of reason and conscience, felt themselves bound to differ from the sect of religion in which they were brought up; and nearly all these have suffered, on this account, persecution more or less severe, and this too with the knowledge and permission, if not the express command, of the constituted civil authorities.

"The firman of the sultan against the Holy Scriptures, issued in 1824, has opened to superstition and bigotry a wide door for their intolerance, in regard to one of the most precious and indisputable rights of Christians. This unprecedented order has, in the hands of evil men, been made the plea for breaking up several flourishing Christian schools, burning hundreds of the book of God, and imprisoning and otherwise punishing those with whom this book has been found. Owing to this order it has doubtless been, in part, that scarcely an individual Christian has, in the year past, called at any of the depôts in Syria to purchase the Holy Scriptures.

"With respect to the persecuted individuals, who have experienced a change of religious views, it is to be observed, that, in regard to the government, they stand in the same relation and possess the same character as before: they were viewed as infidels before, and they are viewed as infidels still. Not only, therefore, does the voice of reason say, that those persons ought to receive from government the same protection as before, but we find that their own books and judicial decisions declare, that all infidels are to be considered as a common class, and are therefore to be treated in the same manner, and that they forfeit none of their rights by passing over from one sect of infidelity to another. If any distinction could be admitted, there are good reasons why those who adopt evangelical views should be most favoured; since the religion of the Gospel is certainly free from many solid objections, which Moslems urge against Judaism and Popery.

"With regard to the Holy Scriptures, we believe that these books have always been allowed to native Christians, from the time of Mahomet to the year 1824; and that they have been, indifferently, printed in the country or imported from the Christians of Europe in any numbers, without any impediment or inquiry on the part of government. We are also told, that, in the Mahomedan conquests, peculiar privileges were to be granted to all those whose religion was found to be contained in books; as if these books were to be considered a benefit to these people, and not an injury. What, then, has excited the Ottoman government, at this late day; to venture on a step so new and unjust, as not only to cut off at a blow from their Christian subjects almost the only source from which their holy books have always been derived, but even to give public orders that all such of these books as have been lately introduced from Europe shall be forcibly taken from the hands of their possessors and burnt? The only reasons for this step which can be gathered from the firman itself, are—1. That these are "false books." 2. That they have come from Europe. 3. That they have been printed in considerable numbers. And is it then a new thing that these books, in the view of Moslems, are false books? Is it a new thing, that they come

come from Europe? Or, is it a new thing that they are printed in editions of "two or three thousand of each sort?" These are evidently not the real causes of the order in question, for these have been in operation for centuries, and have been found by experiment to be inadequate to produce such an effect.

"It seems obvious from the case itself, that this extraordinary firman owes its birth to the machinations of those who dread the influence of the Christianity of the Bible, in destroying the power of that corrupt form of Christianity which has been freely tolerated for ages, and it becomes, therefore, a question in which Protestant nations, as such, are deeply interested. It is added, on this subject, in reference to our own country—The treaty between Great Britain and the Porte professes to place England on the footing of the most-favoured nation. Where is this impartiality, so solemnly pledged to the British nation? Other nations are allowed to send hither hundreds of missionaries, and whole editions of really "false books," and to erect here convent after convent, and to receive native Christians under their religious instruction: for hundreds of years have other nations gone on with this work of theirs, with little or no complaint from government; but now, the moment such liberty is taken by the English nation, and in the most inoffensive and unobjectionable form, that of distributing among Christians their own sacred books, immediately a public order is issued to prevent this work! We see not why this is not really and properly a violation of treaty; as truly so, as it would to be burn all the Romish books, or shut up all the convents of the Terra-Santa establishment, or expel all the Latin missionaries from the country.

"If proper representations are made on this subject in the right quarter, we have strong hopes that the result would be a formal repeal of the present obnoxious firman — express permission to English missionaries to reside in the country, in their own proper character—leave to distribute Bibles and erect churches like other nations—and a full security against violence to the persons and property of those who might choose to assemble and unite with them in their worship."

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LAW.

A case of importance to ship-owners and mariners was decided in the Vice-Admiralty Court of this colony, July 25, in a suit of two seamen for wages. The circumstances are these. The two seamen, named Simms and Foster, signed ship's articles in London, stipulating with the master of the *Cumberland* to proceed to this colony and return to the port of London, and that, according to the established law on this point, they were not to claim their wages for the voyage until the ship arrived in England. On reaching Sydney the seamen quitted the ship without the leave of the master, and entered on board the man-of-war the *Rainbow*, then stationed here. They claimed their wages which were earned by the outward voyage, but which were payable only according to indenture when the ship reached England. The master resisted their claim as far as payment in this colony, but was willing to draw upon his correspondents in London, so that the seamen would still receive their earnings according to the original agreement. By the 2 Geo. II. c. 36, deserting a merchant after signing ship's articles, is attended with forfeiture of whatever wages may be due to the deserter; but for the sake of the English navy, it is provided by the same Act, that the clause which creates a forfeiture "shall not debar any seaman from entering into his Majesty's service, nor shall he for such entry forfeit the wages due to him during his service in such merchant ship, nor shall such entry be deemed a desertion." Had the suitors in this case left the *Cumberland* without entering on board a King's ship, they would have forfeited their wages; but it was not a question of forfeiture, but whether the entry on board the *Rainbow* accelerated the payment, and put those men who had stipulated to receive their wages when the entire voyage out and home was performed, in a condition to demand payment here. All the facts were admitted on behalf of plaintiff and defendant, and the judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court, on hearing the argument on both sides, determined the point of law in favour of the seamen, and ordered their wages to be paid them, calculating such wages to the time of the ship's delivery of the outward cargo.

Crime seems to multiply in this colony, as might indeed be expected. One paper says, that scarcely a week passes without an execution. Robberies and forgeries are the offences.

The tread-mill seems to have worked wonders amongst the disorderly and dissolute. The numbers sentenced to this punishment have gradually become too few to put it in motion, and "running round a ring in double quick time" has been substituted for the discipline of the few.

The number of deaths which have occurred within these last few weeks are unpre-

unprecedented in the colony. In former times it was rare to hear of a death, but now the bell is continually tolling. During the last week there has been upwards of ten deaths and funerals in Hobart Town. The prevailing disease, the catarrh, seems still to continue all over the country, affecting persons in various ways. Some have experienced two or three severe attacks; and among the number are some who were never affected with any illness in the colony since its formation.

By the last arrival from Port Macquarie, says the *Australian*, we learn that the agricultural establishment there bears a very promising aspect. Two hundred and twenty acres of wheat are looking remarkably healthy, and promise next harvest to afford a luxuriant crop for the sickle.

BIRTHS.

July 4. At Sydney, Mrs. de Mestre, of a daughter.

8. At Woodlands, Bathurst, the lady of John Street, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 31. At Sydney, Mr. James, master of his Majesty's colonial schooner *Isabella*, to Miss E. Hick, of Portsmouth.

Aug. 8. At Castle Forbes, John Larnack, Esq., son of W. Larnack, Esq., of Newton of Auchengale, county of Caithness, N.B., to Emily, eldest daughter of James Mudie, Esq., of Castle Forbes, Hunter's River.

14. At Sydney, the Rev. J. Hobbs, Wesleyan missionary to New Zealand, to Miss Broggref, late of Ramsgate, county of Kent.

DEATHS.

June 26. At Parramatta, Letitia, wife of Mr. James Wright, of that town, aged 63.

July 19. At Sackville Reach, near Windsor, Frances, wife of Mr. C. M. Doyle, in her 27th year.

Aug. 10. At Sydney, Mrs. Nobbes, of Upper Pitt Street. She arrived in the colony in 1793.

Lately. At Sydney, the lady of John Wood, Esq., of Chipping.

— On the banks of the Hawkesbury, of influenza, the following respectable emigrant colonists:—Mrs. Hall, aged 58; Mrs. Davison, aged 66; and Mr. Mein, aged 66. They all arrived in the colony in the same ship, *viz.* the *Coromandel*.

— Dr. Townson, a very old colonist.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

BIRTHS.

May 7. At Hobart Town, the lady of G. Cartwright, Esq., solicitor, of a son.

23. At Rothbury, Lennox, the lady of J. C. Sutherland, Esq., J. P., of a son.

25. At Launceston, the lady of the Rev. R. Claiborne, of a son and heir.

MARRIAGE.

May 5. At Hobart Town, Mr. W. Wise, druggist, to Margaret, daughter of the late Capt. Holdship, commissariat department, Dublin.

DEATHS.

March 20. Mrs. Lawler, wife of Mr. M. Lawler, settler, of Muddy Plains.

April 15. At Launceston, Mr. N. Gribble, of that place, builder and surveyor.

— At Hobart Town, Mr. Corney, eldest son of R. Corney, Esq.

May 17. At Hobart Town, Mrs. Davey, relict of Colonel Davey, formerly Lieut. Governor of Van Diemen's Land.

27. At Launceston, of catarrh, Mrs. Dore, midwife, of that place.

29. At Hobart Town, Mrs. Hays, wife of Mr. Hays, the deputy sheriff.

June 2. On the Macquarie River, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. H. Robertson.

4. At Hobart Town, the lady of Maj. Lome, aged 48;—also, in child-birth, Mrs. Bowden, wife of Mr. Jos. Bowden, of the Lamb Inn, Brisbane Street.

13. At Hobart Town, Mr. Jas. Mitchell, aged 73. He arrived in the colony in 1788.

22. At Hobart Town, Mrs. Green, wife of Mr. M. Green, of Liverpool Street.

Lately. Mrs. Morrisey, wife of Mr. Morrisey, of the Crown Inn, Bagdad.

Cape of Good Hope.

APPOINTMENTS.

May 31. The Rev. J. S. S. Ballot to be minister of church of George.

July 3. Mr. C. F. Ecklon permitted to practice as an apothecary in the colony.

11. Mr. J. F. Goodwin to be notary public in residency of Simon's Town, in room of Mr. C. M. Lind, removed to Cape Town.

Mr. T. B. Woolls to be assistant registrar and guardian of slaves in residency of Simon's Town, v. Mr. C. M. Lind resigned.

18. G. E. Overbeek, Esq., to be vice-president of Orphan Chamber, v. A. V. Bergh, Esq., deceased.

Sept. 24. Mr. L. Witham (having returned to colony) permitted to resume his practice as a notary public in Cape Town.

THE IRRUPTION OF THE NATIVES.

By advices received at the Colonial Office from the frontier, it appears probable that the Fetcani had returned to the country from whence they came, beyond the Orange River, as no further account had been received of them from any of the tribes bordering on the colony.

The Lieut. Governor arrived at Fort Beaufort on the 6th Sept., and the next day was met by Gaika and other Caffre chiefs, who renewed their assurances of attachment to the British government, and expressed their resolution to defend their country to the utmost, if attacked by the Fetcani or other tribes.—*Cape Gov. Gaz., Sept.* 21.

SUPREME COURT.

We understand that a meeting of the legal practitioners in Cape Town was held on Tuesday at the chambers of his Honour Sir John Wylde, when the regulations of the charter were communicated to them, under which they will be permitted to practice in the new Supreme Court. His honour was likewise understood to state, on behalf of himself and brother judges, that the court will take up the present practice and proceedings at the precise stage at which they shall be found on the 1st of January next. The present court of justice and court of appeals are abolished by the charter. Appeals will lie from the Supreme Court to the King in Council, but only in cases where the matter

ter in dispute shall exceed £1,000. We are given to understand that the charter will be promulgated in a very short time.

The president of the court of justice, Sir John Truter, it is said, retires on a pension of £800 per annum; each of the other members is to receive £200, with the exception of Mr. Rogerson, who is nominated town collector.—*Cape Colonist, Nov.* 22.

THE LORD BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

Before his departure from this colony (on the 26th October), the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta confirmed, in the Dutch reformed church, 360 persons. His Lordship also consecrated, for an English church, the portion of ground in the Government Gardens opposite Berg Street, granted by his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor for that purpose.—*Ibid.*

DANGEROUS SHOAL SAID TO LIE OFF ALGOA BAY.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Sir:—Capt. Riy, of the *Cragiever*, states that he saw breakers on a dangerous shoal, which bears S. 48° E, by compass, from Lady Donkin's Monument, at Fort Elizabeth, distant five or six leagues, and lies five or six miles to the south-eastward of Cape Recife; and he says it is well known to the coasters and fishermen about Algoa Bay. If the above-mentioned danger exists in the situation assigned to it by Capt. Riy, there can be little doubt of the Company's ship *William Pitt* having perished on it, with all her crew, on the night of the 18th December 1813; but it is surprising that a dangerous shoal can possibly exist in this situation, without being frequently seen by ships passing Cape Recife.

JAS. HORSBURGH.

Chart Office, East-India House, Feb. 17, 1828.

BIRTHS.

June 4. At Worcester, the lady of C. Trappes, Esq., landdrost of the district, of a son.

17. At Graaff-Reinet, the lady of E. Bergh, Esq., of a still-born child.

Christenings from May to November 1827.

A son of J. A. Smuts, Esq., baptised Johannes Adrian.

Two sons of Capt. H. J. Ormond, H.M.'s 49th regt., baptised John and George.

A daughter of Fred. Ducklitt, Esq., baptised Mary Catherine.

A son of J. P. Bofleau, Esq., major Hon. E. I. Company's service, baptised John Peter.

A daughter of Wm. Cunningham, Esq., captain Hon. E. I. Company's service, baptised Jane Smith.

A daughter of P. L. Cloete, Esq., baptised Catharine Maria.

A daughter of P. Auret, Esq., baptised Frederica.

A son of Jos. Hodgson, Esq., baptised Francis Drew.

A daughter of H. B. Weinaud, Esq., baptised Catharine Elizabeth.

A son of Lieut. L. W. N. Van der Riet, baptised William Christian Carl.

A daughter of J. de Smidt, Esq., baptised Sara Maria.

A son of Lieut. F. Fielding, H.M.'s 98th regt., baptised Edward.

A son of Lieut. G. M. Pedder, R.N., commandant of Robben Island, baptised Martinus William.

A son of W. A. Wentzel, Esq., baptised William Adrian.

A son of Lieut. J. T. Lamb, R. N., baptised William Buchanan.

MARRIAGES.

June 8. At Graham's Town, Lieut. T. S. Knight, Cape Corps, to Anna, eldest daughter of the late Capt. M. J. Sparks.

July 16. Mr. J. Cairncross, to Miss M. A. Cartwright.

24. At Government House, D. Montague, fourth son of the late Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, to Mary Jane, eldest daughter of Maj.-Gen. R. Bourke, Lieut. Governor, &c.

Aug. 5. At Somerset, Jas. O'Reilly, Esq., to Miss J. W. Hendrika.

20. Mr. W. M. Barber, to Miss M. Dixon.

Sept. 1. Wm. Shaw, Esq., captain Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Miss L. M. Parry.

5. The Rev. B. C. Goodison, A.M., chaplain to the forces, to Eleanor Maria, daughter of Jas. Horne, Esq., dep. assist. com. gen.

Oct. 11. Lieut. M. Williams, H.M.'s royal engineers, to Miss C. Judge.

Dec. 12. Chas. Griffiths, Esq., to Cornelia Wilhelmina, widow of the late Jas. Fichat, Esq.

— Mr. W. L. Holmes to Miss E. H. Harrison.

DEATHS.

May 27. Lydia Johanna Smith, wife of Mr. H. Steward, aged 40.

June 13. Thomas Mercer, Esq., aged 35.

— Mr. T. D. Palmer, aged 42.

14. Drowned, whilst landing from the *Orange Grove*, off Port Frances, Mr. Murphy, Mrs. Garrat and her two children, together with two boatmen.

28. J. A. Kirsten, Esq., aged 64.

July 5. Mr. M. Matthieson, aged 51.

8. A. V. Bergh, Esq., aged 62.

— Leonora Loret, widow of the late J. G. Van Heladingin, Esq., aged 73.

19. Mr. W. Harris, aged 30.

Aug. 9. Mrs. Geertruyda Fleck, widow of the late D. P. Haupt, Esq., aged 66.

13. Mr. Joseph Ranken, aged 47.

— At Port Elizabeth, Mr. Wm. Reed, sen., aged 52.

23. Mr. Michael Wolff, aged 58.

Sept. 4. Mr. Thos. Thomson, aged 41.

14. Maria, daughter of Mr. C. Cruywagen, aged seven years.

15. Wm. F. Versfeldt, Esq., aged 47.

Oct. 4. Mr. J. H. Gnade, aged 56.

30. Elizabeth Heady, youngest daughter of Deputy Assist. Com. Gen. G. Yeoland, aged 4 years.

Dec. 7. Mr. G. F. Lehman, aged 24.

— Mrs. J. F. Wernsdorff, aged 41.

12. At Eerste River, P. Diemal, Esq., aged about 67.

St. Helena.

BIRTH.

Nov. 13. The lady of Dr. James Arnott, superintending surgeon, of a son.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Sept. 27, 1827.

Government Securities.

Buy.	Rs. As.		Rs. As.	Sell.
Prem.	26 0	Remittable Loan 6 per ct.	25 0	Prem.
Disc.	0 4	Five per ct. Loan	0 12	Disc.
Prem.	0 2	New 5 per cent. Loan	0 4	Disc.

Rates of Exchange.

On London, 6 months' sight, — to buy 1s. 11d. — to sell 1s. 1d. per Sicca Rupee.
On Madras, 30 days' ditto, 98 to 99 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.
On Bombay, ditto, 86 Sicca Rupees per 100 Bombay Rupees.
Bank Shares.—Prem.—to buy 5,200—to sell 5,100.

Madras, Oct. 10, 1827.

Government Securities.

Six per cent. Bengal Remittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 380 Madras Rs. per 535 Sa. Rs. ..... 29¾ Prem.
At a Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 105½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 26¾ Prem.

Five per cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rs. per 535 Sa. Rs. ..... ½ Prem.
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 105½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... ¼ Disc.

Bombay, Oct. 13, 1827.

A Five per cent. Loan open.

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 1s. 9¾d. per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 105 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 99 Bom. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.

Singapore, Sept. 1, 1827.

Exchange.

Gov. Bills on Bengal, at 30 days' sight, per 100 Sp. Ds., 207 Sic. Rs.
Private Bills on ditto—none.
Private Bills on London, per Sp. Ds. 4s. 2d.

Postscript.

February 28.

Letters from Rangoon state that every thing is tranquil in that quarter. Great exertions were making to collect treasure for the payment of the balance of the crore of rupees, and it would commence on the 5th of September, the day appointed, it was supposed. It was generally believed, however, that the Burmahs would be unable to collect the whole amount within the limited period. Should our government insist on punctual payment, it is said they would be obliged to open the public treasury, which would benefit the poor inhabitants, while the loss would in some measure fall on the court party, who were the real aggressors, and are said to be immensely rich, and not as all contributing to the payment. The authorities at Rangoon have already levied contributions on the native merchants.

Recent intelligence from Tavoy and Mergui represent these provinces to be in a very quiet and flourishing condition; but the population is very limited. The revenue of Tavoy is considerable, and it is expected that both provinces will, in the next year, defray their expences.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Commons, *February* 7.

State of the Law.—Mr. Brougham, in the course of his masterly speech upon the state and administration of the common law, took occasion to touch upon the subject of appeals and other topics connected with the law of India. We subjoin a copious report of this part of his speech.* "I next come, Sir, to speak of the court of Privy Council; a very important court, and of which the members discharge as important functions as any of the judges of this country, because they have to determine not only upon questions and matters connected with the civil law in cases usually appealed to them, but they are also judges in the last resort in all prize cases. The point, however, to which I more immediately address myself on this head is, that they are the judges in all our plantation appeals. They are thus made the supreme judges in the last resort over every one of our colonies, whether they happen to be situated among those immense territories which you possess in the East, where you and the East-India Company together rule over not less than 70,000,000 of subjects; or among those rich and populous islands which stud the seas of the Indian Ocean, and form the great Eastern Archipelago; or among those, again, of the western hemisphere, where the parties are frequently men of very large property, extremely unsettled in their notions of personal rights, and excessively litigious, as all the children of the new world are supposed to be, both from their physical and moral constitution. All this immense jurisdiction over the rights of property and succession, over rights political and legal, and all the questions growing out of such an

* From the *Mirror of Parliament*, a valuable work, which promises to supply a great *desideratum*, namely, an authentic record of all the speeches in parliament.—*Ed.*

an extended province, are exercised and discussed by the Privy Council, and the Privy Council alone. It is obvious, that from the distance of these colonies, and the immense variety of the matters submitted to them, and the varying principles upon which those matters are determined, a court, constituted as the court of Privy Council is, must be excessively deficient in many of the properties that ought to attach to it. But what adds incredibly to these difficulties and to this defect is, that hardly any two of the colonies can be named, in one of which a different law does not prevail from that which obtains in the other. In some of these colonies the law is the Dutch law, in others the Spanish, in others the French, in others the Danish. In our Eastern possessions these variations are, if possible, yet greater; while one territory is swayed by the Mahomedan law another is ruled by the native or Hindoo law, and this again, in some of our possessions, is qualified or superseded by the Pundit law. All these laws must come, in their turns, in review, before the necessarily ignorant privy councillor. To supply or remedy that ignorance, he ought to have much time, and to employ much research: he ought to have for his guidance, judges extremely distinguished for their knowledge of the practice of the law, and cognizant of the various modes in which, and the various principles upon which, the law is administered in those numerous and distant countries. He ought to have for his information, a bar, limiting its practice to these appeal questions. But, Sir, because all this would be much to do, is little reason for doing nothing at all in the matter. At present, little indeed has been done, and I will shew why I say this. To supply all the necessary ignorance I speak of, the Privy Council sits on certain very extraordinary days; the 30th of January, some day in May, Midsummer-day, and so on. I find on an average of twelve years, ending in January 1826, they sat in each year, upon this average, nine days and a little more, to dispose of all these multiplied appeals from all the British subjects in India; from our own civil courts, to the jurisdiction of which all these subjects are locally amenable, throughout the wide extent of the several presidencies of Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras; to dispose of all the causes which come up from the three several courts of India, the Sudder Adawlut, the Zillah, or Native Court, and the Circuit Court; the cases travelling from the two first of these, comprizing all the appeals in contested suits between the native Hindoos, the half-caste people, and the Mohammedan inhabitants. In the same manner, notwithstanding that all the appeals from Ceylon, the Mauritius, and elsewhere, and from our colonies in the West-Indies, come before the Privy Council, nine days' sittings are supposed to suffice for the decision of the whole of them. But nine days do not suffice, nor any thing like suffice, for this purpose, and if I were to read the summary I have in my hands, I could easily demonstrate such to be the fact. It appears that in all these twelve years taken together, the appeals have amounted to but few in number. I marvel that they are so few, and yet I marvel not, because in point of fact, you have no adequate tribunal for their decision, and the absence of such a tribunal is an absolute denial of justice to the native subjects of Great Britain in those colonies. The total number is only 467; but including upwards of fifty, which come from India, and appear not to have been regularly entered, there are 517. Take them at 517. Of these 517—243 only have been disposed of, but only 129 appeals have been heard; for the others were compromised, or withdrawn, either from the hopelessness of delay, which had intervened between the appeal and the sentence, or *nul, prosd.*—cancelled for want of being prosecuted. Consequently, the Privy Council must have heard ten appeals only per year, or one and one ninth, in the course of one day's sitting. Again, of the 129, which were heard and disposed of, no less than fifty-six of the original sentences were altered, or, generally speaking, wholly reversed. Now, fifty-six, out of 129, Sir, is a very large proportion, and clearly shews that the limited number of appeals must have arisen, not from the want of cases to appeal, but from the apprehension of finding no adequate appeal court. And that these sentences should appear to have been rather premature, and ill-digested in most instances, can be no matter of astonishment when we find a gallant lieutenant-general lord chancellor in one court, and an active captain president in another; and a staid major officiating as judge-advocate in a third.—(*A laugh.*)—In many of these cases, Sir, a military lord chancellor has decided in the court below; and the judges, the members of the Privy Council here, reverse his decision on appeal; and still it is found necessary to continue this system of colonial judicature, and to sanction, as indeed is now the case in this country, the mixture of civil and military functions in one and the same individual.—(*A laugh.*)—It is this course which renders appeals frequently necessary. And now, Sir, for the matter of delay—I little wonder to see my learned friend who sits behind me, yawning and uneasy at this part of the subject (we believe the allusion was meant for Sir J. Scarlett), for of a truth it is a most dry and tedious one; but, with submission to him, I must venture to proceed. As in those colonial courts you have no lawyers to preside, but officers who sit as judges,

judges, so in the court of privy council you have any but lawyers to decide on the appeals which come before it; for you are not to suppose that the business of these nine days upon which they sit is taken up by lawyers; one or two lawyers there are, but the rest are laymen. Certainly a right hon. gentleman whom I see opposite to me is very often there, and his presence is sure to be attended with great advantage to us. Occasionally one may have the pleasure of finding the judge-advocate there; but the Master of the Rolls alone is always to be seen there, of the lawyers. One meets, too, sometimes with an elderly gentleman, who has formerly been an ambassador, and now and then with a junior lord of the admiralty, who has been neither ambassador nor judge, but would be exceedingly fit to be both, had he happened to have been educated for either.—(*Much laughter.*)—And such, Sir, is the constitution of that awful Privy Council which sits at Westminster, and this is the court which determines without appeal, and in a manner the most summary which can be conceived in this country: for instance, I once saw a property of £20,000 sterling per annum disposed of in a few minutes by the learned members of this Privy council, by a reversal of a sentence which had been determined on by all the judges in India, after no less than nineteen days' most anxious consideration. This is the court whose decisions are without appeal, and irreversible unless by act of parliament, which I never yet heard of in such a matter—that dispenses the law and disposes of the property of 80,000,000 of people. I cannot pass from this subject without instancing a case singularly in point. The Ram, or Rajah of Ramnad, having died, a question arose between the Ranee, or queen, and other members of her family, with respect to the succession to the vacant musnud, and to the right to the personal property of the deceased sovereign, and the territorial revenue, or peishcush, as it is called, of the dominions of Ramnad. With the single exception of this peishcush, the rest of the revenues of the deceased Ram of Ramnad had devolved upon the Ranee; but in respect of this exception, the law of the country, like the Salique law of France, was express upon the point of exclusion. The East-India Company having certain claims upon it, took measures to secure this peishcush, in the manner usually adopted by them in satisfaction of those claims. The situation of the country is scarcely less peculiar than the circumstances in which its affairs thus became involved. It lies in the direct road through which the pilgrims to the several sanctuaries on the southern coasts of India, and especially in the island of Ramisseram, annually proceed with rich offerings; and it is through these territories also that the votaries to the shrine of Juggernaut proceed with their costly tributes. From these pilgrims and devotees very ample tolls and imposts are yearly collected. On the death of her highness the Ranee, in 1809, different claimants appeared, to dispute the property which had so devolved on her. Some of those persons came into the zillah courts and put in an appeal, but that appeal was not lodged in the privy council until the year 1814; and what has been the consequence of this delay of justice? Why, that the kingdom of Ramnad has been all this time (for it is observable, I repeat, that the Hon. Company has been taking care of its revenues in the mean time by its usual summary process) in the keeping of sheriffs' officers. (*A laugh.*) It is strictly in the custody of sheriffs' officers, having been taken, as I may say, in execution; but taken there by final process, rather than by mesne process, as it would have been here. The hon. and learned gentleman went on to observe: it would thus appear, that in the course of twelve years here had been a few hundreds of appeals only, when, if proper courts of appeal had been provided for the appellants, there would have been thousands. As long as we would persist in having colonies, we must have appeals from them; and the ignorance of the existing forum for the determination of those colonial appeals, could only be remedied by providing it with a peculiar bar, duly educated for such a practice. He called on parliament for God's sake not to defer the act of justice which he thus pressed it on them to perform, and he expatiated on the perfect incompetency with which a young man, brought up as a writer, must be supposed, on entering upon his official duties in India, to discharge the important trusts, to the due fulfilment of which alone the natives of those regions could look for the protection of their rights and property. Nothing was more clear than that, under any conceivable state of circumstances, such a party must be a mere tool in the hands of his pundit, or of some of the more designing parties, by whom he would of necessity be surrounded. It is well known that the system has been tried with perfect success in Ceylon, under the superintendence of Sir A. Johnston. In his efforts, to be sure, he was honestly and boldly supported by the government at home, and it stands recorded that the experiment was attended with unequivocal success; and one instance has been particularly adverted to, in which, in a case of murder, out of a jury of twelve, eleven being on one side, and one young Brahmin on the other, the one held out against all the rest, until, by the force of his superior judgment, he brought the others round to his view. The tact evinced by this young Brahmin, and his exquisite skill in

in the examination of witnesses, and his ultimate success with the jury, after the judge and counsel had done all in their power, and, probably from the want of local information, failed, attracted the admiration of the whole court.* Now let us look at the beneficial consequences of adopting such a course. Nothing can tend more to conciliate the natives than to make them a party in the administration of justice. *(Hear!)* It gives them a knowledge of the benefits of a system of social order founded upon justice; elevates them to a rank and importance in the state, which gives them a direct interest in the maintenance of that order; so that, by pursuing that course, should it happen in India as in Ceylon, instead of joining the insurgents, the natives, the great mass of the people, would be found helping to crush the insurrection, in conjunction with the Government. This will be the result in India if we give them cheap and good justice, and cheap and speedy appeal here, and mix them up in the business of the state, by employing them as jurors. By such simple means we shall be able to do more to secure our possessions in India, than the whole army of sepoys can do for us. The hearts of his majesty's subjects in that quarter will be gained, and they will be conciliated and cemented into a bulwark of strength about the government, much more durable, and calculated to withstand the shocks of time better, than that which is presented by an armed force, composed of the very natives who are the objects of our rule. *(Hear, hear!)*

Mr. *Peel*, in reply to the observations of Mr. Brougham on the subject of appeals, said that on this topic he thought the hon. and learned gentleman was misinformed, and concluded that he had collected his statements from the parliamentary returns, which were very likely to lead him into error, because these returns contained all the cases that had actually been compromised, and on which, therefore, appeals had not been formally made. This was one reason why the returns would lead to an erroneous conclusion. Another was, that they contained all the cases from Jersey and Guernsey, on which summonses had merely issued; and another was, they contained all the East-India appeals, for which no agent had appeared, and on which, therefore, the privy council could not adjudicate. At the same time he would say, that the state of the East-India appeals required consideration. The state of those before the privy council since 1800 was this: there had been from that period eighty appeals, on fifty-three of which no agent had appeared on either side; and on sixty-seven out of the eighty no case had been laid before the privy council. In point of fact, at the present moment, upon only six cases out of the eighty had written cases on both sides been laid before them, so that it was impossible for the privy council to proceed to adjudicate. Whether or not this proceeded from the ignorance of the natives of India, as to how they were to act, he could not take it on himself to say, and therefore he thought that the subject called for consideration.

Mr. *C. W. W. Wynn* spoke as follows. "I should have declined saying any thing on this occasion, were it not for my anxiety to offer a few words on the subject of those appeals to the Privy Council, to which the hon. and learned member has so earnestly directed our attention. The fact is, sir, that the delay and those other evils of which he complains, have arisen, in the cases he speaks of, not from any neglect on the part of the Privy Council, but because no instructions whatever have been given to prosecute these appeals from India; no agents have appeared—no counsel have been instructed — and, consequently, no parties have come before the Privy Council whom they could hear. I apprehend that these deficiencies must have arisen from the difference between the courts of appeal in India and the courts of appeal in this country. Appeals in India are prosecuted in a much more summary manner than they ever are in this kingdom. In India, the course of such proceedings is, that when an appeal is instituted in the Superior Court, the Inferior Court transmits to the Superior all the proceedings, pleadings, and writings, which have been had and taken down in the original cause; and on these written documents, without hearing any additional arguments, the Superior Court determines summarily, whether the inferior jurisdiction has proceeded rightly or otherwise. Probably, therefore, and because this has long been the practice among them, the inhabitants of India may suppose that a similar course is adopted here. I do, however, agree most decidedly with the hon. and learned gent. that this defective system of appeals is an evil which, whether it arise from ignorance, misapprehension, or neglect, in the parties or their agents, should be remedied as soon as possible. I beg to assure the House, that the attention of the Privy Council has already been addressed to this subject, and it has been recommended by them, that the East-India Company should appoint an agent for such affairs, who, in all cases where the matter of the suit has not been properly investigated, or set forth in India, should be empowered and required to examine the papers, draw the pleadings, and instruct the counsel, who shall be retained afterwards to bring the question before the

* Mr. Brougham, we understand, read this fact, and others in his speech, from the *Asiatic Journal*, vol. xxiii. p. 807.

the Privy Council. Such, sir, is the course which the Privy Council have suggested, as proper to be taken on this head, to the East-India Company; and I have every reason to believe that it will shortly be carried into execution."

Mr. *Brougham.*—"I should be extremely sorry, if any thing which I have said should be thought to cast any reflection upon the Privy Council. Nothing has been further from my intentions than to impute to them the slightest misconduct, or disposition to delay justice. Never was there a man, I can safely affirm, more remarkably anxious—whether in appeals before the Privy Council or in cases occurring in his own particular court, more zealous to give judgment, (aye, sir, and with most remarkable despatch, too,) than the present Master of the Rolls. But so it was before his time; for I must say, that in the Privy Council, there was no objection either to the late Lord Gifford, or the Vice Chancellor, and still less to Sir William Grant, who, as Master of the Rolls, was always acknowledged to be one of the greatest judges who ever presided in this kingdom. Neither then nor now, so far as the learned judges who sit to hear appeals are concerned, has there been any want of despatch. But the mischief of which I complain is known only to professional men; and as such unfortunately it was rather forgotten, in the speech just now delivered by my right hon. and learned friend (Mr. Wynn). He well knows, however, that we cannot obtain hearings above nine or ten days in the year, so that, however numerous the appeals before the council may be, the allotted days are too few to permit of their being heard. We cannot go with them before the Chancellor, or the Master of the Rolls, or the judges of the Court of King's Bench, each in his own proper court; we must wait the sitting of the Privy Council on these nine or ten days. So that it is only upon one of these, or on some holiday, such as the 30th of January, that we have any chance of coming at all before a court of appeal, in which you dispose, in the imperfect manner and with the imperfect means I have described, of business of such immense importance! I hardly ever knew a cause determined there, in which less than from £50,000 to £60,000 was at stake. The colonial cases are not only, however, cases involving large properties, but they are usually of extreme importance in other respects also. It is my firm opinion, that many more causes would come before the Privy Council, if you could get rid, by more frequent sittings and a different system, of the delay which actually does intervene in the hearing of these appeals. The average delay between the entry and the decision, upon the last ten years, has been about four years and a half in each case; in some cases five, in others seven, and in others even twelve. If you could dispose of them in six months, as you do in the House of Lords, you would have many more appeals, and that, I contend, would be for the benefit of the colonies themselves. I would entertain no appeals for delay; I would discourage them; I would say the delay is your own. In respect to the appeals from India, and the number which the right hon. gent. opposite (Mr. Peel) assigns to them, my objection does not exactly apply to the matter which his observation is intended to meet. Part of these appeals which have been disposed of, let me repeat to him, were dismissed for want of prosecution, and were really not heard. But, at all events, there can be no doubt of this fact: nine sittings have been the average number of the sittings of the Privy Council per annum, during the last ten years. With all the anxiety of the Master of the Rolls to get these appeals heard, we cannot get judges enough together, and often enough, in that court, to dispose of anything like the amount of business before it."

LAW.

Privy Council, January 30.*

Ruttonjee and another v. *Cowasjee.*—This was an appeal from Bombay, lodged 24th May 1823. The appellants were Rustomjee Ruttonjee Entee and Burgorjee Ruttonjee, Parsees, of Surat, against Ebuljee Cowasjee. The appellants were the sons and executors of Ruttonjee Monackjee Entee, who by will dated 26th October 1804, after leaving legacies to his wife, daughters, and servants, and giving directions as to his funeral ceremonies, proceeded thus: "All these expenses to be made from the shop; but after such reserve, whatever may remain, to remain in my paddy (house of business), and that the paddy be continued in my name till ten years after my decease, and that the paddy be under the control and management of my sons Rustomjee Ruttonjee and Burgorjee Ruttonjee, to both of whom I have given power and full control to carry it on; and that these both, under whose control and power the other persons are to be, is particular, (*sic*) Dadabhoy Ruttonjee, Dhunjeebhoy Ruttonjee, Dossawbhoy Ruttonjee, and Heerjee Ruttonjee. These all sons to live together on the expenses of the paddy, or at the expense from the general funds, or if any one should disagree, who shall have a thousand rupees for his maintenance every year to be paid. This is the way to continue

* The appeals from India are of such manifest importance, particularly as they afford rules for the future guidance of the inferior courts, that we have made arrangements for procuring authentic reports (as in the above cases) of the decisions of the Privy Council in all appeals from India.—Ed.

continue for ten years; after which all of them may divide in equal shares, and share alike." The will concluded with a denunciation against any one who should disregard it. The testator died in November 1804, leaving his sons named in the will surviving and of full age. The appellants managed the paddy as directed, and no one of the sons disagreed so as to be entitled to the annual allowance of 1,000 rupees. Shortly after the testator's death, the appellants were applied to by Heerjee Ruttonjee for an advance of money out of his prospective share; and the appellants not being aware of any considerable claims on the estate, advanced to their brother Heerjee, in 1805, two sums of 53,000 rupees and 235 rupees, taking as security, in case the estate should require repayment, two notes of hand bearing interest, as they did in the case of another advance to Dhunjeebhoy Ruttonjee in 1817. Some time after this, and after the appellants had made Heerjee further advances, he left Surat in 1817, and had not since been heard of.

Some time previous to the death of the testator, commercial dealings to a very considerable extent had existed between him and one Dadabhoy Nasserwanjee, since deceased, and his son and successor, Ardaseer Dady, also since deceased, which dealings were continued by the appellants, as managers of the testator's paddy, till Ardaseer Dady's death in 1810, in embarrassed circumstances. The appellants, shortly after Ardaseer Dady's death, commenced an action against his executors in the Recorder's Court of Bombay, for the sum which appeared due on the balance of accounts; when the executors of Ardaseer Dady set up a cross demand for a sum due to their testator's estate from the estate of the father of the appellants. These counter-claims led to a long and expensive litigation, which had not terminated at the period fixed by the testator for the division of his property among his sons. Pending these litigations, and soon after Heerjee had quitted Surat, the respondent instituted proceedings against Heerjee in the Adawlut Court at Surat, to recover a sum alleged to be due from him to the respondent for the rent of a garden; and on the 3d March 1817 he obtained an *exparte* judgment against Heerjee for 1,631 rupees. Shortly after, by a representation to the court that the sixth part of the testator's estate had descended to Heerjee, the respondent obtained an order to advertise for sale the house of the testator at Surat, though it was then in possession of the appellants or their tenant. The appellants, resisting the demand of the respondent, commenced an action in the Court of Adawlut for 15,000 rupees, as the probable value of the house, for the purpose of removing the attachment; but although the appellants had made it appear that they were prevented from making a division of the testator's property, by the pendency of the proceedings on the part of the executors of Ardaseer Dady, and that they had advanced to Heerjee more than his probable share, the Court gave judgment, 18th June 1818, against the appellants, recommending them to discharge the amount of the decree against Heerjee, and enter it as an additional item in their account against him. The appellants appealed from this decree to the Court of Appeal at Surat, which court, on the 19th March 1819, affirmed the decree. In June 1819, the appellants appealed to the Court of Sudder Adawlut at Bombay, insisting, in addition, that at the time Heerjee quitted the premises rented by him of the respondent, he left behind property more than sufficient to discharge the claim of the respondent. The Court of Sudder Adawlut, however, on the 15th July 1820, affirmed the decree with costs and interest. From this decision the present appeal was lodged.

After an *exparte* hearing, no counsel appearing for the respondent,

The *Master of the Rolls* delivered the judgment of the court, by which their lordships were pleased to declare that the respondent had no other claim against the property of the testator, in the hands of the appellants, as his executors and trustees, than such as could be enforced by the suit of Heerjee himself against the appellants; by which he could recover only such sums as would appear to be due to him after giving credit to the appellants for the sums due on the two promissory notes, and for all other sums advanced by the appellants to him or his order; and their lordships further declared, that if any sum were upon a general account between Heerjee and the appellants, found to be due from them to him, yet that the payment could not be enforced by the sale of the house, which is the object of the attachment, and in which all the sons of the testator have a common interest under his will, and in which it does not appear that the appellants had acquired a separate and independent interest. The court, therefore, reversed the decree of the Sudder Court of Adawlut of the 15th July 1820, and the decree of the Court of Appeal at Surat of the 18th March 1819, and the decree of the Assistant-Judge of the Adawlut Court of Surat of the 18th June 1818; and further, removed the attachment affixed on the house in question in execution of the decree obtained by the respondent against Heerjee Ruttonjee.

Ramtonoo Mullick, Ramconnai Mullick, Rammohun Mullick, Hirralaul Mullick, Surroopchunder Mullick, and Muttylaul Mullick, appellants; Ramgopaul Mullick, and Ramrutton Mullick, respondents. This was an appeal from an order of the

Supreme Court of Calcutta, 13th February 1813, directing an issue at law; and from a decretal order of the 18th February 1814, pronounced on the finding at law; in a cause wherein the above-named appellants were complainants, and the above-named respondents were defendants. The appeal was lodged 29th December 1824.

The *Master of the Rolls* pronounced the judgment of their lordships: in this case, Nemychurn Mullick, a native Hindoo of Bengal, died possessed of very considerable wealth, ancestorial and self-acquired, 24th October 1807, leaving eight sons, to whom he had bequeathed his property,* appointing the two eldest (the respondents) executors of his will. Shortly after his decease, the six younger children (the appellants) filed a bill against the two elder, for an account and distribution, and a decree was pronounced accordingly. In the investigation before the master, the appellants contended that fifteen government decennial securities were part of the property of the testator, and ought to be accounted for by the executors; who, on the other hand, maintained that these securities were the exclusive property of the eldest son, by virtue of a *bond fide* sale. The court directed a separate report as to these securities from the master, who found that they formed part of the testator's estate. Exceptions were taken to this report, and the court directed an issue at law, the result of which the appellants now sought to set aside. They alleged, first, that the form of the issue was wrong and injurious to them, inasmuch as it directed one of the appellants to be plaintiff, thereby throwing upon him the difficulty of establishing that these securities belonged to their father's estate. But it was the opinion of their lordships that the form of the issue was greatly advantageous to the appellants: for it was admitted that the securities were originally Nemychurn's property, therefore the *onus* lay upon the defendant to shew how he acquired them; and the plaintiff would be entitled to reply. The next ground of complaint was, that the court ought not to have directed an issue, but should have acted upon the master's report. Their lordships were of a different opinion: they thought that the evidence before the master was not such as to justify his report, or to call upon the supreme court to act upon it. His honour then adverted to the evidence before the master, observing that out of three witnesses on behalf of the plaintiff, who deposed to the manner of Bengalee book-keeping, and the entries in Nemychurn's books, one swore that under the head "*amanut cottah*," the securities *must have been* Nemychurn's; another that they *could not* have been his; and a third that they *might or might not* have been his. On other points the witnesses were equally at variance. His honour in continuation observed, that the evidence before the master ought to have inclined him to a contrary conclusion, and that the court acted very properly in directing an issue in the form stated. As to the result of the trial, it was obvious that the judges who presided had the advantages of *viva voce* examination of the witnesses, which this court had not; and as they were of opinion, after a long examination of all the witnesses, that Ramgopaul Mullick had established his right to the securities in question, their lordships felt no disposition to disturb their decision.—Appeal dismissed.

* Each of the eight sons had a specific legacy of 3,00,000 rupees, besides a share of the residue.

On the 9th February their lordships made the following order: That in future appeal causes shall take precedence in hearing according to the order in which they are ready for hearing, and not as at present, according to the order in which the first printed case is lodged upon each appeal.

HIGH COURT OF DELEGATES, *Feb.* 13.

The Atlas.—This case, which has been reported in our last volume, was brought by appeal before this court, when their lordships, after a very long argument and upon very mature consideration, confirmed the decision of Lord Stowell, thereby pronouncing in effect that the bond in question was was not a valid bottomry-bond.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR THE AFFAIRS OF INDIA.

Viscount Melville (president), Right Hon. Robert Peel, the Earl of Dudley, Right Hon William Huskisson, the Duke of Wellington, Right Hon. Henry Goulburn, Lord Wallace, Right Hon. John Sullivan, Lord Ashley, the Marquess of Graham, and Lawrence Peel, Esq.—*Lond. Gaz. Feb. 5.*

MR. WYNN'S WATERSHIP.

Oxford, Feb. 14.—"The right hon. C. W. W. Wynn, M. P., having handsomely offered as a prize for competition among the junior members of the University, a writership belonging to the patronage of the Hon. East-India Company's service; in a convocation held this morning, the thanks of the University were voted to Mr. C. W. W. Wynn for this liberal mark of his attention; and his offer of a writership was unanimously accepted."

CAPT. GRINDLAY'S VIEWS OF INDIA.

The fourth part of this splendid work has

has just appeared: it contains six exquisite plates, representing scenery and architecture in various parts of India, the colouring of which exhibits the rich and delicate hues given by the climate itself. The subjects are the British residences at Hyderabad (court of the Nizam); the Rosa, or tomb of the Visier of Sultan Mahmood, at Mehmoodabad in Guzerat, a beautiful piece from Capt. Grindlay's pencil; fishing off Bombay during the monsoon, with a part of the harbour; view of the peculiar bridge near Baroda, with three tiers of arches (to obviate the sudden increase of the river), built in the reign of Sultan Ahmed; the town and pass of Boondee, and a view near Tonk, both in Rajpootana, and both from the pencil of the late Capt. Auber. The latter are amongst the most beautiful pieces in the collection.

COL. DALLAS AND SIR C. MALCOLM.

A Court of Directors was held at the East-India House on the 6th Feb., when Col. Charles Dallas took the usual oath on being appointed governor of St. Helena. Capt. Sir Charles Malcolm, R.N., C.B., also took the oath on being appointed Superintendent of the Bombay Marine.

The Colonel and Sir Charles afterwards dined with the Directors at the London Tavern.

SCOTT, THE DESERTER.

A short time ago we copied from the London papers an official document, promulgated in India, respecting this military delinquent, which, we dare say, our readers have not yet forgotten. Scott, a Lieut. in his Majesty's 47th regiment, deserted from the British army during the progress of the expedition sent against the Burmese up the Irawaddy. At the termination of the war he was surrendered to his countrymen, and escaped punishment only by a clause in the treaty of peace which could not be violated without compromising British honour. As the official paper referred to gave no particulars of his offence, we are induced to lay the following facts before our readers, as communicated to us by an officer lately returned from India, who saw Scott a prisoner in the British camp. Scott, on being given up to the British, and interrogated as to the motives which had induced him to turn a traitor to his country, denied that he had voluntarily deserted his colours. According to his statement, and it tallied with his habits, he had ventured into the jungle, accompanied by two natives, one of them a boy, his servant, with several hundred rupees in his purse, to purchase a native woman. He was on horseback, and while riding heedlessly forward, fell into an ambuscade. Seeing his danger he wheeled about his horse and attempted to fly, but in trying to cross a narrow wooden bridge, across a gully, the animal came down with him, and he was taken along with his companions. The boy, who could speak English, alarmed him by an account of the terrible tortures which were in reserve for English prisoners; and apprehensive of being sacrificed by his captors, he deprecated their wrath by declaring that he had purposely left the British standard, and had come over to offer his services to his Birman Majesty. This confession instantly secured him good treatment. He was sent to Ammerapoora with some pomp; and finding that the assurance of his being one having authority in his own nation, would redound to his honour with his majesty of Ava, he boldly proclaimed himself Colonel of the 47th regiment, and a son of the King of England. The romance was favourably received. He daily waxed greater and greater in the estimation of his golden-footed majesty: when, unfortunately, a medical officer belonging to the Royals, who had fallen into the enemy's hands, also arrived at the capital, and by his plain unvarnished statement speedily reduced the impostor to his proper station. Scott was subsequently treated with considerable severity by the Burmese; and, as we have said, only escaped punishment from his countrymen, by an article in the treaty, which pledged them to pardon him. —*Edinburgh Observer.*

NEW TREASURER TO THE COMPANY.

Charles Mortimer, Esq. has been appointed by the Hon. the Court of Directors to the office of treasurer to the East-India Company, vacant by the death of John A. Gilmour, Esq.; and J. R. Vincent, Esq. has been appointed to succeed Mr. Mortimer as deputy.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES IN THE BRITISH ARMY

(SERVING IN THE EAST.)

4th *L. Dr.* Capt. E. Cormick, from h.p. 20th L.D., to be paym., v. Wm. Wildey placed on h.p. (24 Jan. 28).

11th *L. Dr.* Corn. W. Roebuck to be lieut. by purch., v. Williamson, who retires; C. T. Warrington to be corn. by purch., v. Roebuck (both 31 Jan. 28).

16th *L. Dr.* P. Bonham to be corn. by purch., v. Cotton prom. (10 Jan. 28).

2d *Foot.* Jas. Stirling to be ens. by purch., v. Daniell prom. (10 Jan. 28).

3d *Foot.* Lieut. G. L. Christie to be capt. by purch., v. Innes prom.; Ens. A. Irvine to be lieut., v. Christie; W. White to be ens. by purch., v. Irvine (all 17 Jan. 28).

6th *Foot.* Brev. Col. C. Bruce, from h.p. 69th F., to be lieut. col., v. M. Napier, who exch. (10 Jan. 28); Capt. P. Cheape, from h.p., to be capt., v. Q. Barwell who exch. (24 Jan.)

20th *Foot.* Ens. J. Taylor to be lieut., v. Oakley

ley prom.; E. Dalgity to be ens., v. Taylor (both 3 Jan. 28).

31st Foot. Capt. L. B. Urmston, from h.p., to be capt., v. L. Num, who exch. (13 Feb. 28); Lieut. N. N. Strode, from h.p. Sicilian regt., to be lieut., v. Lillie app. to 59th F. (2 Jan.); Lieut. R. Binney, from h.p., to be lieut., v. O'Hara, whose app. has not taken place (17 Jan.).

38th Foot. Lieut. W. Kelly, from h.p. 83d F., to be lieut., v. E. O'Halloran, who exch. (24 Jan. 28); Ens. J. J. Grant to be lieut., v. Urmston prom.; W. C. Symonds to be ens. by purch. (both 2 Feb.).

39th Foot. A. Thompson to be ens. by purch., v. Spencer prom. (3 Jan. 28).

40th Foot. Maj. T. Kirkwood to be lieut. col. by purch., v. Balfour app. to 83d F.; Capt. P. Bishop to be maj. by purch., v. Kirkwood; Lieut. R. Floyer to be capt. by purch., v. Bishop (all 17 Jan. 28); Ens. F. Coddington to be lieut. by purch., v. Floyer (17 Jan.); Lieut. D. M'Andrew, from h.p. 27th F., to be lieut., v. R. J. Kerr who exch. (18 Jan.); H. B. Rogers to be ens. by purch., v. Coddington (17 Jan.); Lieut. G. A. Stanley, from Newfoundland Vet. Comps., to be lieut., v. Gun, whose app. has not taken place.

41st Foot. Lieut. J. Dawson to be capt., v. Butterfield dec. (17 Jan. 28); Ens. J. Boyse to be lieut. (30 Oct. 26); Ens. S. G. Stoddard to be lieut., v. Dawson (17 Jan. 28); A. Fry to be ens., v. Boyse (16 Jan.); W. H. Fitzgerald to be ens., v. Stoddard (17 Jan.); Ens. C. W. P. Magra to be lieut. (31 Jan.); W. May to be ens. by purch., v. Fitzgerald app. to 60th F. (30 Jan.); — Chambers to be ens., v. Magra (31 Jan.); Lieut. W. Dyer to be adj., v. Cochran prom. (31 Jan.)

45th Foot. Ens. W. Elliot to be lieut. by purch., v. Coke, whose prom. by purch. has been cancelled (31 Jan. 28).

54th Foot. Lieut. C. Barlow, from h.p. Sicilian Regt., to be paym., v. Smith dec. (3 Jan. 28).

57th Foot. Lieut. Col. Hon. G. Cathcart, from h.p., to be lieut. col., v. Carey app. inspecting field officer of militia in Ionian Islands (24 Jan. 28).

59th Foot. Lieut. T. Lillie, from 31st F., to be lieut., v. Blackburn, app. to 17th F. (2 Jan. 28).

69th Foot. Lieut. C. Arrow to be capt. by purch., v. Young prom.; Ens. C. Cameron, from 79th F., to be lieut. by purch., v. Arrow (both 12 Feb. 28).

97th Foot. Ens. S. Chetham, from h. p., to be ens., v. Manseragh, app. to 50th F. (17 Jan. 28).

Ceylon Regt. E. Holgate to be 2d-lieut., v. Rodney, who resigns (1 Jan. 28.); F. B. Bayley to be 2d-lieut., v. Stephenson, who resigns (2 Jan.); H. Smith to be 2d-lieut., v. Jefferson prom. (3 Jan.); S. N. Burries to be 2d-lieut., v. Borton who retires (17 Jan. 28).

The 26th (Cameronian) regiment of infantry has received orders to hold itself in readiness to embark for Madras.

The 58th (Rutlandshire) and the 61st (South Gloucestershire) regiments of foot have received orders to prepare for embarkation for Ceylon.

The 16th (Beddfordshire) is ordered, on being relieved at Ceylon, to return to India.

The 83d regiment of infantry is ordered, on being relieved at Ceylon, to return to England.

The 78d (Duke of Albany's own Highlanders) has received orders to prepare for embarkation, for the Cape of Good Hope.

The 49th (the Hertfordshire) infantry is ordered, on being relieved at the Cape of Good Hope, to proceed to India.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Jan. 29. *Eagle*, Batty, from Cape of Good Hope 21st Nov.; at Bristol (for Liverpool).—*Feb.* 5. *William and Ann*, from Ceylon 24th Aug.; at Deal.—7. *Topaz*, Stroyan, from the Mauritius 29th Oct.; at Deal.—11. *Eliza Jane*, Liddell, from the Mauritius 6th Nov.; at Portsmouth,—also, *Pyramus*, Johnson; from the Mauritius 3d Nov.; at Cowes (for Holland).—13. *Augusta*, Giles, from Batavia 31st Oct.; at Cowes (for Rotterdam).—14. *Marcella*, Dawson, from Bengal 3d Sept. (with loss of anchors and cables); off Margate,—also, *Esther Robinson*, from Bombay 11th Sept., and Cape 20th Nov.; and *Derby*, Putman, from Batavia 29th Oct. (for Antwerp); both off Dover.—16. *Clyde*, Scott, from Bombay 11th Oct.; at Liverpool,—also, *Alfred*, Pearce, from China 14th Oct.; off Plymouth.—17. *Mary*, Laird, from Cape of Good Hope 6th Dec.; at Deal,—also *David Scott*, Thornhill, from Bengal 10th Sept., and Madras 13th Oct.; off Portsmouth.—18. *Thames*, Warming, from Bengal 21st Sept.; *Mountaineer*, Canney, from Bombay 4th Oct.; and *Madeline*, Coghlan, from Bengal 27th Aug., Mauritius 9th Nov., and Cape 17th Dec.; all at Gravesend,—also *Nile*, Obeens, from Batavia; at Cowes.—19. *Susanna*, De Trilo, from Bengal 8th Nov.; off Havre.—20. *Sachem*, Coffin, from Siam 11th Nov.; and *Walworth Castle*, Sinclair, from Batavia 25th Oct., and Cape 18th Dec.; both at Cowes,—also, *Concordia*, Keyser, from Batavia 20th Oct.; off St. Alban's Head,—also, *Pearson, Highat*, from Bombay 14th Oct.; off Holyhead.—21. *Isabella*, Parker, from Bengal 3d Oct.; at Gravesend,—also *James Sibbald*, Forbes, from Calcutta 17th Aug., Madras 18th Oct., and St. Helena 3d Jan.; off Newhaven,—also, *Countess of Harcourt*, Harrison, from the Mauritius 27th Nov.; off the Wight.—23. *Brasbornebury*, Fergason, from China 13th Oct.; off the Lizard,—also, *Orpheus*, Duff, from Batavia 29th Oct.; at Cowes (for Antwerp).—24. *Charles Kerr*, Brodie, from Bombay, 7th Oct., and Cape 31st Dec.; off the Wight.—25. *Earl of Egremont*, Johnson, from the Mauritius 6th Nov.; and *Brazilian*, Cotsworth, from ditto 29th Nov.; both at Deal.

Departures.

Jan. 29. *Madras*, Christian, for Bengal; *Othello*, Thompson, for Bengal; and *Aigone*, Muir, for Bombay; all from Liverpool,—also, *Sarah*, Bateman, for N. S. Wales, from Portsmouth.—30. *Charles Jamieson*, Christie, for Cape of Good Hope, from Deal.—31. *Le Normand*, Glass, for Bourbon and Mauritius; from Liverpool.—Feb. 7. *Margaret Johnson*, Sowerby, for Cape, Mauritius, and Bombay; from Liverpool.—8. *Marquis of Huntley*, Fraser, for Bengal and China; from Deal,—also, *Berwickshire*, Madan, for Bengal and China; *Sir David Scott*, M'Tagget, for ditto; and *Kerswell*, Armstrong, for Cape of Good Hope; all from Cowes,—also,—*Hooper*, Peppin, for Batavia; from Portsmouth.—9. H.M.S. *Undaunted* (with Lord W. C. Bentinck and suite), for Bengal; from Plymouth, also, *Providence*, Ford, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth,—also, *Ellen*, Taylor, for N. S. Wales; from Deal.—10, *Reliance*, Timins, for Bengal and China; and *Rising Star*, Gillies, for Bombay; both from Deal,—also, *Numa*, Wade; and *Cleopatra*, Young, both for N.S. Wales; from Cove of Cork.—11. *General Palmer*, Truscott, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—12. *Alexander*, Ogilvie, for Batavia and Singapore; *Brothers*, Mentrup, for ditto ditto; and *Lucy Ann*, Simpson, for N. S. Wales; all from Cove of Cork.—*Braddock*, Whinyates, and *Albion*, M'Leod, both for Bengal; from Liverpool.—18. *Hardcastle*, Omay, for Cape and Bombay; from Deal.—*Abercrombie Robinson*, Innes, for Bombay and China; and *Australia*, Sleight, for N. S. Wales; both from Deal.—22. *Fame*, Bullen, for Bengal; from Deal.—23. *Duchess of Athol*, Daniel, for Bombay and China; *Thames*, Bigg, for Madras and Bengal; *Thorne*, Johnstone, for Bombay; *George the Fourth*, Barrow, for Bengal and China; and *Earl of Balcarres*, for ditto ditto; all from Deal.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Marcella, from Bengal: Mrs. Crews; Mrs H. Holyoake; Capt. Morle, H.M.'s 14th Foot; Capt. H. Burt; Mr. J. Wilson.

Per Topaz, from the Mauritius: Lieut. P. Fitzgerald, H.M.'s 29th regt.

Per Alfred, from China: Mr. Jas. Ilbery, merchant.

Per Madeline, from Bengal, Mauritius, &c.: Capt. Parkers from the Mauritius; Capt. Cochrane, from Bengal; Mr. and Mrs. Serjeant, and Mr. Robinson, from the Cape.

Per Thames, Warming, from Bengal: Lieut. Sykes, H.M.'s 45th Foot; Mr. W. Brandon.

Per Palamban, from Bombay (at Greenock): Capt. F. Bowes; Capt. W. Eyre; Mr. J. Shaw.

Per

Per Indian Chief, from Bengal (arrived at Liverpool in Nov. last:) Mr. Jas. Stewart, merchant; Lieut. Col. J. Fuller; Mrs. Fuller; two Misses and two Masters Fuller.

Per Othello, from Bengal (arrived at Liverpool in Oct. last): Mrs. A. Burns; W. Eagle, Esq.; Capt. J. Kennedy; Lieut. W. Ellis; two Misses Burns; two servants.

Per David Scott, from Madras: Mrs. Col. Read; Mrs. Maj. Basdon; Miss Read; Misses Ann Douglas and Martha Douglas; Capt. Wetherall, R.N.; Maj. Basdon, H.M.'s 89th Foot; Capt. Triphook, H.M.'s 13th Foot; Lieut. Kershaw, ditto; Capt. Coxe; Capt Claude; Lieut. Bolton; Lieut. Desraley; Dr. O'Neil.

Per James Sibbald, from Madras: Mrs. Newmarch and child; Mrs. Armstrong; Dr. M'Leod; Maj. Ewing, 1st Madras N.I.; Capt. M'Donald, Royals; Lieut. Fothergill, commanding invalids of H.M.'s 48th regt.; Capt. Metcalfe, Madras N.I.; Lieut. Currie, 9th ditto; Ens. Colbeck, 4th ditto; Lieut. Armstrong, H.M.'s 30th Regt.; Mr. Tabor; Masters Lambe and Metcalfe; 80 invalids; 9 women; 6 children.

Per Countess of Harcourt, from the Mauritius: Mr. Goodsell, R.N.; Mr. James.

Per Charles Kerr, from Bombay: Mrs. Brodie; Mrs. Denham; Mrs. Peirson; Col. Wahab; Maj. Morrison, Capt. Waite; Lieut. Rowley; Lieut. Riley; Mr. Wooler; two Misses Denham; Misses Wahab, Swainston, and Lord; Mr. Denham; two Masters Denham; two Masters Kaye; Master Swainston; 6 servants; one invalid.—From the Cape: W. Watkin, Esq.; Mrs. Clark.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Sir David Scott, for Bengal: Maj. Gen. the Earl of Carnwath, H.M.'s staff, Bengal; Capt. A. Smith, H.C.'s service; Messrs. J. S. Kinlock, C. E. Grant, and R. Mathison, cadets; Messrs. T. Waghorn and John Higgins, volunteers, pilot service; Capt. R. A. M'Naghten, H.C.'s service; Mrs. L. M'Naghten; Mr. R. Fulton, assist. surg.; Misses E. Roberts, A. Rich, C. Pereira, and H. Pereira; Messrs. W. F. Schneider, J. Barrell, H. Dunsell, and Jas. Taylor; 150 Company's recruits; 13 soldiers' wives; 4 children.

Per Berwickshire, for Bengal: Capt. Marshall, H.C.'s service, commanding recruits; Mr. E. Wilmot, writer; Mr. H. Russell, cadet; Mr. C. Hutchins; 95 Company's recruits; 3 wives of ditto; one child.

Per Marquis of Huntly, for Bengal: Lieut. Col. Wm. Brooks; Rev. John Jackson, chaplain; Mr. T. Jackson, free merchant; Mr. E. J. Yatesman, assist. surg.; Messrs. J. R. Keane and C. G. Fagan, cadets; Mr. J. Hawker, free mariner; Mr. Geo. Evan; Misses H. Jeremie, G. Jeremie, A. Jeremie, and E. Jeremie, natives, returning to Bengal; Mr. R. H. Mathews; 91 Company's recruits.

Per Reliance, for Bengal: Rev. J. D. Wintle, chaplain; Messrs. W. S. Donnithorne and R. M. F. Clarke, writers; Mr. Shelton, assist. surg.; Messrs. W. G. Don, J. R. Abbot, A. Armstrong, J. H. Campbell, R. Macklin, and J. Erskine, cadets; Mr. Wilson; Misses E. Erskine and M. A. Erskine; Capt. Milne, Cornet Salkeld, and Cornet Phibbs, H.M.'s 11th L. Dr.; Lieut. Pitman, Lieut. Jones, Lieut. Deverell, Cornet Simpson, Cornet Donnithorne, and Cornet Ager, H.M.'s 16th Lancers; 132 privates H.M.'s 11th Dr. and 16th Lancers; 11 soldiers' wives; 7 children of ditto.

Per Duchess of Athol, for Bombay and China: Capt. Sir Chas. Malcolm, R.N., superintendent of the Bombay marine; Lieut. Malcolm, aide-de-camp to Sir John Malcolm; Major Simcock, and Capt. Oakley, H.M.'s 20th Foot; Lieut. Sparkin, H.M.'s 4th Lt. Dr.; Lieut. Furlong, Lieut. O'Kelly, Ens. Prayer, Ens. Rodgers, and Ens. Wood, H.M.'s 20th Foot; Cornet Lloyd, H.M.'s 4th L. Dr.; Cornet Richards, returning to Bombay; Mrs. Moyle; Mrs. Sparkin; two Misses White; two Misses Adams; Mrs. Furlong; Mrs. Lloyd; Messrs. Gordon and Dyke, writers; Messrs. Livingston, Davidson, and Bergerie, assist. surgs.; Messrs. Evans, Wells, Turnbull, Annesley, Bainbridge, Nixon, Brown, Rose, Prandergrast, Wilmot, Seaton, Burthorn, and Lodge, cadets; Messrs. Campbell, Twiddell, Gordon, Daniell, and Jerdine, volunteers, Bombay marine; Messrs. Thacker, Hitchings, Shepherd, Lynch, and Walker, volunteers, pilot service; Mr. A. T. Weir, free mariner; Mr. Dent, Bombay marine; Mr. Lackie and Mr. Graham.

Per Arabian (recently sailed from Liverpool), for Bengal: Lieut. Col. W. C. Baddeley; Mrs. Baddeley; two Misses Baddeley; Master Baddeley; two Misses Holdsworth; Misses Mansell and Younger; Messrs. Baddeley and Tulloch, cadets; Messrs. Holdsworth, Howarth, Harper, Bell, Alexander, Bates, and Healy.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 25. In York Street, Portman Square, the lady of Chas. H. C. Plowden, Esq., of a son.

29. At Edinburgh, the lady of J. R. Hutchinson, Esq., Bengal civil service, of a son.

Feb. 6. The lady of Capt. John Angelo, 3d Bengal cavalry, of a daughter.

11. At Edinburgh, the lady of Colonel Limond, of the Madras artillery, of a daughter.

— At Woodlands, Chigwell, Essex, the lady of Sir James Urmston, of a son.

20. At Chelsea, the lady of Mr. G. M. Braithwaite, chief officer of the H.C.'s ship *General Harris*, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 14. At Lurgyvallen, county of Armagh, Ireland, John Macan, Esq., of the Bengal military service, to Jessie, only daughter of Wm. Campbell, Esq., of Edinburgh.

29. At St. James's, Westminster, M. Grierson, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Anne, second daughter of J. Halliday, Esq., of Dam, Dumfrieshire.

Feb. 4. At Edinburgh, Mr. Wm. Parkin, of East Keswick, Yorkshire, to Isabella Wallace, second daughter of the late Mr. G. Heron, Hon. E. I. Company's service, Kirkaldy.

12. The Rev. W. S. Robinson, B.A., rector of Dyrham, in the diocese of Gloucester, to Matilda Maxwell Innes, daughter of John Innes, Esq., of Broad Street Buildings.

19. At Cirencester, H. E. Rutherford, Esq., of the Cape of Good Hope, to Emma, third daughter of John Masters, Esq., of Cirencester.

Lately. At St. Martin's in the Fields, H. Hase, Esq., late of Calcutta, to Jane, second daughter of W. W. Bradley, Esq., of Sandwich.

— At Quedgley, H. Nisbet, Esq., of the Bengal civil service, to Anne, second daughter of the late Rev. J. A. Curtis, vicar of Bitton, and Mrs. Curtis Hayward, of Quedgley House.

DEATHS.

Jan. 26. At St. Andrew's, Lieut. Gen. David Campbell.

29. At Vienna, Prince Alexander Ypsilanti, who first raised the standard of independence in Greece.

Feb. 3. In Bryanstone Square, Admiral Sir Richard John Strachan.

12. Lieut. Gen. Schalch, of the Royal artillery.

19. In Portland Place, Lieut. Gen. Burr, in his 79th year.

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 3 *March*—*Prompt* 30 *May*.

Tea.— Bohea, 1,150,000 lb.; Congou, Campoi, Pekoe, and Souchong, 5,300,000 lb.; Twankay and Hyson-Skin, 1,100,000 lb.; Hyson, 250,000 lb.— Total, including Private-Trade, 7,700,000 lb.

For Sale 11 *March*—*Prompt* 6 *June*.

Company's—Bengal and Coast Piece Goods, and Calico Wrappers.

Private-Trade.—Sallampores—Blue Sallampores—Blue Cloths—Nankeens and Blue Nankeens—Bandannoes—Corahs—Silk Piece Goods—China Wrought Silks — Shawls — Cashmere Shawls — Crapes—Crape Handkerchiefs—Crape Tippets—Scarfs—Silk Choppah Romals—Damasks.

For Sale 15 *April*—*Prompt* 11 *July*.

Company's.—Indigo.

The

PRICE CURRENT, Feb. 26.

EAST-INDIA PRODUCE.

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Coffee, Java ..... cwt			
—— Cheribon	1 13 0	—	1 18 0
—— Sumatra	1 8 0	—	1 13 0
—— Bourbon			
—— Mocha	3 0 0	—	5 0 0
Cotton, Surat ..... lb	0 0 4	—	0 0 5
—— Madras	0 0 4	—	0 0 5
—— Bengal	0 0 4	—	0 0 5
—— Bourbon	0 0 7	—	0 0 10
Drugs & for Dyeing.			
Aloes, Epatica ..... cwt.	15 0 0	—	21 0 0
Anniseeds, Star			
Borax, Refined	2 2 0	—	2 5 0
—— Unrefined, or Tincal	2 0 0	—	2 5 0
Camphire	7 14 0	—	8 5 0
Cardamoms, Malabar .. lb	0 15 0	—	0 16 0
—— Ceylon	0 1 0	—	0 1 6
Cassia Buds ..... cwt.	5 5 0	—	5 10 0
—— Lignea	4 10 0	—	5 0 0
Castor Oil ..... lb	0 0 6	—	0 1 3
Dragon's Blood ..... cwt.	5 0 0	—	20 0 0
Gum Ammoniac, lump ..	3 0 0	—	5 0 0
—— Arabic	1 5 0	—	3 10 0
—— Assafœtida	3 0 0	—	3 15 0
—— Benjamin	2 0 0	—	50 0 0
—— Anime	3 0 0	—	9 0 0
—— Gambogium	26 0 0	—	27 0 0
—— Myrrh	3 0 0	—	8 0 0
—— Olibanum	2 15 0	—	5 10 0
Kino	11 0 0	—	14 0 0
Lac Lake ..... lb	0 1 0	—	0 1 6
—— Dye	0 2 9		
—— Shell ..... cwt.	3 16 0	—	4 5 0
—— Stick	3 0 0		
Musk, China ..... oz.	0 15 0	—	1 16 0
Oil, Cassia	0 0 5		
—— Cinnamon	0 9 0	—	0 10 0
—— Cloves ..... lb	0 1 3	—	0 1 6
—— Mace	0 0 2	—	0 0 3
—— Nutmegs	0 2 9	—	0 3 0
Opium			
Rhubarb	0 1 6	—	0 5 6
Sal Ammoniac ..... cwt.	3 3 0	—	3 5 0
Senna ..... lb	0 0 9	—	0 2 0
Turmeric, Java ... cwt.	1 10 0	—	1 14 0
—— Bengal	1 10 0	—	1 12 0
—— China	1 16 0	—	2 2 0
Galls, in Sorts	3 5 0	—	3 10 0
——, Blue	3 10 0	—	3 15 0

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Indigo, Blue and Violet lb			
—— Purple and Violet			
—— Extra fine Violet	0 9 9	—	0 10 0
—— Violet	0 7 0	—	0 9 0
—— Violet and Copper ..	0 6 0	—	0 8 0
—— Fine Copper	0 5 6	—	0 7 0
—— Copper	0 5 6	—	0 7 0
—— Consuming sorts	0 4 0	—	0 6 0
—— Oude good and fine ..	0 5 0	—	0 7 6
—— Low and bad Oude	0 2 0	—	0 5 0
—— Madras	0 7 0	—	0 8 3
—— Do. mid. ord. and bad	0 3 0	—	0 6 6
Rice, Bengal White .... cwt.	0 11 0	—	0 15 0
—— Patna	0 18 0	—	1 1 0
Saffiower	1 0 0	—	7 10 0
Sago	0 15 0	—	1 10 0
Saltpetre	1 4 0	—	1 10 0
Silk, Bengal Skein ..... lb			
—— Novi	0 14 11	—	1 1 11
—— Ditto White	0 15 9	—	1 3 5
—— China	0 18 4	—	0 19 2
Spices, Cinnamon	0 4 0	—	0 6 9
—— Cloves	0 0 10	—	0 2 6
—— Mace	0 3 9	—	0 5 3
—— Nutmegs	0 2 6	—	0 3 2
—— Ginger ..... cwt.	0 15 0	—	1 2 0
—— Pepper, Black .... lb	0 0 3	—	0 0 4
—— —— White	0 0 9	—	0 1 4
Sugar, Bengal ..... cwt.	1 10 0	—	1 17 6
—— Siam and China	1 8 0	—	1 16 0
—— Mauritius	1 5 0	—	1 18 0
Tea, Bohea ..... lb	0 1 5	—	0 2 0
—— Congou	0 2 1	—	0 3 5
—— Souchong	0 2 11	—	0 4 8
—— Campoi	0 2 6	—	0 3 3
—— Twankay	0 2 3	—	0 3 6
—— Pekoe	0 3 7	—	0 4 4
—— Hyson Skin	0 2 4	—	0 2 10
—— Hyson	0 4 3	—	0 6 1
—— Young Hyson	0 3 4	—	0 3 8
—— Gunpowder	0 4 4	—	0 5 2
Tortoiseshell	1 4 0	—	2 10 0
Wood, Sanders Red .... ton	9 0 0	—	10 0 0

AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE.

Oil, Southern ..... tun	30 0 0		
—— Sperm	82 0 0		
—— Head Matter	86 0 0		
Wool ..... lb	0 0 8½	—	0 0 9
Wood, Blue Gum ..... ton	0 6 0	—	0 7 0
—— Cedar	0 0 5	—	0 0 6

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, *from 26 January to 25 February.*

Jan.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr.Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr.Ct. Red.	N. 4Pr.C. Ann.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
26	—	86⅛86⅜	82⅛82⅞	93⅜	93⅜93½	100⅞101⅛	19⅛	249½	91 93p	60 61p
28	09⅛10½	86⅜86⅝	85⅛85⅝	—	93⅜93½	101⅛101⅜	19 1/16 19⅛	—	91 93p	60 61p
29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	209½	86⅛86⅜	85⅛85⅛	93½	93⅛93⅜	101⅛	19⅛ 19⅛	—	91 93p	61 62p
Feb.										
1	208⅝91⅜	86⅛86½	85⅛85⅛	93⅜	93⅛93⅜	100⅞101⅛	19⅛ 19 15/16	249	93p	61 62p
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	208⅛91⅛	85⅞86	85¼	—	92⅝93	100⅛100⅜	19⅛ 19⅛	—	91 93p	61 63p
5	208⅛91⅛	86 86⅛	85⅛85⅜	93⅛	92⅞93⅛	100⅛100⅞	19 7/16 19⅛	—	93 94p	61 62p
6	207⅞91⅛	86 86⅛	85⅛85⅜	93⅛	93⅛	100⅛100⅞	19⅛ 19 9/16	249	94 95p	63 64p
7	—	85⅞85⅞	84⅞85⅛	92⅝93	92⅝92⅞	100⅜100⅞	19⅛ 19 9/16	249	94p	61 63p
8	207⅞81⅜	86 86⅛	85⅛85⅜	93⅛93⅜	93⅛	100⅜101	19 9/16 19 11/16	—	92 93p	61 63p
9	208⅛	86 86⅛	85⅛85⅛	—	93⅜	100⅞101⅛	19 11/16 19 13/16	249½	—	60 63p
11	—	86⅛86⅛	85⅛85⅛	—	92⅝92⅞	101⅛	19 13/16 19⅞	250	93p	60 62p
12	208⅛9	86⅛86⅜	85⅛85⅞	93⅜	93⅜93⅞	101⅛101⅛	19⅞ 19 15/16	249½50	92p	60 62p
13	208⅜	86⅛86⅛	85⅜85⅛	93⅜	93⅜93⅝	101⅛101⅜	19⅞ 19⅞	—	93 94p	61 62p
14	208⅛9	86⅛86⅜	85⅜85⅝	93⅜	93⅜93⅝	101⅛101⅜	19 15/16	250	93 94p	61 62p
15	208⅜	85⅞86⅛	85⅛85⅛	93⅛	93⅜93⅝	101⅛101⅛	19⅞ 19⅞	—	93 94p	60 62p
16	—	86 86⅛	85⅛85⅜	—	93⅜94	101⅛101⅜	19⅞ 19⅞	—	93p	60 63p
18	208⅛9	86 86⅛	85⅜85⅛	—	93⅜93⅞	101⅛101⅜	19⅛ 19⅞	—	93p	60 63p
19	208⅛9	86⅛86⅛	85⅜85⅛	93⅞	93⅜93⅞	101⅛101⅜	19⅛ 19⅞	—	94 95p	60 63p
20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	208⅛ ⅜	85⅞86	84⅞85⅜	93⅜	93⅛93⅜	101⅛	19⅜ 19 13/16	249	95 94p	60 62p
22	208⅛	85⅛85⅜	84⅜84⅞	93	92⅞93	100⅜101	19 11/16 19⅞	—	94 95p	59 61p
23	208	85⅛85⅜	84⅜84⅞	—	92⅞93	100⅛101⅛	19⅛ 19 13/16	—	92p	59 61p
25	207	83⅜84⅛	82⅜83⅞	—	91⅛92⅛	100⅛100⅜	19⅜ 19 11/16	—	85p	56 59p

E. Evton, Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill, and Lombard Street.

THE

ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

APRIL, 1828.

Original Communications,

&c. &c. &c.

THE HINDU DRAMA.

We have already given an analysis of the first piece in Mr. Wilson's collection of Sanscrit plays, namely the *Mṛichchakati*, in a former volume.* The editor assigns satisfactory reasons for considering this piece a very ancient production: it was certainly written earlier than the tenth century, and probably about the second; some ascribe to it a still more remote date. The internal evidence contained in the play, the style of which is of a period antecedent to that when elaborate richness and other tokens of decay were perceptible in Sanscrit composition, about the ninth and tenth centuries, comes in aid of other proofs. One of these, the indication of the prosperous condition of the Bauddha faith, was mentioned in the article to which we have referred. Mr. Wilson justly lays much stress upon this proof:

> At what period could this diffusion and prosperity of the *Bauddha* faith have occurred, and when was it likely that a popular work should describe it correctly? Many centuries have elapsed since Hindu writers were acquainted with the *Bauddhas* in their genuine character; their tenets are preserved in philosophical treatises with something like accuracy, but any attempt to describe their persons and practices invariably confounds them with the *Jainas*—the *Mṛichchakati* is as yet the only work where the *Bauddhas* appear undisguised. Now we know from the Christian writers of the second century, that in their days the worship of *Butta* or *Buddha* was very prevalent in India. We have every reason to believe that shortly after that time the religion began to decline, more in consequence of the rise and growth of the Jains probably, than any persecution of the Bauddhas, and as it is clear that the Drama was written in the days of their prosperity, it follows that we cannot fairly assign it a later date than the first centuries of the Christian era.

We merely add that the *Mṛichchakati* excites considerable interest, and the characters are various, well discriminated, and well preserved. "The interest is rarely suspended, and in every case the apparent interruption is, with great ingenuity, made subservient to the common design: the connexion of the two

* Vol. xxiii. p. 48.

PRICE CURRENT, Feb. 26.

EAST-INDIA PRODUCE.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Coffee, Java ..... cwt		
—— Cheribon	1 13 0 —	1 18 0
—— Sumatra	1 8 0 —	1 13 0
—— Bourbon		
—— Mocha	3 0 0 —	5 0 0
Cotton, Surat ..... lb	0 0 4 —	0 0 5
—— Madras	0 0 4 —	0 0 5
—— Bengal	0 0 4 —	0 0 5
—— Bourbon	0 0 7 —	0 0 10
Drugs & for Dyeing.		
Aloes, Epatica ..... cwt.	15 0 0 —	21 0 0
Anniseeds, Star		
Borax, Refined	2 2 0 —	2 5 0
—— Unrefined, or Tincal	2 0 0 —	2 5 0
Camphire	7 14 0 —	8 5 0
Cardamoms, Malabar .. lb	0 15 0 —	0 16 0
—— Ceylon	0 1 0 —	0 1 6
Cassia Buds ..... cwt.	5 5 0 —	5 10 0
—— Lignea	4 10 0 —	5 0 0
Castor Oil ..... lb	0 0 6 —	0 1 3
Dragon's Blood ..... cwt.	5 0 0 —	20 0 0
Gum Ammoniac, lump ..	3 0 0 —	5 0 0
—— Arabic	1 5 0 —	3 10 0
—— Assafœtida	3 0 0 —	3 15 0
—— Benjamin	2 0 0 —	50 0 0
—— Animi	3 0 0 —	9 0 0
—— Gambogium	26 0 0 —	27 0 0
—— Myrrh	3 0 0 —	8 0 0
—— Olibanum	2 15 0 —	5 10 0
Kino	11 0 0 —	14 0 0
Lac Lake ..... lb	0 1 0 —	0 1 6
—— Dye	0 2 9	
—— Shell ..... cwt.	3 16 0 —	4 5 0
—— Stick	3 0 0	
Musk, China ..... oz.	0 15 0 —	1 16 0
Oil, Cassia	0 0 5	
—— Cinnamon	0 9 0 —	0 10 0
—— Cloves ..... lb	0 1 3 —	0 1 6
—— Mace	0 0 2 —	0 0 3
—— Nutmegs	0 2 9 —	0 3 0
Opium		
Rhubarb	0 1 6 —	0 5 6
Sal Ammoniac ..... cwt.	3 3 0 —	3 5 0
Senna ..... lb	0 0 9 —	0 2 0
Turmeric, Java ... cwt.	1 10 0 —	1 14 0
—— Bengal	1 10 0 —	1 12 0
—— China	1 16 0 —	2 2 0
Galls, in Sorts	3 5 0 —	3 10 0
——, Blue	3 10 0 —	3 15 0

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—— Purple and Violet		
—— Extra fine Violet	0 9 0 —	0 10 0
—— Violet	0 7 0 —	0 9 0
—— Violet and Copper ..	0 6 0 —	0 8 0
—— Fine Copper	0 5 6 —	0 7 0
—— Copper	0 5 6 —	0 7 0
—— Consuming sorts	0 4 0 —	0 6 0
—— Oude good and fine ..	0 5 0 —	0 7 6
—— Low and bad Oude	0 2 0 —	0 5 0
—— Madras	0 7 0 —	0 8 3
—— Do. mid. ord. and bad	0 3 0 —	0 6 6
Rice, Bengal White .... cwt.	0 11 0 —	0 15 0
—— Patna	0 18 0 —	1 1 0
Safflower	1 0 0 —	7 10 0
Sago	0 15 0 —	1 10 0
Saltpetre	1 4 0 —	1 10 0
Silk, Bengal Skein ..... lb		
—— Novi	0 14 11 —	1 1 11
—— Ditto White	0 15 9 —	1 3 5
—— China	0 18 4 —	0 19 9
Spices, Cinnamon	0 4 0 —	0 6 9
—— Cloves	0 0 10 —	0 2 6
—— Mace	0 3 9 —	0 5 3
—— Nutmegs	0 2 6 —	0 3 3
—— Ginger ..... cwt.	0 15 0 —	1 2 0
—— Pepper, Black .... lb	0 0 3 —	0 0 4
—— —— White	0 0 9 —	0 1 4
Sugar, Bengal ..... cwt.	1 10 0 —	1 17 0
—— Siam and China	1 8 0 —	1 16 0
—— Mauritius	1 5 0 —	1 18 0
Tea, Bohea ..... lb	0 1 5 —	0 2 0
—— Congou	0 2 1 —	0 3 5
—— Souchong	0 2 11 —	0 4 8
—— Campoi	0 2 6 —	0 3 2
—— Twankay	0 2 3 —	0 3 6
—— Pekoe	0 3 7 —	0 4 4
—— Hyson Skin	0 2 4 —	0 3 10
—— Hyson	0 4 3 —	0 6 1
—— Young Hyson	0 3 4 —	0 5 8
—— Gunpowder	0 4 4 —	0 5 2
Tortoiseshell ..... lb	1 4 0 —	2 10 0
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—— Cedar	0 0 5 —	0 0 6

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Jan.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr. Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr. Ct. Red.	N. 4 Pr. C. Ann.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
26	—	86⅛86⅜	82⅛82⅞	93⅜	93⅛93½	100⅞101⅛	19⅛	249¾	91 92p	60 61p
28	09¾10½	86⅜86½	85⅛85⅞	—	93⅜93½	101⅛101⅜	19 1/16 19⅛	—	91 93p	60 61p
29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	209½	86⅛86⅜	85⅛85¾	93½	93⅛93⅝	101⅓	19¼ 19⅛	—	91 93p	61 62p
Feb.										
1	208¾9½	86⅛86½	85⅛85¾	93⅜	93⅛93⅝	100⅞101⅛	19⅛ 19 1/16	249	93p	61 62p
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	208¼9¼	85⅞86	85¼	—	92⅞93	100⅛100⅜	19⅛ 19⅛	—	91 93p	61 63p
5	208¼9¼	86 86⅛	85⅛85⅜	93⅛	92⅞93⅛	100⅜100⅞	19 7/16 19⅛	—	93 94p	61 62p
6	207⅞8¼	86 86⅛	85⅛85⅜	93⅛	93⅛	100⅜100⅞	19⅛ 19 1/16	249	94 95p	63 64p
7	—	85⅞85⅞	84⅞85⅛	92⅞93	92⅞92⅞	100⅜100⅞	19⅛ 19 1/16	249	94p	61 63p
8	207⅞8½	86 86⅛	85⅛85⅜	93⅛93⅜	93¼	100⅛101	19 1/16 19 1/16	—	92 93p	61 62p
9	208⅛	86 86⅛	85⅛85½	—	93⅜	100⅞101⅛	19 1/16 19⅛	249½	—	60 63p
11	—	86⅛86¼	85⅜85½	—	92⅝92½	101¼	19⅛ 19⅜	250	93p	60 62p
12	208⅛9	86⅛86½	85⅛85⅞	93⅜	93⅜93⅞	101⅛101⅜	19⅞ 19⅛	249½50	92p	60 62p
13	208⅜	86⅛86¼	85⅜85½	93½	93⅜93⅝	101⅛101⅜	19⅛ 19¼	—	93 94p	61 62p
14	208⅛9	86⅛86⅜	85⅛85⅜	93⅜	93⅜93⅞	101¼101⅜	19⅛	250	93 94p	61 62p
15	208¾	85⅞86¼	85⅛85½	93½	93⅜93⅝	101⅛101⅜	19⅛ 19⅜	—	93 94p	60 62p
16	—	86 86⅛	85⅛85⅝	—	93¾94	101⅛101⅜	19⅛ 19⅞	—	93p	60 63p
18	208⅛9	86 86¼	85⅜85½	—	93⅝93⅞	101⅛101⅜	19⅛ 19⅞	—	93p	60 63p
19	208⅛9	86⅛86¼	85⅜85½	93⅞	93⅜93⅝	101¼101⅜	19⅛ 19⅞	—	94 95p	60 63p
20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	208⅛ ¾	85⅝86	84⅞85⅜	93⅜	93⅛93½	101¼	19⅜ 19⅛	249	95 94p	60 62p
22	208¼	85⅛85⅜	84⅜84⅝	93	92⅞93	100⅜101	19⅛ 19⅛	—	94 95p	59 61p
23	208	85⅛85⅜	84⅛84⅜	—	92⅞93	100⅞101⅛	19¼ 19⅛	—	92p	59 61p
25	207	83⅜84½	82⅜83⅞	—	91½92¼	100⅛100⅜	19½ 19 1/16	—	85p	56 59p

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THE

ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

APRIL, 1828.

Original Communications,

&c. &c. &c.

THE HINDU DRAMA.

We have already given an analysis of the first piece in Mr. Wilson's collection of Sanscrit plays, namely the *Mrichchakati*, in a former volume.* The editor assigns satisfactory reasons for considering this piece a very ancient production: it was certainly written earlier than the tenth century, and probably about the second; some ascribe to it a still more remote date. The internal evidence contained in the play, the style of which is of a period antecedent to that when elaborate richness and other tokens of decay were perceptible in Sanscrit composition, about the ninth and tenth centuries, comes in aid of other proofs. One of these, the indication of the prosperous condition of the Bauddha faith, was mentioned in the article to which we have referred. Mr. Wilson justly lays much stress upon this proof:

> At what period could this diffusion and prosperity of the *Bauddha* faith have occurred, and when was it likely that a popular work should describe it correctly? Many centuries have elapsed since Hindu writers were acquainted with the *Bauddhas* in their genuine character; their tenets are preserved in philosophical treatises with something like accuracy, but any attempt to describe their persons and practices invariably confounds them with the *Jainas*—the *Mrichchakati* is as yet the only work where the *Bauddhas* appear undisguised. Now we know from the Christian writers of the second century, that in their days the worship of *Butta* or *Buddha* was very prevalent in India. We have every reason to believe that shortly after that time the religion began to decline, more in consequence of the rise and growth of the Jains probably, than any persecution of the Bauddhas, and as it is clear that the Drama was written in the days of their prosperity, it follows that we cannot fairly assign it a later date than the first centuries of the Christian era.

We merely add that the *Mrichchakati* excites considerable interest, and the characters are various, well discriminated, and well preserved. "The interest is rarely suspended, and in every case the apparent interruption is, with great ingenuity, made subservient to the common design: the connexion of the two

* Vol. xxiii. p. 48.

two plots is much better maintained than in the play we usually refer to as a happy specimen of such a combination,—the *Spanish Friar.*"

Vikrama and Urvasí, the second piece in the collection, which is attributed to Kálidása, the author of *Sakuntalá*, is a specimen of the Uparúpaka class of dramas,* denominated Trotaka, the business of which is partly human, partly celestial. The *dramatis personæ* accordingly include Apsarasas (heavenly nymphs), and other inhabitants of the Swerga or paradise of Indra. The story is to be found variously related in different *Puránas*. The *Matsya Purána* tells it more agreeably to the tenour of the drama; and the editor is of opinion that the tale in that work is either derived from a common source with the dramatic plot, or, which is not improbable, that it has borrowed from the latter its general complexion.

The play opens with a prelude, which, as it is short, we shall insert; it will illustrate the description of the inductions to these dramas which has been already given:

Enter the Manager.

May that *Siva* protect you who is attainable by devotion and faith; who is the sole male of the Vedánta, spread through all space, to whom alone the name of Lord is applicable, and who is sought with suppressed breath by those who covet final emancipation!

Man. (*Looking off the stage.*) Ho, *Márisha*, come hither.

Enter Actor.

Act. Here am I, Sir.

Man. Many assemblies have witnessed the compositions of former dramatic Bards. I therefore propose to exhibit one not hitherto represented, the drama of *Vikrama and Urvasí*. Desire the company to be ready to do justice to their respective parts.

Act. I shall, Sir.

Man. I have now only to request the audience that they will listen to this work of *Kálidása* with attention and kindness, in consideration of its subject and respect for the author.

(*Behind the Scenes.*)

Help, help, if, in the middle sky,
A friend be found—to aid us fly.

Man. What sounds are these in the air, that like the plaintive bleat of lambs, break in upon my speech? was it the murmur of the bee or *Koil's* distant song, or do the Nymphs of heaven, as they pass above, warble their celestial strains?—Ah no—it is the cry of distress. The fair creation of the saint, the friend of NARA, URVASI, has been carried off by a demon on her return from the halls of the Sovereign of *Kailása*, and her sisters are invoking some friendly power to their aid. *Exit.*

The piece then opens with a chorus of Apsarasas in the air, over the peaks of the Himalaya, who appear in distress, being pursued by the demon or daitya, Kési. Purúravas, king of Pratishtána† (descended by both parents from Brahmá), comes to their aid, and rescues the beauteous Urvasí from the demon's power. The dialogue has many passages of great beauty here. Whilst the king surveys the form of Urvasí, who had fainted, the following remark from him reminds us of Shakspeare:

The scarf that veils her bosom
Hides not its flutterings, and the panting breast
Seems as it felt the wreath of heavenly blossoms
Weigh too oppressively.

The heroic act of Purúravas is rewarded by the thanks of Indra, communicated

* See p. 293. † Or Prayaga, near the site of Allahabad.

municated by Chitraratha, king of the Gandharbas (male choristers of heaven), who invites him to Swerga, and declares that the nymph he had rescued was to be his boon. Purúravas modestly declines this meed, alleging that "other claims demand his distant presence." The celestial party thereupon reascend to Indra's court, not, however, till Purúravas and Urvasí had discovered evident tokens of a mutual passion.

At a subsequent interview, in the garden of the king's palace, the amorous pair disclose their reciprocal love. The king is accompanied on this occasion by the Vidúshaka,* named Mánava, a loquacious companion and confidant of the king, who had, in a preceding scene, unwittingly disclosed his master's passion for Urvasí to an artful, inquisitive attendant upon Ausínarí, the queen of Purúravas, daughter of the king of Benares, who had become jealous on account of her husband's melancholy. Urvasí had written on a leaf some verses expressive of her love for the king, which she threw in the Vidúshaka's way previous to becoming visible (for Urvasí and her celestial companion are at first invisible to mortals, "concealed in veiled mist," in order to overhear the conversation of the king and his confidant); this leaf the king desired the Vidúshaka to take care of. He, however, loses it, and it finds its way, as might be expected, into the hands of the queen, who behaves as ladies usually do on these occasions: she upbraids her lord, talks of her wrongs, spurns the prostrate king, and, as Mánava expresses it, "goes off in a hurry like a river in the rains."

We are acquainted in the next act (the third), by the conversation of two disciples of the sage Bharata (no very artificial mode of helping the action), that Urvasí has been banished from the court of Indra, and permitted to pass her term of exile with king Purúravas: the cause of this punishment was her forgetting her part in a drama performed before the immortals, wherein, as Lakshmi, she upon being asked "to whom inclines your heart?" replied "to Purúravas," instead of "Purushottama," *i. e.* Crishna.

In the next scene, accordingly, Urvasí makes another visit to the king (though it be rather unseemly for a nymph to court her lover, yet as she is inaccessible and invisible except by her own consent, the condescension is unavoidable); and prior to revealing herself she overhears the queen making a declaration to his majesty, out of contrition for her late behaviour, as follows:

> Whatever nymph attract my lord's regard,
> And share with him the mutual bonds of love,
> I henceforth treat with kindness and complacency.

The costume of both Urvasí and the queen are described in the text: the former appears in "the garb of a woman who goes to meet her lover," which is spoken of by the nymph as "purple robes trimmed with pearls;" the queen, who had entered into a solemn vow to forego her ornaments, and hold a rigid fast, till the moon entered a certain asterism, is

> Chastely robed
> In modest white; her clustering tresses decked
> With sacred flowers alone; her haughty mien
> Exchanged for meek devotion.

After a brief space, occupied by the common-places of lovers' lamentations, Urvasí says:

> By virtue of the gift
> Made of his royal person by the queen,
> I boldly claim the king.

Pur.

* For an exposition of this character, peculiar to the Hindu stage, see p. 295.

Pur. I have no purpose to dispute the claim;
But let me ask, if such assent were needed,
Who was it that first granted you permission
To rob me of my heart?

The arrangement seems here complete; and Chitralekhá, the companion of Urvasí, takes leave of the pair, with this admonition to the king:

Till my return
Be careful that this nymph have never cause
To mourn the heaven she has resigned for thee.

Mónava. Heaven, indeed! why should she ever think of such a place?—a place where they neither eat, drink, nor close their eyes even for a twinkle.

The last expression affords a remarkable instance of coincidence between the mythological notions of the Hindus and the ancient Greeks. The gods are supposed by the former to be exempt from the momentary elevation and depression of the upper eyelid, and to look with a firm, unintermittent gaze. So Heliodorus, as Mr. Wilson remarks, says: "the gods may be known by the eyes looking with a fixed regard, and never closing the eyelids."

The fourth act is described by the editor as without a parallel in any of the dramas yet met with. "It is almost entirely in Prákrit, and the Prákrit is arranged not only in metrical forms peculiar to that language, but according to particular musical rhythm, as intended to be sung. Again, there are stage directions for the measure to which certain gesticulations are to be performed, so that it partakes both of the operatic and melo-dramatic character: the names of the airs and measures are not current in the present day, nor known to the pundits."

The scene is a forest on the skirts of Mount Meru. The first part of the act consists of a dialogue, intermixed with airs, between the Apsarasas, lamenting that Urvasí, through incautiously intruding into the groves of Kártikeya (being jealous of Purúravas), had been changed into a vine. The king is distracted at her loss, and bewails her in a long soliloquy diversified with occasional airs; the following is an example:

Air.

The monarch of the woods,
With slow desponding gait,
Wanders through vales and floods,
And rocks and forest bowers,
Gemmed with new springing flowers,
And mourns heart-broken for his absent mate.
Ah me! whate'er I view but aggravates
My woe—These bright and pendulous flowers,
Surcharged with dew, resemble those dear eyes
Glistening with starting tears. How shall I learn
If she have passed this way?—the yielding soil,
Softened by showers, perchance may have retained
The delicate impression of her feet,
And shew some vestige of their ruby tincture.
Where in this lonely thicket may I hope
To gain some tidings of her?—You proud Bird
Perched on the jutting crag that stately stands,
With neck outstretched and spreading tail to tell
His raptures to the clouds—haply may give
Some kind intelligence.

Air.

Air.

The royal elephant, the dread
Of all his rival foes;
With downcast eye and tardy tread,
Through tangled thickets goes:
To solitary grief a prey,
His loved companion far away.

Air.

I will speak to this peacock—oh tell
If, free on the wing as you soar,
In forest, or meadow, or dell,
You have seen the loved nymph I deplore—
You will know her, the fairest of damsels fair
By her large soft eye, and her graceful air.
(*Advancing to the bird and bowing.*)
Bird of the dark blue throat and eye of jet
Oh tell me, have you seen the lovely face
Of my fair bride—lost in this dreary wilderness?
Her charms deserve your gaze—how—no reply?—
He answers not, but beats a measure—how—
What means this merry mood?—Oh yes, I know
The cause—he now may boast his plumage
Without a peer, nor shame to shew his glories
Before the floating tresses of my *Urvasí*.
I leave him, nor will waste a thought on one
Who feels no pity for another's woes.

This scene abounds with fine specimens of description; but we have no space for lengthened quotations. Purúravas interrogates, in very poetical language, every object he beholds respecting the lost nymph. At length a voice bids him take up a gem from the ground, and he will "shortly cease to mourn his absent bride." Taking the gem, which is the "ruby of re-union," he approaches the vine into which Urvasí was transformed; upon touching it, Urvasí is restored to her shape. The act closes with the mutual felicitations of the pair.

Mr. Wilson has displayed in this act great talent in versification, an art in which his *Mégha Dúta* showed that he possessed considerable skill.

In the last act (for this play has only five) we are introduced to a son of Urvasí and Purúravas, who with his arrow pierces a hawk that had borne away the ruby of re-union, mistaking it for a piece of flesh. The appearance of this prince occasions a great shock to the king, as it must to the judgment of a modern critic of the drama intent upon the unities. The following dialogue ensues upon this subject between Purúravas and the Vidúshaka:

Mán. Joy to your grace! Fate has crowned your wishes.
Pur. How should this be?—but for the interval
Of the *Naimisha** sacrificial rite
My *Urvasí* has always been with me—
I do recall indeed a transient period,
When her soft cheek was paler than the leaf
Cold-nipped and shrivelled—and her eloquent eye
Betrayed unwonted lassitude—aught else
I never noted.

Mán.

* The *Naimisheya* sacrifice is the great sacrifice performed at the *Naimisha* forest by the assembled sages, which lasted twelve years according to the *Mahábhárat*, a thousand according to the *Bhágavat*.

Mán. Oh, you must not suppose that the nymphs of heaven manage these matters like those of earth—No, no—they have the power to counteract all such appearances.

Pur. It may be so; yet why this mystery?
Why keep from me all knowledge of my child?

Mán. Oh there's no accounting for the fancies of celestial spirits.

Urvasí, and a female ascetic who had been entrusted with the care of the boy, attest the genuineness of his birth, in which Purúravas acquiesces without scruple or further inquiry. His delight is, however, extinguished by the announcement of a decree of Indra, by Urvasí, that when she bore the king a son she was to return to Swerga. Naréda, the divine sage, descends to conduct Urvasí to heaven, and the sorrowing king, resigning his throne to Ayus, his son (whose inauguration is performed by Naréda), intimates his design of indulging "in the deer-trod thickets," solitary meditations on his woes. Thus ends the play.

This piece is strikingly distinguished from the first: the peculiarities by which it is discriminated are not, however, likely to recommend it to readers uninitiated in the mythological system of the Hindus, although it be true, as the editor remarks, that none of the monstrous extravagancies of the system are forced upon our credulity. The story is perhaps too simple for dramatic effect, and with the exception Mánava, the Vidúshaka, there is no attempt at individuality in the characters. This character is well drawn; he is an amusing compound of gluttony, timidity, and loquacity. The dialogue is highly poetical, and if the piece in its present dress has not borrowed too much from the translator, it exhibits Hindu poetry in a very attractive light.

Málatí and Mádhava, the third piece in the collection (which is of the Prakarana species of the Rúpaka class), is already known in Europe, its plot and part of the dialogue having been given by Mr. Colebrooke,* as observed already. The author of this play, as well as its date, is known with tolerable precision. His name is Bhavabhúti, otherwise Srikantha, a Brahman of Berar or Beder; he was the author, likewise, of two other dramas, and flourished in the eighth century, being patronized by Yasoverma, sovereign of Kanouj, who reigned about A.D. 720. "The date thus given to the compositions of Bhavabhúti," adds Mr. Wilson, "is quite in harmony with their internal evidence. The manners are purely Hindu, without any foreign admixture: the appearance of women of rank in public, and their exemption from any personal restraint in their own habitations, are very incompatible with the presence of Mohammedan rulers. The licensed existence of Bauddha ascetics, their access to the great, and their employment as teachers of science, are other peculiarities characteristic of an early date; whilst the worship of Siva in his terrific forms, and the prevalence of the practices of the Yoga, are indications of a similar tendency." The style of the piece is, moreover, referable to an early date, and is besides peculiar to the author: it abounds in the most complicated prosody, and Mr. Colebrooke (in the essay cited) has adduced from it a specimen of a measure of fifty-four syllables in a verse, the stanza consisting, consequently, of 216. Mr. Wilson, however, describes the language as in general of extraordinary beauty and power, and the dialogue as free from the verbal quibbling and extravagance of combination common at a later period; although the author is fond of an unseasonable display of learning, and occasionally substitutes the phraseology of logic or metaphysics for the language of poetry and nature.

We

* See his essay on Sanscrit and Prakrit prosody, *Asiat. Res.* vol. x.

We shall not detain the reader by developing the plot of this piece, as this has been performed already by Mr. Colebrooke. The story, it appears, is one of pure invention, that is to say, it is not founded upon any known legend. Mádhava, the hero, and Málatí, the heroine, though designed for each other by their parents, are embarrassed in their love by a variety of crosses and obstructions, partly intentional and partly accidental, through supernatural as well as human agency. An under-plot, the loves of Makaranda, the hero's friend, and Madayantiká, the friend of Málatí, contributes to diversify the story, though it is strictly subordinate to the principal plot, with which it is very artfully connected. The action proceeds regularly, the events following each other in gradual succession till the final *dénouement*, in the *tenth* act, which concludes with the restoration of Málatí (who had been carried off to Sri Parvata by Kapála Kundalá, as a victim to the terrific goddess Chámundá, an emanation of Durgá) to her lover, and the union of Makaranda and Madayantiká.

The passion of love, which is the subject of this drama, is treated in a mode which would seem to denote a state of manners in Hindustan essentially different from the present. When nature is suffered to have free scope, indeed, there is not much distinction in this respect between civilized people in all climates. But we were, notwithstanding, unprepared for such a delineation of the passion, in a Sanscrit play a thousand years old, as would suit the most fastidious taste of a modern European. The love of Mádhava is eager, though not impetuous; ardent, though free from the slightest indication of irregular passion. Málatí displays a reserve and delicacy, which, whilst they impart a softness to her character, are contrasted with the more obtrusive, though not immodest, qualities which mark the affection of her friend, Madayantiká.

The *dramatis personæ* are not few; yet we do not agree with Mr. Wilson, that there is a want of discrimination amongst them. All the personages are at least well defined, and there is even a visible attempt at contrast and opposition in the characters of those whose offices and agency are similar. No attempt at wit is made; a defect which, we are told, Bhavabhúti discovers in all his plays, in none of which is there any character approaching that of the Vidúshaka of the two preceding pieces.

A fair specimen of the descriptive talents of the poet is seen in the account given by Mádhava to his friend of his first meeting with Málatí.

> By *Avalokitá* advised—I went
> To *Kámadeva's* temple, where I strayed,
> Till weary I reclined beside a fountain
> That laves the deep roots of a stately tree,
> Whose clustering blossoms wooed the wanton bees
> To cull their sweet inebriating fragrance.
> Lulled by their songs, and tempted by the shade,
> I laid me down, and in pure idleness,
> To while away the time, I gathered round me
> The new-fall'n blossoms, and assiduous wove
> A flowery garland—Whilst I was thus employed,
> There issued from the fane a beauteous maid—
> Stately her gait—yet graceful as the banner
> Love waves in triumph o'er a prostrate world.
> Her train bespoke a princely rank—her garb
> With youth's appropriate ornaments was graced.
> Her form was beauty's shrine, or of that shrine
>
> Radiant

Radiant she moved the guardian deity.—
To mould her charms whatever nature offers
Fairest and best, had surely been assembled,
And Love omnipotent was her creator.
Led by her maidens to collect the flowers
That thickly hung on my o'ershadowing tree,
She neared the spot: ah, then too plain I noted
The signs of passion, for some happy youth
Long entertained, the lovely maid revealed.
As slender as the Lotus stalk her shape;
As white as unstained ivory her brow,
And whiter than the moon-beams: whilst each act,
Through kind compliance with her maiden's wishes,
Displayed her own indifference. Scarce I gazed
Upon her, but my eye felt new delight,
As bathed with nectar, and she drew my heart
As powerfully as attracts the magnet gem
The unresisting ore, at once towards her.—
That heart is her's for ever—chance what may,
And though my portion be henceforth despair.

Again; a description of a tiger broke loose.

"What ho, beware—in youthful strength and sport
The Tiger in the Temple's porch confined,
Has burst his iron cage, and roams at large,
With tail high waving like a banner—vast
And mighty limbed, he stalks along the groves.
Now in the midst of mangled forms his paw,
As ponderous as the thunderbolt, has felled,
The monster stands—and in his maw engulphs,
Wide as a cave, the quivering flesh, or grinds
The cracking bones with hard sharp-pointed teeth—
From his deep throat he roars in thunder loud,
And men and beasts fly trembling from the echo;
Begrimed with blood and dust he follows fast,
And plies insatiate his death-dealing talons—
Look to your lives—as best you may, avoid him!"

The only approximation to familiarity in the dialogue occurs in the occasional speeches of Kalahansa, Mádhava's servant, who belongs to that class of characters indispensable on the French stage, and common on every other. The following passage, which is exhibited with a few variations from the original, will shew the style of the familiar parts of the piece, and likewise the mode (termed by Mr. Wilson "clumsy," and "Chinese,") in which the audience is sometimes made acquainted with that part of the action which cannot conveniently be "subjected to the faithful eyes."

Kala. We have got well out of the scuffle—Oh dear me! I think I now see the glittering gleam of the polished sabres flashing in the moonlight—a pretty but awful appearance: and then what a tumult from the hostile force! assailed by the irresistible, merciless, and active *Makaranda*, they fled in dismay and confusion, with a clamour which filled the whole space of heaven, like that emitted by the tossing waves of *Kalindi* when they were turned from their course by the mighty plough of *Balarâma* in fulfilment of the menace that wine had dictated. I shall not forget either the prowess of my master *Mádhava*—he soon cleared the road of the soldiers: they ran with no little speed, those who could, while covering the road with heaps of various weapons thrown away in their flight, from the concentrated thunder-stroke of his formidable arm—

arm—The king has truly a regard for merit—His eye dwelt with complacency on the lovely countenances of *Mádhava* and *Makaranda* as they stood before him on the terrace—whither after the affray was composed by the monarch's attendants they had been respectfully conducted.—Having heard their rank and connexions from me, the youths received every honour, and his majesty turning to *Bhúrivasu* and *Nandana* who stood nigh,—their faces as black as ink with rage and disappointment,—said to them very condescendingly; How now, are you not content with kinsmen such as these, ornaments of the world, eminent in worth and descent, and handsome as the new moon?—so saying he withdrew to the interior and *Mádhava* and *Makaranda* were dismissed:—they are now coming, and I have been sent on before to carry the tidings to the Pious Dame.

The ninth act, in which the author seems to have exerted all his skill in descriptive poetry, is nevertheless tiresome by reason of its length: it consists of lamentations for the loss of his mistress, vented by Mádhava attended by his Pylades. Upon the whole, *Málatí and Mádhava* discovers poetry, pathos, and no inconsiderable degree of dramatic skill.

The *Uttara Ráma Cheritra* is another piece by Bhavabhúti, and exhibits all his characteristics. Its early date (the eighth century), is decidedly shewn by the allusions it contains to the *Védas* and some parts of the Hindu ritual now fallen into disuse. "The condition of the Hindu religion," says the editor, "must have been very different, when this drama was composed, from any under which it has been observable for some centuries past."

The subject of the play, as its title implies, is a continuation of the history of Ráma, prince of Ayodhyá (the modern Oude), and comprises the events subsequent to the war which is the subject of the *Rámáyana*, from the supplementary section of which poem the drama is taken. It is the sequel of the other play written by Bhavabhúti, the *Víra Ráma Cheritra*, in which the martial exploits of Ráma, as described in the *Rámáyana*, are dramatised.

To those who are unacquainted with the history of the renowned Ráma, which is now extant in European languages, the summary of the events anterior to the time of the action, prefixed by Mr. Wilson to the play, is indispensably necessary. Our space is too limited for even an epitome of this wonderful chronicle: we must therefore assume that the reader is aware that Ráma was an incarnation of Vishnu, born on earth expressly to overthrow the gigantic Rávana, the usurper of Lanká, a Rákshasa, or evil being, with ten heads and twenty arms; that, after performing prodigies of force and valour in various parts of the continent of India, he was provoked by Rávana, who had carried off Sítá, his wife, to undertake the invasion of Lanká (Ceylon), which he accomplished in conjunction with sundry monkey and fiendish auxiliaries, destroying the giant Rávana, and recovering Sítá, whose purity was vindicated by the fiery ordeal. The incidents which immediately followed the return of Ráma to his capital, form the subject of the present drama.

The play opens in a very agreeable manner by a dialogue between Ráma and Sítá, from whence we learn, by the intervention of an ascetic, named Ashtávakra, a messenger from the *deer-horned* hermit Rishyasringa, that Sítá is pregnant. In a following scene, Sítá and Ráma are joined by Lakshmana, one of Ráma's brothers, and the antecedent events of the history of the heroic pair are rather ingeniously brought in a rapid manner before the notice of the audience, by the remarks of the party on a picture painted upon the walls of the pavilion in which they are seated, representing the deeds of Ráma. The dialogue is judiciously distributed amongst the several speakers, and it not only supplies the key to the story, but also discloses the generosity,

the ardent affection and modesty of the hero Ráma, the tenderness and powerful attachment of Sítá. This scene would scarcely be excepted to in a modern English tragedy. The amorous reciprocations of the newly re-united pair are, however, suddenly interrupted by news that the people with calumnious tongue assail the established purity of Sítá, and reproach Ráma with disregarding his people. The hero, who, taught by Vasishta, the divine sage, his family priest, that—

A king's true wealth,
His real glory, is his people's welfare;

declares his readiness—

Pity, pleasure, love,—
Nay, even Sitá,—to resign, content,
If it be needful for the general good.

He accordingly tears himself from his beloved wife, and condemns her to exile, "to bear her burthen to the lonely woods."

An interval of twelve years occurs between the first act and the ensuing, wherein we are informed by a dialogue between a female ascetic and a dryad of the Janasthána and Dandaka forest, where the scene is now laid, that Ráma is preparing an Aswamédha, or solemn sacrifice of a horse—one of the holiest of rites.

Atr. Already the pure steed, o'er whom the charms
By *Vámadeva* spoken, are pronounced,
Is loosed to roam at will—his guards attend
According to the ritual. By the son
Of *Lakshmana*, the noble *Chandraketu*,
Arrayed in mail, and with bright weapons armed,
From heavenly arsenals, the bands are led—
Scarce went they forth, when lo, a *Brahman* brought
His son's dead body to the palace gate,
And called for succour to the *Brahman* tribe.
Reflecting, when unseasonable death
Afflicts his people, that the monarch's faults
Must be the cause, full sorely *Ráma* grieved;
When to console him came a voice from heaven
Commanding him to go forth, and seek *Sambúka*—
One of an outcast origin, engaged
In pious penance—he must fall by *Ráma*,
And then the *Brahman's* son will live again.
This heard, the king assumed his arms—ascended
His car celestial, and he traverses
Even now the realms in quest of this Ascetic.

Ráma then appears, and we are acquainted by the slaughtered Sambúka himself, who enters as a celestial spirit, that the king of death, awed by the prowess of Ráma, had rendered back to life the Brahman's son. Here the monarch is reminded of the earlier events of his life, of which these forests were the scene: he breaks out into the following soliloquy, which is unusually long, but it will serve at once to show the justness of the Hindu poet's expressions, his picturesque fancy, and last not least, the skill of his translator.

'Twas here that long and happily I dwelt,
Ere other duties, and the cares of empire,
Disturbed my tranquil joys—but such our lot—
Each various station has its proper claim—

The

The hermits calm suits not the rank of king,
Nor kingly state the peaceful hermitage.—
Scenes of repose, with lavish nature graced;
Haunts undisturbed of timid birds and deer;
Streams decorated with the untrodden fringe
Of flowery blossoms and luxuriant creepers,
I know ye well. Yon distant wavy ridge,
Like a faint line of low descending clouds,
Defines *Prasravana*, whose lofty crest
Was once the vulture king, *Jatáyu's* seat;
And from whose sides precipitously falls
The broad *Godáveri*—At the hill foot
And on the margin of the stately wood,
Where the dark trees, upon whose branches bowed
Into the broad *Godáveri*, the birds
Sang sweet and oft, our leafy cottage stood.
And here is *Panchávati*, long the witness
Of our contented stay, and the abode
Of *Sitá's* dearest friend, the fair *Vasantí*,
The kindly genius of these ancient shades.
Alas, how changed my fortune!—Sad I pine
In lonely widowhood—affliction sheds
A deadly venom through my veins—despair,
Like a barbed arrow shot into my heart,
There sticks and rankles in its cureless wound.
Let me beguile the hour, and try to lose
The memory of my sufferings, as I gaze
Once more on these dear scenes: yet even they
Are not unchanged: where once the river flowed
A verdant bank extends; and where the trees,
Close wove, denied admittance to the day,
An open champain bares its breast to heaven—
Scarce could I deem the spot the same; but still
The mighty landmarks tower aloft, and round
The same tall mountains mingle with the skies.

As the ensuing acts, individually, but little forward the business of the plot, the time of each being that of the representation, and the acts being seven in number, we shall pursue the story without interruption.

We learn from a very elegant dialogue between Tamasá and Muralá, two river goddesses, that whilst Ráma,—

Though exterior calmness screen
His sorrow, deeply mourns his queen;
And his declining form declares
The anguish that his bosom tears:
(For sooner does the soft heart perish,
That loves a secret grief to cherish,
As gourds with coat of clay encased
Earliest into ripeness haste);

Sitá has been delivered of two lovely boys,

Whom to the shore
Beneath the wave, the realms of shade,
The goddess of the stream conveyed;
And there, with Earth's great goddess, tended,
With pious pains, till time had ended
The first and fond maternal care;

When

When Ganga took the nursling pair,
To wise Válmiki's* hermitage,
And gave them to the assenting sage.

The goddess of the floods then conducted Sítá into the woods

To gather flowers, and with them pay
Devotion to the god of day.

Sítá then appears on the stage, as described in the following verses, which display a surprising degree of poetical taste:

Tam. How lovely through her tresses dark
And floating loose, her face appears,
Though pale and wan, and wet with tears!
She moves along like Tenderness
Invested with a mortal dress;
Or like embodied Grief, she shines,
That sad o'er love in absence pines.
Mur. Bowed down by anxious thought, she droops,
Like the soft lotus as it stoops
Its head, when some rude hand has broken
The slender stem—those sighs betoken
A labouring heart, and withering care
With wasteful hand is busy there;
For every limb more fragile shows.
So when the sun of autumn glows,
The tender leaflet languid lies,
Shrinks in the scorching blaze, and dies.

Here a very interesting scene occurs: a hubbub is heard from behind the scenes; Sítá's favourite elephant is attacked by a wild one from the woods; the queen involuntarily calls upon her lord to preserve her favourite from destruction, when the voice of Ráma is heard—

Sita. What voice was that?—oh—it comes o'er my soul,
Like the low muttering of the thundercloud,
That promises refreshing dews to earth,
And calls me back to life.
Tam. What means this rapture?
Why such delight from inarticulate sounds
Chance uttered?—
Sita. Inarticulate, saidst thou?
To my enraptured ear it seemed
My dear lost lord had uttered the blest sounds.
Tam. It may be—for 'tis noised amongst mankind,
The subjugation of the ascetic *Sudra*,
Conducts the hero to this ancient forest.
Sita. Thus pays he faithfully the lofty dues
Exacted by his station—but he comes—
Do I again behold him?—yes, 'tis he;
His gait declares him—but how pale and thin,
Like the fast waning moon in morning skies!
Oh support me! (*throws herself into the arms of Tamasá.*)
Ram. (*Rushing in.*) Goddess adored,
Celestial daughter of *Vidéha's* kings (*falls fainting*)
Sita. Ah me—ill-fated!—see, his lotus eyes

Close

* The celebrated author of the *Rámáyana.*

Close at the sight of me—his deep distress
O'ermasters every sense—Oh save him! save him!

[*To Tamasá.*

Tam. Dismiss your terrors—you can best restore him:
That gentle hand can bring him back to life.

Sita. Say'st thou?

(*Kneels, takes one of Ráma's hands in one of hers, and applies the other to his forehead.*)

'Tis so—his spirits are recovering.

Ram. What should this mean? the heavenly balm that wakes
The dead to life is poured into my heart;
Or from the moon ambrosial dews descend,
Drop on my soul, and rouse me to existence.
Such is the power that well known touch possesses,
To change insensibility to life,
And cheer the chill of dark despair with hope.

Sita. (*Withdrawing.*) Oh this is too much for me.

Ram. Why, was it not
My *Sita* that restored me?

Sita. Ah—my lord now seeks me.

Ram. I will search.

Sita. (*To Tamasá.*) I must not meet
His gaze uncalled—he will be angry
That I approach him thus unbid.

Tam. Fear not
By *Bhagavatí's* powerful will, enshrined,
You walk unseen even by the sylvan deities.

Ram. Sita—loved *Sita*—no—she is not here.
Where art thou flown—or was it but a dream?
Oft has my fancy anxiously explored
My *Janaki's* retreat, and now, illusively,
It finds her in these shades.

Ráma rescues the elephant, and he and Sítá (of whose presence he is still ignorant) re-enter, attended by Vásantí, the guardian spirit of the forest, and Tamasá, the river nymph. The colloquy is here extremely pathetic, though being unaccompanied by action, it must be rather tedious in the representation. Ráma is reproached by Vásantí for driving from him the "gentle being" whose absence he deplores, on account of "the world's reports;" and though, like Collins' Pity, Sítá interposes, ever and anon, to mitigate the harsh condemnation of her lord, the spirit recalls to his startled imagination the disastrous fate that befel his lovely wife when left by Ráma she was carried off by the fiendish Rávana. This suggestion stings him to the quick, and at length the king hastens to complete his solemn sacrifice.

The audience is then transported to the hermitage of Válmíki, which is the scene of the remaining part of the play (except the *dénouement*), and where most of the characters of the drama are congregated. Hither came, on hearing of the fate of Sítá, her guardian, Arundhatí, wife of the sage Vasishtha, together with Kausalyá, the aged mother of Ráma; here dwelt Janaka, the father of Sítá, formerly king of Mithilá, now an ascetic. In this holy grove, moreover, the twin sons of Ráma, named Kusa and Lava, were educated. The varied dialogues which occur between these characters, as they encounter each other, are pleasing; but this large part of the drama is rather barren of events, and the action of the piece is imperceptibly advanced. The introduction of Lava, one of the sons of Ráma, is preceded by the following description of him by Janaka, who is ignorant of his birth:

His

His parted locks, dark as the lotus leaf,
Denote the warrior tribe, and 'mongst his fellows,
He shows a proud pre-eminence.—
— On either shoulder hangs
The martial quiver, and the feathery shafts
Blend with the curling locks; below his breast,
Slight tinctured with the sacrificial ashes,
The deer-skin wraps his body: with the zone
Of Murvá bound, the madder-tinted garb
Descending vests his limbs; the sacred rosary
Begirts his wrist, and in one hand he bears
The Pípal staff, the other grasps the bow.

These insignia are conformable with the directions of Menu for the military student.

Lava is induced, apparently from a fit of boyish valour, with the aid of other pupils of Válmíki, to drive away the sacred Aswamédhik steed, though guarded, according to custom, with scrupulous care. This insult to the dignity of Ráma (whom Lava had heard of and read of, though he knew not that he was his own father) is resented by the guards of the monarch; a fearful conflict ensues, in which the prince discovers, by the prodigies of strength and valour he performs, his exalted birth, and that he can be no other than "a scion yet unknown of Raghu's (Ráma's) stock." Chandraketu (son of Lakshmana), the guardian of the sacred steed, provoked to emulation by the deeds of Lava, challenges him, and after a long parley, they retire together to "the field of fight." The fray is recounted in a dialogue between a male and female spirit of the air, who describe it as

A fearful fight:—less fierce the blows
When gods and Titans meet as foes.

The catastrophe is, however, prevented by Raghupati (Ráma), who interposes between the combatants; and Lava, when he learns the quality of the personage who thus interferes, manifests his veneration for his character. The aspect of both Lava and his brother Kusa, excites a strong suspicion in the breast of Ráma that they are members of his family, more especially as he finds they are possessed of a certain magical weapon, or rather a power of enchantment, which appertained to his line and was never to depart from it. The mystery is unravelled in the last act, which is laid in an amphitheatre on the banks of the Ganges. There all the events which have befallen his family since the banishment of Sítá are disclosed to Ráma by means of a play, wherein those events are dramatised. This act is not an inartificial expedient: an example of a similar contrivance (for a different object indeed) occurs in *Hamlet*. At the end, the family of Ráma are reunited, the benevolent deities assisting at the scene:

The waters of the Ganges are upheaved
With sudden agitation—all the sky
Is crowded with divinities.

All are now made happy: in answer to an inquiry of Válmíki:

Is there aught else that may require our aid?

Ráma delivers the concluding lines:

Nought, holy sire, but this:
May that inspired strain, whose lines impart
This tale, delight and purify the heart;

As

As with a mother's love, each grief allay,
And wash, like Ganga's wave, our sins away.
And may dramatic skill, and taste profound,
Pourtray the story, and the verse expound,
So that due honour ever shall belong
To the great master of poetic song,
Alike familiar with a loftier theme,
The sacred knowledge of the ONE SUPREME.

There are more defects and more beauties in this play than in any of the preceding. Many of the former must doubtless be attributed to the circumstance of the plot being borrowed from a sacred legend, which constrained the dramatist to adapt his play to the story, instead of accommodating, as he would have done if the events had been fictitious, the fable to the play. The poverty of incident and action in the piece is its greatest drawback; there is too much of narration and description, although both are skilfully executed. The banishment of Sítá, which is the mainspring of the fable, is extremely improbable, or rather no sufficient reason is assigned for it. The specific charge against the queen never appears; when it is referred to by the speakers, they whisper: this is a mark of the delicacy of the Hindu stage. The characters are not discriminated by any remarkable traits, or contrasted so as to produce a dramatic effect. It must be recollected that the personages of this drama are (in the eyes of the Hindus at least) historical, and that the previously acquired knowledge of the spectator would furnish all that was necessary to give a complete and substantive character to each of them. The merits of the piece are, however, not few: we meet with just thoughts, poetical conceptions, vigorous descriptions, and elegant illustrations. A more just, and at the same time, a more happy elucidation than the following of the different operation of instruction upon weak and strong intellects, cannot be easily pointed out:

The mind alike,
Vigorous or weak, is capable of culture,
But still bears fruit according to its nature.
'Tis not the teacher's skill that rears the scholar:—
The sparkling gem gives back the glorious radiance
It drinks from other light; but the dull earth
Absorbs the blaze and yields no gleam again.

The following thought appears trite only because we meet with it in our own poets:

Nay, give thy sorrows way; sufferers should speak
Their griefs: the bursting heart, that overflows
In words, obtains relief; the swelling lake
Is not imperilled, when its rising waters
Find ready passage through their wonted channel.

The descriptions are generally too long for quotation; the following picture of a forest abounds in poetical images:

It skirts these thickets, through whose spacious bounds
Wander at will the monsters of the wild.
Fierce o'er the mountain stalks the ravenous Tiger,
Or lurks in gloomy caves; through the thick grass
Curls the vast Serpent, on whose painted back
The Cricket chirps, and with the drops that dew
The scales allays his thirst. Silence profound
Enwraps the forest, save where babbling springs

Gush

Gush from the rock, or where the echoing hills
Give back the tiger's roar, or where the boughs
Burst into crackling flame, and wide extends
The blaze the dragon's fiery breath has kindled.

The grasshopper quenching its thirst with the drops of dew on the scales of the huge serpent, is equal to any one of those happy touches for which Shakespeare is so justly extolled.

We have been copious in our selections from this play, because, although it is borrowed from the legends, it displays a very correct taste, and a freedom from exaggeration and tumid magniloquence, hitherto supposed to be inherent in Hindu poetry. "These fictions," says Mr. Mill, speaking of the historical poems of the Hindus, "are not only more extravagant and unnatural, less correspondent with the physical and moral laws of the universe, but are less ingenious, more monstrous, and have less of any thing that can engage the affections, awaken sympathy, or excite admiration, reverence, or terror, than the poems of any other, even the rudest people with whom our knowledge of the globe has yet brought us acquainted. Of the style in which they are composed, it is far from too much to say, that all the vices which characterize the style of rude nations, and particularly those of Asia, they exhibit in perfection."* Such unjust notions of the qualities of Hindu poetry will be unlearned by a perusal of these plays, and particularly of the *Uttara Rama Cheritra.*

We are compelled to defer the examination of the three remaining pieces by the extreme length to which this article has run.

* Hist. of British India, book ii. ch. 2.

IMPUTED LITERARY FRAUDS.

It is desirable that the attention of the literati of British India should be called to the following paragraph, which appears in the *Nouveau Journal Asiatique* of Paris; the charge it contains ought to have been more specific.

"Father Schröter, a German missionary, who long resided in Tibet, has left a complete dictionary as well as a grammar of the language of that country, commonly called *Bhot-yid*, or 'the language of Bhote.' He composed these two works from the compilations of preceding missionaries in that country, and from his own observations; hence they are partly in Latin, partly in Italian, and partly in German. The manuscript of F. Schröter has been purchased by the English of Calcutta, and it was placed in the hands of Dr. W. Carey, in 1823, in order to be translated and prepared for the press. The work is about to appear, in one quarto volume, well printed. We hope to find that M. Carey has happily overcome the difficulties attending the publication of a work relating to a dialect of which he is ignorant (*qu'on ne connaît pas soi-même*). We have also reason to hope that the name of the real author will not be omitted in the title-page of the work, *as has happened to several other productions of the same kind published in India.*"

MADRAS REVENUE SYSTEMS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: The following extracts from the standing orders in the revenue department of the government of Fort St. George were found in an old MS. book. As they are curious, and with the remarks annexed may assist in illustrating the mode of realizing the territorial and other branches of the revenue of the East-India Company a century ago, and that practised at present, you may, perhaps, consider the subject of sufficient interest for publication in the *Asiatic Journal*.

R. R.

Order, 2d February 1724.—List of farms for the collection of the revenue to be entered in the front of the books of consultations of the Council.

Order, 26th August 1726.—No renters or farmers of revenue to have authority to inflict corporal punishments on the inhabitants.

Remark.—Notwithstanding this humane order, recorded by a British governor in India a century ago, the practice of farmers of revenue inflicting corporal and other punishments continued down to the year 1802 (the date of the establishment of the first courts of justice in the interior of the country), owing to the want of competent courts to check the abuse of delegated power.

Sir John Malcolm's instructions to his subordinate officers in Central India breathe an equal spirit of humanity; but before whom is the neglect or breach of his instructions to be tried?

Order, 9th February 1736.—When leases of revenue farms expire, the collection of the revenue to be put up to auction, and re-let to the highest bidder; the governor and his council being present.

The same orders repeated in 1743, 1749, 1754, and 1757.

Order, 9th June 1753.—Company's servants and merchants, &c. not to rent farms from the country powers (*i.e.* native princes).

Order, 11th November 1757.—Europeans not to be bidders for, or take leases of, farms of revenue, or to become security for farmers of revenue.

Order, 16th February 1760.—If grounds can be leased out to Europeans with views of improvement, to be encouraged.

Remark.—This appears to apply to small plots of land intended to be cultivated experimentally, and not to leases for the collection of the revenue of entire villages or of many villages.

Order, 13th March 1761.—Sales of farms and revenues to be given to the highest bidder; covenanted servants not excepted.

Remark.—This order repeals the order of November 1757.

Order, 24th December 1765.—No person holding farms under the Nabob of the Carnatic to be admitted as a Company's renter.

Order, 6th April 1765.—Permission to let farms by means of sealed proposals confirmed.

Order, 4th March 1767.—No Company's servant to rent countries, or interfere in the country-government (*i.e.* government of the native princes), by virtue of any engagement, on pain of dismission.

Order, 31st August 1774.—The letting of lands on leases in every respect the most eligible: employing collectors liable to many inconveniences!

Remark.—No courts of justice existed in the interior of the country in 1774, although the Company had been in possession of the whole Northern

Circars and jageer lands since 1765; the cultivators of the land, who paid the revenue to these contractors, must then either have been left entirely at the mercy of the renters and farmers of revenue, or there must have existed a *rate* of demand established by custom, which the renters could not depart from without exciting an opposition and outcry injurious to their own interests. What more did the great and humane Lord Cornwallis do than change the temporary farmers into permanent farmers, with a beneficial interest; defining their rights to be such, and such only, as the Company, as sovereigns, had exercised—forbidding by law the levy of extra-rates or additions to the customary rates; giving at the same time to the payers of these customary rates courts of justice to appeal to? Not leaving them, as at Madras, from A.D. 1724 to A.D. 1802, no other appeal than to the mercy of the contractors, or farmers of the collection of the revenue.

Order, 17th March 1778.—The character and circumstances of bidders for farms of revenue, and whether connected with any Europeans, to be always reported.

Order, 10th February 1783.—Any Company's servant infringing on the privileges of farmers, under the lease from government, to be suspended the service.

Order, 14th May 1783.—No European to have money concerns with the native powers.

Order, 17th February 1784.—All persons possessed of land or privileges when the grant of the jageer was made by the Nabob of the Carnatic, and still continue in possession, to be considered as the *legal* proprietors.

Remark.—The word "*legal*" here used, could in 1784 have no *legal* consequence. The grant of the jageer was made in 1765. It consisted of a territory forming originally a part of the Carnatic, containing from 2,000 to 3,000 villages, extending thirty miles north, forty west, and from fifty to sixty miles south, of Madras, and was estimated in 1762 to yield an annual gross revenue of about four lacs of pagodas, or, at 8*s.* the pagoda, £160,000. Courts of justice for the protection of persons and property were first established in this territory in the year 1802, or forty years subsequent to its acquisition. I leave it for consideration whether between 1765 and 1802, in the absence of courts to try *legal* questions, "all persons in possession of land or privileges when the grant of the jageer was made" still continued unmolested in possession in 1802. I believe it will be found on inquiry, that in all the territories acquired even at so late a period as 1792, 1800 and 1801, under the Madras presidency, the collectors considered themselves at liberty to resume all grants of preceding sovereigns, and to exercise a discretion in restoring or permanently sequestrating the privileges held under such grants, without any appeal existing from such acts of individual discretion to any court of judicature.*

Order, 14th April 1787.—The villages under the chiefs and councils of the subordinate factories, not included in any zemindary, to be managed by Company's servants, with a commission of five per cent. on their net collections.

Remark.—This is the date of the first appointment of Company's servants to act as collectors, and the date of departure from the general practice of always letting out the collection of the revenues to the highest bidder; but the practice of letting many villages and single villages to the highest bidder continued under collectors down to 1801. About the year 1801 the plan of the ryotwar

* See Sir Thomas Munro's proceedings in the Ceded Districts of 1800; Appendix to Fifth Report of the House of Commons.

ryotwar mode of assessment and collection was first promulgated. The plan came from the late dominions of Hyder Ally, acquired A.D. 1792. Hyder Ally was a very clever but a very despotic sovereign, remarkably averse from having any intermediate agents, such as rajahs, zemindars, poligars, jageerdars, &c., between himself and his ryots. His process for their removal will be found in Colonel Wilks' History of Mysore. His son Tippoo followed his father's plans, and the success with which he controlled the numerous revenue servants who had supplanted the resident gentry of the country, may also be traced in the History of Mysore. Tippoo's ryotwar management was an entire failure. Tippoo was not Hyder Ally: he was more despotic and more cruel than his father, with much inferior talents for governing. The native collectors under Tippoo Sultan's board of revenue were most of them cruel, tyrannical, and dishonest. A Hindoo's appeal for redress to a Musselman against a Musselman, or of a payer of revenue to the collector of that revenue, against exaction, was not likely to be of much avail. Indeed, the attempt was rarely made. In principle, the ryotwar assessment of Hyder Ally, and that of the Madras government, are the same. In the mode of collection there is no doubt considerable difference.

Order, 19th September 1788.—Renters not paying their balances to be confined in the main guard.

Remark.—At the period this standing military-revenue order was recorded, the administration of justice, within the White and Black Town at Madras, was vested in a mayor and aldermen, selected from among the Company's servants and resident European merchants. It will be readily believed that it requires quite a different process to recover a revenue balance, under the King's courts of justice, established since 1799, from that resorted to by the Governor in Council of Fort St. George in the year 1788. If such a course was pursued in 1788, at the seat of government, what course was likely to be followed in the interior of the country by farmers of the collections under no legal control?

SONNET

BY THE LATE NAWAB OF OUDE, AZUF UD DOWLA.

(*Translated by Bishop Heber.**)

In those eyes the tears that glisten as in pity for my pain,
Are they gems, or only dew-drops? Can they, will they, long remain?
Why thy strength of tyrant beauty thus, with seeming ruth, restrain?
Better breathe my last before thee, than in ling'ring grief remain!

To yon Planet fate has given every month to wax and wane;
And—thy world of blushing brightness—can it, will it, long remain?
Health and youth in balmy moisture on thy cheek their seat maintain;
But—the dew that steeps the rose-bud,—can it, will it, long remain?

Asuf! why in mournful numbers, of thine absence thus complain?
Chance had joined us, chance has parted!—nought on earth can long remain.
In the world may'st thou, beloved! live exempt from grief and pain!
On my lips the breath is fleeting,—can it, will it, long remain?

* "I have been reading Hindoostanee to myself, and this morning finished the following translation of one of the poems in Gilchrist's *Hindoostanee Guide*. From his *paraphrase* I cannot say I derived any great assistance. I have, however, endeavoured to be more faithful than he has been, though the "rulne rulne" of the original is, I admit, untranslateable, and only to be imitated afar off."—*Journal of a Voyage to India.*

PROGRESS OF SCIENCE IN RUSSIA.

The advancement of Russia in science and literature is an object which cannot be contemplated with indifference by Europe in general, not merely from its tendency to enlighten a very large portion of Christendom, still comparatively ignorant, but from other causes. Russia constitutes a link of communication between Europe and the East; its Asiatic territories are increasing in dimensions; and the intercourse which it keeps up with Persia and China is much more intimate than that of any other European state. The facilities thus afforded to a reciprocal interchange of the products of the mind, whence Europe at large must be a gainer, are great; but like mercantile commerce, this intercourse cannot be carried on profitably for both parties, where either country is rude and uncivilized.

Russia has, however, made astonishing advances in science during the last century: the impulse given by her regenerator, Peter the Great, continued until, in recent times, more efficient and operative causes incited the literati of that country to pursue the paths of intellectual glory—namely, the genuine love of learning, and the emulation inspired by the progress of other nations.

We have been favoured with a copy of the proceedings at the centenary meeting of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at Saint Petersburgh, on the 29th December 1826, at which were present the Emperor, the imperial family, and many of the nobility of the empire. The president, the privy councillor Ouvaroff, delivered on that occasion, a "Discourse," wherein he has given a very comprehensive and luminous sketch of the progress of learning in Russia from the time of Peter; and we think a short abstract of this discourse and of that delivered by Mr. Fuss, the permanent secretary, will be acceptable to the readers of this Journal.

It may not be improper to premise that the Academy was projected in 1724, the last year of the reign of Peter the Great, who drew the outline of it, and was established in December 1725, by an act of Catherine I., who was aware of the interest felt by her illustrious husband in this project (which he cherished to the last moment of his life), and eager to accomplish it. The Empress honoured the second public sitting with her presence, in the year 1726; hence that year is considered as the date of the Academy's commencement. The learned persons associated in this grand scheme for diffusing the light of science throughout this vast empire were selected by Peter; Catherine added to the number Euler, the two Bernouillis, De Lille, and Bayer.

At the accession of the Empress Elizabeth, the daughter of Peter, who manifested a strong anxiety to forward this grand project of her father, the Academy prospered amidst the tranquillity and general satisfaction which prevailed throughout the empire. "This state of things," observes Mr. Ouvaroff, "was highly favourable to the development of the intellect, and to a taste for the noble pursuits of knowledge and civilization. Under the auspices of a grand and well-established throne, the sciences acquired new vigour. The Academy, confirmed by the regulation of 1747, extended the sphere of its labours. The natural sciences offered a field the more vast and interesting, inasmuch as the exact knowledge of the largest empire in the world was intimately connected with their progress. One of those extraordinary genuises, whom the ray of learning sometimes suddenly illuminates and withdraws from the depths of obscurity—Lomonosoff, not only a celebrated poet, but the first of Russian naturalists, to whom belongs the merit of having created the language

guage of poetry and the vocabulary of the physical sciences—at that period devoted himself with astonishing ardour to promote the labours and the glory of the Academy."

The splendid epoch of the Academy was the reign of Catherine II. This wonderful personage, whose character presents a combination of the most extraordinary qualities, not only patronised the institution, and gave to it every encouragement which it required from the state, but aided it individually, and devoted much of her leisure time to the cultivation of learning, in conjunction with its members. "She relaxed from the cares of sovereignty," says Mr. Ouvaroff, "in the bosom of this Academy, and we still possess and preserve with peculiar veneration the fruits of her reflections upon the science of legislation, and her observations upon the human mind in relation with the art of government."

Under the auspices of Catherine, expeditions by sea and land were undertaken; the discoveries of Krachenlanikoff, Pallas, Falck, Georgi, Güldenstädt, Ritchkoff, Roumofsky, Gmelin, Lepekhin, and many others of this date, are recorded in the annals of the Academy. The earth was explored and the mineral treasures of the empire were brought to light; botany and zoology were equally indebted to the efforts of the academicians. For the first time, exact accounts of the population, the climate, the courses of rivers, the agriculture, the national industry in the several parts of the empire, were collected and recorded. The manners of the different nations associated under this vast empire were studied; commercial relations and local administrations were revised; geographical charts, hitherto full of errors, were rectified; historical and philological remains were elucidated by the labours of Bayer, Müller, and Schlötzer, and became the objects of general attention. "In a word," says the learned president, "science spurned the narrow bounds of the scholar's closet, and took part in the business of civil life; and the Academy, vivified by the genius of Peter the Great, continued its advances towards the great objects which had been originally assigned to it."

By direction of the Empress, the most distinguished students belonging to the Gymnasium then attached to the Academy, were despatched into foreign countries to perfect themselves in the several branches of knowledge to which they had applied. A museum was likewise formed, consisting chiefly of munificent presents from the Empress, including Dr. Herschel's telescope, and the manuscripts of Kepler.

The Emperor Paul did not withhold his patronage from the Academy: he accepted the title of honorary member; his empress was present at the semi-centenary meeting, in the year 1776. Her imperial majesty was also present at the meeting in 1826, at which this discourse was delivered.

Alexander I., the late emperor, conferred so many benefits upon the institution, that his name deserves to be equally honoured by the Academy with those of Peter and Catherine. By a regulation in 1803, soon after his accession to the throne, he doubled the revenues of the Academy, augmented its privileges, and extended the sphere of its pursuits.

The "Discourse" of the secretary contains an historical sketch of the labours of the society from the year 1726 to the present time. He begins with the mathematical sciences (Mr. Fuss being himself a distinguished geometrician); and he considers that the number and genius of the geometricians who have been members of the Academy have greatly contributed to establish its reputation abroad. He particularizes the labours of Nicholas and Daniel Bernouilli, Leonard Euler, Hermann, Goldbach, Krafft (senior), and Æpinus, as evidencing

evidencing the part which the Academy took in the promotion and improvement of the pure sciences, during the half century which succeeded its foundation, which was the period of the great discoveries in mathematics. The task which devolved upon the subsequent half century, was that of building upon such splendid and solid foundations a more regular structure, of adding new parts, filling up chasms, and strengthening the weaker portions of the work: this task was fulfilled by the veteran Eüler himself, and by his disciples J. E. Eüler, Lexell, Krafft (junior), Roumofsky, Kotelnikoff, Nicholas Fuss (the father of the secretary, who filled that post for twenty-six years), James Bernouilli, Schoubert, Gourieff, Viscovatoff, and Collins.

After enumerating the discoveries of the academicians in the astronomical departments, the secretary proceeds to those made in geography. Amongst the expeditions which have enriched the records of the academy, and thereby furnished the world with important acquisitions on this branch of human knowledge, are enumerated the journey of the academician Schoubert from St. Petersburgh to Irkutsk, with the embassy proceeding to Pekin; and more particularly the astronomical expedition of the academician Wisniewsky, performed at the expense of the academy, which lasted eight years, and supplied nearly 300 geographical positions.

The natural history of the three kingdoms constitutes another branch of knowledge which owes much to the efforts of the Academy. The expeditions of the two Gmelins, Pallas Güldenstädt, Lepekhin, Falck, and Georgi, not only accumulated much valuable information on these subjects in the memoirs which they inserted in the Transactions of the Academy, but greatly enriched its museum. The results of the expeditions have been recently collected into one work, now publishing in the Russian language. Later contributors, such as Ozeretskofsky, Zouïeff, Radofsky, Adams (who discovered in a glacier the body of a mammoth), Tilesius, and Langsdorff (who accompanied the expedition of Admiral Krusenstern, in the capacity of naturalist), have still further augmented the acquisitions made to natural history and the specimens in the zoological department of the museum. "Scarcely any of these expeditions have been unattended with danger and even sacrifices: Lowitz, senior, was killed by the Cossacs of Pougacheff; Gmelin, the younger, died in captivity amongst the Lesghians; and Güldenstädt, who was enslaved by the same people, owed his deliverance solely to the exertions of a Russian corps under General Medem, who despatched 600 Cossacs to his aid. The Adjutant Chernoi died a captive amongst the Kirgheez; and Falck and Radofsky came to a miserable end, exhausted with the fatigues of a long and painful journey."

Mineralogy, botany, anatomy, and zootomy, or comparative anatomy, have been cultivated in the Academy with equal success; many discoveries have been made in natural philosophy and chemistry: Kirchhoff was the author of the first experiments upon the sugar and brandy extracted from potatoes, as well as the inventor of an excellent method of purifying oils and preparing cinnabar.

The cultivation of history and its auxiliary sciences, antiquities and numismatics, was arrested by the regulation of the Empress Elizabeth in 1747; but the class of history was restored by Alexander, conformably to the regulation of 1803; since which period the academicians Krug, Lehrberg, and Köhler have "dispelled so many errors, and diffused so much light upon dubious points respecting the history and numismatics of Russia, that it may be boldly asserted that these sciences are not less indebted to the Academy than those already enumerated."

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The regulation of 1803 gave the academy the power of associating with it scholars of distinguished merit in those departments of learning which were not enumerated in the regulation. "The peculiarly rich collections of oriental curiosities of every kind possessed by the Academy presented a vast field, which promised very interesting results, if a skilful hand could be obtained, capable of extricating them from the obscurity in which they were buried, and of exposing them to the learned world. Another consideration reinforced this desire, namely, that the cultivation of the oriental tongues seemed to promise an accession to our information respecting the history and the ethnography of the empire, not less considerable than the advantage which already resulted therefrom to the relations with the East in respect to commerce and diplomacy. The Academy has accordingly availed itself of this privilege in favour of oriental antiquities, and more recently, from motives equally powerful, in favour of Greek and Roman literature. Hence a new class of philology has been united to that of history, and the Academy has been enabled to add to the list of its members the distinguished names of Frœhn and Græfe: the former has been fortunate enough to discover in Arabic writers an abundant source of valuable data concerning the ancient history of Russia."

Political economy and statistics, though sciences comparatively new, which have engaged the attention of the Academy only for the last twenty years, have yet attracted the regard of several members; and one of them, Mr. Storch, is the author of numerous works on the statistics of the empire, and also of a treatise on political economy, which has met with a flattering reception in most European countries. Schlözer, and especially Hermann, have gained a high reputation in statistical science: the latter has the reputation of having erected a new theory of statistics analogous to the existing state of the political sciences, and built upon a vast number of facts sufficiently established.

The aforegoing is a slight sketch of the contents of more than 2,500 dissertations, inserted in the seventy-two volumes of the Memoirs of the Academy, or printed separately, each of which contains either some new discovery, some new and interesting fact, or some new method of demonstration or solution, with which the vast domain of the mathematical, physical, and historical sciences, taken in the largest sense, have been enriched.

Out of its own funds, the Academy has expended upwards of half a million of roubles in accumulating objects for its library and museums, of which that appropriated to zoology is remarkable for its richness. The mineralogical cabinet contains some very valuable articles. The *Hortus siccus* has been recently redeemed from the state of neglect and decay into which it had been suffered to fall prior to 1824, and many specimens have been added to it from all parts of the empire. The cabinet of medals, or the numismatic museum, properly so called, was founded by Peter the Great. It remained, however, neglected till 1823, when the Academy added to its collection the splendid cabinet of Greek and Roman coins belonging to Count Suchtelen, which it purchased for the sum of 50,000 roubles. The formation of this collection had during a long course of years constituted the delight of an amateur whose situation offered every possible means of obtaining whatever was most rare in this way, and who joined to a classical erudition an exquisite taste and a profound and critical knowledge of antiquities. The number of pieces amounts to nearly 12,000. In the same cabinet where this precious collection of coins and medals is deposited, are provisionally placed the valuable articles of gold found

found in the tombs of Siberia, and which are so well calculated to illustrate the history of that country.

The Asiatic Museum is of but a few years' date; it originated with the present president of the academy, who has always manifested a particular interest towards oriental languages and antiquities, the study of which is in many respects so important to Russia. The end for which this museum was instituted is that of concentrating whatever objects relative to the literature, the antiquities, and the arts of the East may be found dispersed in other collections, and thereby to furnish the means of scientific researches into all the branches of Asiatic learning. The many valuable articles of this kind already possessed by the academy formed the basis of this new museum; they consisted of Chinese, Manshoo, Japanese, Mongol, and Tibetan books, printed and manuscript, some of them extremely rare, and including treatises of the utmost importance relative to every branch of literature; also of large apartments of Mahomedan, Chinese, and Japanese coins; also a curious collection of Mongol idols, cast in copper and gilt, forming a complete school for the study of the Buddhist religion; lastly of Chinese paintings, and a prodigious number of instruments, utensils, articles of luxury, productions of art, arms, vestments, &c. of Eastern nations, especially the Chinese and Japanese. This museum has been recently enriched by two valuable and almost inestimable collections of about 700 Arabic, Persian, and Turkish MSS., brought from Bagdad.

The successful exertions of M. Champollion having created a taste for the study of Egyptian antiquities, and M. Castiglione having visited St. Petersburgh with an exquisite collection of those articles, selected by him during his long residence at Alexandria and Cairo, the Academy purchased it of him for 40,000 roubles. It consists of about 1,000 articles, including mummies, statues, bas-reliefs, vases of alabaster, besides eight rolls of papyrus in excellent preservation. This collection is denominated the Egyptian Museum, and has been carefully arranged by M. Castiglione himself.

The aforegoing details afford a view, unavoidably imperfect, of the labours and acquisitions of the Russian Imperial Academy. We subjoin as a meet conclusion the following ejaculatory sentiments from an elegant Greek ode by the learned professor, Frederick Græfe, addressed to the Academy on the occasion of this its first centenary festival: in the good wishes of Mr. Græfe for the prosperity of this institution we devoutly concur:

Δεῦ δ' ἀναπουφισθέντας ὑπ' ἐλπίσι τερπναῖς ἰσθλαῖς,
Ὧν τ' ἴδομεν μυρίων, κλεινὸν ἀγῶνα θέειν,
Ἡμέας, οἵς τ' ὀπίσω ποτὲ λαμπάδα δώσομεν αὖτις
Παλλάδος ἠδὲ βίου, καὶ γένος ἰσομίνων,
Εἰσόκεν ἄψ, ἑκατόν γε περιπλομένων ἐτεάων,
Ἥλιος ὀλβίστοις ὄλβιον ἦμαρ ἄγῃ,
Καὶ δηρὸν κωφὴ τοῦμὸν στόμα γαῖα καλύψει,
Ἐμπνέοντι δ' ἄλλῳ Μοῦσά τι λαρότερον.

ANALYSIS OF THE CODE OF MENU.

(*Continued from p.* 339.)

The sixth chapter of the Code is entitled "On Devotion; or on the Third and Fourth Orders."

The chapter opens with directions for the twice-born man becoming an ascetic, which is the third order; the first being the condition of a student, the second that of a housekeeper. "When the father of a family perceives his muscles become flaccid, and his hair grey, and sees the child of his child, let him seek refuge in a forest: abandoning all food eaten in towns, and all his household utensils, let him repair to the lonely wood, committing the care of his wife to her sons, or accompanied by her. Let him wear a black antelope's hide, or a vesture of bark; let him bathe evening and morning; let him suffer the hairs of his head, his beard, and his nails, to grow continually. Let him be constantly engaged in reading the *Véda*; patient of all extremities, universally benevolent, with a mind intent on the Supreme Being; a perpetual giver, but no receiver of gifts; with tender affection for all animated bodies. Let him eat green herbs, flowers, roots, and fruit, that grow on earth or in the water, and the productions of pure trees, and oils formed in fruits: honey and flesh meat he must avoid, and all sorts of mushrooms.* Let him not eat the produce of ploughed land, though abandoned by any man, nor fruit and roots produced in a town, even though hunger oppress him. Let him slide backwards and forwards on the ground; or let him stand a whole day on tip-toe; or let him continue in motion rising and sitting alternately. In the hot season, let him sit exposed to five fires; in the rains let him stand uncovered where the clouds pour showers; in the cold season let him wear humid vesture, and let him increase by degrees the austerity of his devotion; and enduring harsher and harsher mortifications, let him dry up his bodily frame." These and other rules (some of which are extremely minute and frivolous, descending to the number of *mouthfuls* of boiled grains to be eaten in the bright and dark fortnights of each month respectively) are prescribed to a Bráhmen who retires to the woods; and he is further required to study the various upanishads of scripture "for the purpose of uniting his soul to the Divine Spirit." He has the choice of the following penance instead of the aforegoing (which the comment, however, confines to those who are afflicted with any incurable disease), namely, he may advance in a straight path towards the invincible (north-eastern) point, feeding on water and air, "till his mortal frame totally decay, and his soul become united with the Supreme." It is added: "a Bráhmen, having shuffled off his body by any of these modes, rises to exaltation in the divine essence."

The Bráhmen, who thus employs the third portion of his life, enters the fourth order, and becomes a Sannyási for the residue of it. It is allowable, however, for a Bráhmen, who has performed certain rites accompanied with a gift of all his wealth, to enter the fourth order from his house, or, according to Cullúca, he may proceed even from the first order to the condition of a Sannyási: nay, "higher worlds are illuminated with the glory of that man who passes from his house into the fourth order." The directions for this transition are as follows: "Departing from his house, taking with

* Several plants are also interdicted here, amongst which is the bhustrína, or *andropogon schœnathus*, supposed by some to be spikenard.

with him pure implements (his water-pot and staff), keeping silence, unallured by desire of the objects near him, let him enter into the fourth order. Alone let him constantly dwell, for the sake of his own felicity, observing the happiness of a solitary man, who neither forsakes nor is forsaken, let him live without a companion. Let him have no culinary fire, no domicil; let him (when very hungry, says the gloss), go to the town for food; let him patiently bear disease; let his mind be firm; let him study to know God, and fix his attention on God alone. Let him not wish for death; let him not wish for life; let him expect his appointed time, as a hired servant expects his wages. Delighted with meditating on the Supreme spirit, sitting fixed in such meditation, without needing any thing earthly, without one sensual desire, without any companion but his own soul, let him live in this world seeking the bliss of the next." There is something impressive and imposing in the latter portions of this passage; they are immediately followed by such directions as these: "let him not go near a house frequented by hermits, or priests, or birds, or dogs, or *other beggars*. His dishes must have no fracture, nor must they be made of bright metals: a gourd, a wooden bowl, an earthen dish, or a basket made of reeds, has Menu, son of the self-existing, declared fit vessels to receive the food of Bráhmens devoted to God." The transition from "the sublime to the ridiculous," seems a characteristic of this extraordinary work.

A Sannyási is, moreover, to wear his hair, nails, and beard clipped (unlike the ascetic); to carry a dish, a staff, and a water-pot; to demand food only once a day, "at the time when the smoke of the kitchen-fire has ceased, when the pestle lies motionless, when the burning charcoal is extinguished, when people have eaten, and when dishes are removed," that is, at the close of the day; he is not to eat much at a time; nor be anxious about his utensils; he must walk, though with pain to his body, continually looking on the ground, for the sake of preserving minute animals by night and by day, and by way of expiation for the death of such creatures as he may have destroyed unknowingly, he must make six suppressions of his breath, after bathing; "for as the dross and impurities of metallic ores are consumed by fire, thus are the sinful acts of the human organs consumed by suppressions of the breath." The subjects of his reflections are enumerated in the following verses, which are curious:

Let him reflect on the transmigration of men caused by their sinful deeds, on their downfall into a region of darkness, and their torments in the mansion of Yama;

On their separation from those whom they love, and their union with those whom they hate, on their strength overpowered by old age, and their bodies racked with disease;

On their agonising departure from this corporeal frame, their formation again in the womb, and the glidings of this vital spirit through ten thousand millions of uterine passages;

On the misery attached to embodied spirits from a violation of their duties, and the unperishable bliss attached to them from their abundant performance of all duties, religious and civil.

Let them reflect also, with exclusive application of mind, on the subtil indivisible essence of the Supreme Spirit, and its complete existence in all beings, whether extremely high or extremely low.

Let him observe, with extreme application of mind, the progress of this internal spirit through various bodies, high and low, hard to be discerned by men with unimproved intellects.

He who fully understands the perpetual omnipresence of God, can be led no more captive by criminal acts; but he who possesses not that sublime knowledge shall wander again through the world.

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The following sentiment, though quaintly illustrated, is just in itself, and not unskilfully expressed: "A mansion with bones for its rafters and beams, with nerves and tendons for cords, with muscles and blood for mortar, with skin for its outward covering; a mansion infested by age and by sorrow, the seat of malady, harassed with pains, haunted with the quality of darkness (or possessing the quality of passion), and incapable of standing long; such a mansion of the vital soul let its occupier always cheerfully quit."

Pious meditation is thus imposed upon the Sannyási, as a means of shaking off sin below and reaching the Most High. But it is expressly added, that "no man who is ignorant of the Supreme Spirit can gather the fruit of mere ceremonial acts." This very important qualification of those passages wherein the highest rewards are attached to mere outward formal acts should ever be borne in mind.

The chapter concludes with a declaration of the importance of the Bráhmen housekeeper, who is regarded as the parent and chief of the four orders, *viz.* the student, the married man, the hermit, and the anchorite; and with a specification of the duties to be sedulously practised by the four orders; these are tenfold, namely, content, returning good for evil, resistance to sensual appetites, abstinence from illicit gain, purification, coercion of the organs, knowledge of Scripture, knowledge of the Supreme Spirit, veracity, and freedom from wrath.

The seventh chapter is "on government and public law; or on the military class:" in a word, it defines the important duties which belong to kings and rulers.

The Bráhmen author of the code assigns a whimsical reason for the appointment of a king:

Since, if the world had no king, it would quake on all sides through fear, the ruler of this (universe), therefore, created a king for the maintenance of this system, both religious and civil,*

Forming him of eternal particles drawn from the substance of Indra, Pavana, Yama, Súrya, of Agni and Varuna, of Chandra and Cuvéra:

And since a king was composed of particles drawn from those chief guardian deities, he consequently surpasses all mortals in glory.

Like the sun, he burns eyes and hearts; nor can any human creature on earth even gaze on him.

He is fire (Agni) and air (Pavana); he, both sun (Súrya) and moon (Chandra); he, the god of criminal justice (Yama); he, the genius of wealth (Cuvéra); he, the regent of waters (Varuna); he, the lord of the firmament (Indra).

A king, even though a child, must not be treated lightly, from an idea that he is a mere mortal: no; he is a powerful divinity who appears in a human shape.

The "right divine and sacredness of kings" were never maintained more boldly; yet we shall presently find that towards Bráhmens the power of a Hindu king is extremely limited: he is not even permitted to tax them.

The duties of a king are expressed very poetically, and therefore somewhat vaguely. He is to prepare a just compensation for the good, and a just punishment for the bad, never transgressing the rule of strict justice. "For his use Brahmá formed in the beginning of time the genius of punishment, with a body of pure light, his own son, even abstract criminal justice, the protector of all created things." Punishment is accordingly defined to be the true manager of public affairs, the dispenser of laws, the governor of all mankind,

* Mr. Haughton translates this verse thus: "Since this world, on being destitute of a king, quaked on all sides, therefore the Lord created a king, for the maintenance of this system (locomotive and stationary).

kind, the perfection of justice. "When rightly and considerately inflicted, it makes all the people happy; but inflicted without full consideration, it wholly destroys them all." The chapter is very full in its encomia upon punishment, which is described as the efficient ruler not of mankind merely, but even of celestial as well as irrational beings: "Deities and demons, heavenly songsters and cruel giants, birds and serpents, are made capable, by just correction, of their several enjoyments." Punishment unjustly inflicted by a king, re-acts upon himself to his own destruction: punishment will overtake his castles, his territories, his peopled land, with all fixed and moveable things that exist on it; even the gods and the sages will be afflicted and re-ascend to the sky. Amongst his chief duties are behaving with lenity to Bráhmens, respectfully attending to their lectures on ethics, and constantly abiding by their decisions; from them he must learn habits of modesty, composure, and humility; "through want of humble virtue many kings have perished with all their possessions," some examples of which are enumerated; and on the other hand, instances are given in which virtue united to humble behaviour has secured to the possessor sovereignty, wealth, and even exaltation to the Bráhmen class! From Bráhmens the king is to learn the triple doctrine comprised in the three *Védas*, together with the primeval science of criminal justice and sound policy, the system of logic and metaphysics, and sublime historical truth." The theory of the "practical arts," such as agriculture and commerce, he must learn from "the people."

The vices incident to a king are declared to be eighteen, ten of which proceed from love of pleasure, and eight spring from wrath; the whole being rooted in a selfish inclination. The ten produced by love of pleasure are: hunting, gaming, sleeping by day, censuring rivals, excess with women, intoxication, singing, instrumental music, dancing, and useless travel. The eight generated by anger, are: tale-bearing, violence, insidious wounding, envy, detraction, unjust seizure of property, reviling, and open assault. Drinking and battery are declared to be the most abominable in each set of vices respectively, "too frequently prevailing in all kingdoms." An enlightened prince is enjoined to consider vice as more dreadful than death: "after death a vicious man sinks to regions lower and lower; whilst a man free from vice reaches heaven."

The ministers of a king, seven or eight in number, must be men whose ancestors were servants of kings; who are versed in the holy books, brave, skilled in the use of weapons, and of noble lineage, *i. e.* Bráhmens. With these he must consult; and having ascertained their several opinions, apart and collectively, he must do "what is most beneficial for him in public affairs." One Bráhmen distinguished amongst the others, must be his chief confidant. His subordinate officers must be men of integrity, well informed, steady, "habituated to gain wealth by honourable means," active, able, and well instructed; the brave, skilful, well-born, and honest, he must employ "in his *mines* and in other similar works;" the pusillanimous in the recesses of his palace. His ambassadors must be of illustrious birth, versed in all the Sástras, capable of understanding hints and external signs, generally beloved, dexterous in business, endued with an excellent memory, acquainted with countries and times, handsome, intrepid, and eloquent. The ambassador has the immediate regulation of peace and war; the forces of the realm are to be immediately under the commander-in-chief; the king is immediately to regulate the treasury and the country.

The capital in which the king resides is to have, by way of defence, a desert, or a fortress of earth, of water, of trees, of armed men, or of mountains;

tains; the latter is recommended as possessing many transcendent properties; in particular, mountains are represented to be the residence of gods. "One bowman placed on a wall is a match for a hundred enemies; and a hundred, for ten thousand." The fort is to be supplied with weapons, money, provisions, engines, and Bráhmens. The king is to build his palace in the centre of the fort. Here he must make sacrifices with gifts; "and for the full discharge of his duty let him give the Bráhmens both enjoyments and wealth." According to the gloss of Cullúca, the enjoyments are to be *legal*, and the wealth *moderate*. But what follows seems to imply that these should be no limit; for it is said that an oblation or gift to a Bráhmen is far better than offerings to a holy fire; a gift to a Bráhmen who has read all the *Védas* yields fruit which is infinite. It is declared to be an unperishable gem deposited by kings with the sacerdotal class; "it is a gem which neither thieves or foes take away; which never perishes:"—a passage which reminds us of our Saviour's expressions in his Sermon on the Mount: "lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through and steal."

The king's revenue is to be received through his collectors; he must in this respect act as a father to his people, conformably with the divine ordinances; that is, we must conclude, be moderate in his assessments. He must appoint intelligent supervisors to inspect the acts of his officers.

The duties of a king in war are then specified: he must by no means turn his face from battle: "never to recede from combat, to protect the people and to honour priests is the highest duty of kings, and ensures their felicity." Kings who act bravely in battle, ascend after death directly to heaven. Kings and men of the military class generally are interdicted from the use of concealed weapons, arrows mischievously barbed or poisoned, darts blazing with fire;* neither must they strike (from a car or on horseback) an enemy on foot; nor an effeminate man, nor one with closed palms (supplicating for life); nor one whose hair is loose (obstructing his sight); nor one who sits down (fatigued); nor one who says "I am thine" (becomes a captive); nor one who sleeps; nor one who has lost his coat of mail, or is naked, or disarmed; nor a spectator who is not a combatant; nor one fighting with another man; nor one who has broken his weapon, or is afflicted (with sorrow), or has been grievously wounded, or is terrified, or who turns his back. "The soldier, indeed, who fearing and turning his back, happens to be slain by his foes in an engagement, shall take upon himself all the sin of his commander, whatever it be; and the commander shall take to himself (the fruit of) all the good conduct which the soldier, who turns his back and is killed, had previously stored up for a future life."

Booty taken in war (except gold and silver) is the lawful prize of the captor; but he must lay the most valuable articles before the king; what has not been individually taken the king is commanded to distribute amongst the whole army collectively. The articles enumerated as booty include women.

The four-fold rule of a king in war is thus laid down: "What he has not gained let him strive to gain by military strength; what he has acquired let him preserve by careful inspection; what he has preserved let him augment by legal modes of increase; and what he has augmented let him dispense with just liberality."

A king

* It would hence appear that pyrotechny was employed in war even in these early times: "darts blazing with fire" must mean a species of rocket.

A king must keep his troops constantly exercised and ready for action, whereby "the whole world may be kept in awe;" he must act without guile himself, and be on the alert to discern that of his foe. There are three modes of reducing his enemies prescribed to a king: negociation, presents, division, and force of arms. The first and last are preferable to the others.

The police and interior government of the kingdom are thus provided for. A company of guards under an approved officer is to be placed over a district, as protectors of the realm. The kingdom is to be divided into jurisdictions as follows:—Over each town with its district is to be appointed a lord, who is to be under a lord of ten towns, he under a lord of twenty towns, he under a lord of 100 towns, and he under a lord of 1,000 towns; each is to certify to his superior any evils which may happen within his district or districts. The townships are to provide their inferior lords with "such food, drink, wood, and other articles as by law should be given each day to the king by the inhabitants;" a circumstance which denotes that a species of purveyance existed in Hindustan as in the feudal states of early Europe. The lord of ten towns is to have the produce of two plough-lands;* the lord of twenty, that of ten plough-lands; the lord of 100, that of a village or small town; the lord of 1,000, that of a large town. All the affairs of each large town or city are to be superintended by a governor of elevated rank, who is to survey the rest in person, and learn their conduct by means of emissaries. The following clause is curious: "Since the servants of the king, whom he has appointed guardians of districts, are generally knaves, who seize what belongs to other men, from such knaves let him defend his people."

The wages of the king's menial servants are next specifically fixed: for the lowest, a pana of copper (now equal to about three-eighths of a penny sterling) a day, with two cloths every half year, and a dróna of grain (a measure of uncertain quantity) every month: for the highest servant, six times the above wages, or about twopence farthing *per diem*. It is a remarkable circumstance, that whilst the king himself and the higher officers of government are to receive their revenue and perquisites in kind, menial servants should be paid in a necessarily variable currency. Mr. Haughton, in his notes upon this chapter, observes: "though the error of the legislator in assigning a specific sum of money as a remuneration of service, is similar to what our own institutions afford many examples [of], yet it could not have been attended with so many disadvantages in India as with us, even had the specification been for other servants besides those of the king; firstly, because even for a long course of ages there seems to have been but little variation in the value of exchangeable produce; and secondly, because the wages were to be accompanied with a certain quantity of grain, apparently sufficient for the servants' maintenance." Both these reasons, are, however, questionable.

Taxes are leviable by the king upon trade and agriculture. In assessments upon traders, the king must ascertain the rates of purchase and sale, the way (*i.e.* the cost of carriage), the expense of food and condiments, the charges of securing the goods, and the net profits, and tax the merchant accordingly, so levying the taxes "that both he and the merchant may receive a just compensation for their several acts." Of cattle, gems, gold and silver, the king may take a fiftieth part (*i.e.* of the profits); of grain, an eighth, a sixth, or a twelfth (according to circumstances); of the clear annual increase of trees, flesh-meat, honey, clarified butter, perfumes, medical substances, liquids, flowers, roots, fruit,

* Or as much ground as can be tilled with two ploughs, each drawn by six bulls."—*Cullúca Bhatta.*

fruit, gathered leaves, potherbs, grass, utensils made with leather or cane, earthen pots, and all things made of stone, a sixth part. From petty traffickers, the king is directed to take only a mere trifle in the name of the annual tax; and low handicraftsmen, artificers, and servile men, who support themselves by labour, are to do work for the king one day in each month in lieu of payment. Bráhmens, as before observed, are specially exempted from payment of taxes. "A king, even though dying, must not receive any tax from a Bráhmen learned in the *Védas*."

Much importance is attached to the place and mode of a king's consultation with his principal ministers. He is recommended to ascend the back of a mountain, or go privately to a terrace, bower, forest, or lonely place, where there are no listeners. "At the time of consultation let him remove the stupid, the dumb, the blind, and the deaf, talking birds, decrepit old men, women, infidels, the diseased and the maimed:" women, above all, are to be diligently removed. The subjects of consultation are very multifarious, comprehending the conduct of foreign potentates and the behaviour of the women in the private apartment.

The king is exhorted to consider the power immediately beyond him as hostile; the power next beyond that as amicable; and the powers beyond that as neutral.

Copious directions follow in regard to the conduct of a war; these directions are generally of the most obvious kind. The king who is intent upon an expedition must set out in a particular month, unless he has a clear prospect of advantage, and having secured his route, he must form his troops either like a staff, or a wain, or a boar, or a Macara (species of sea-monster), or a needle, or the bird of Vishnu, concealing himself in the midst of a squadron formed like a lotus-flower. He must encourage his own troops, devastate his enemy's country, and secretly bring over to his party the opposite leaders, and when a fortunate moment is offered by heaven, he should give battle. "Yet he should be more sedulous to reduce his enemy by negociation, by well applied gifts, and creating divisions, than by hazarding at any time a decisive action." This precept seems inconsistent with a former. Having conquered a country, he must respect the deities adored in it, and their priests; he must establish a prince of the royal race, gratifying the new prince and his nobles with gems; give largesses to the people, and not alter their laws. "By gaining wealth, and territory, a king acquires not so great an increase of strength as by obtaining a firm ally, who though weak, may hereafter be powerful."

The relaxations of the king are prescribed with equal precision as his duties. After consultation with his ministers, exercise, and the bath, he may enter his private apartments and take food, "hallowed by texts of the *Védas* repulsive of poison." He must swallow with his food such medical substances as resist venom, and he must wear such gems as repel it. After eating, he may divert himself with his women in the recesses of the palace, and "having idled a reasonable time," he must return to his martial and civil duties; having eaten a second time, and been recreated with musical strains, he is to retire early to rest.

"This perfect system of rules," says the last verse, "let a king, free from illness, observe; but when really afflicted with disease, he may intrust all these affairs to his officers."

Like the preceding chapters, these two discover occasionally just and excellent sentiments, amidst a mass of puerile and unmeaning matter.

ANTHROPOPHAGY AMONGST THE BATTAKS.

THE *Observer and Chinese Chronicle* of Malacca, of July 31, contains the following reply to the *Quarterly Review*, respecting the practice of anthropophagy amongst the Battak nation in Sumatra.

It has often been doubted whether there exists on the face of the globe any nation so barbarous as to be without a religion of some kind. Amongst some tribes of the Battaks, it must be confessed, as Mr. Marsden states, that their religion is so obscure in its principles as scarcely to afford room to say that any exists, and traces of it are nearly as indiscernible as among the Carians of Ava, the inhabitants of the Pelew Islands, or the aborigines of New Holland; and hence they have no stimulus to a good action, and nothing to deter them from a bad one.* Destitute then as the Battaks are of the finer feeling of religion, which bind man to man, and of the susceptibilities engrafted by education; and reflecting upon the brutality of uncultivated savages in all parts of the world, there seems as little improbability that the rajah of Tanah Java, and a few other Battaks, should, from habitual indulgence in eating human flesh in the bodies of enemies and criminals, form as decided a taste for that food, and hence not stickle about the means of obtaining it,† as the Otomacs for clay, the Pariahs for carrion, the Kuriliana for bears' liver, the Cochin Chinese for hatched eggs, the Esquimaux for raw blubber, the Frenchman for frogs, the Abyssinian for the Shulada, and John Bull for half-dressed mutton or a half putrid muir fowl.

But, may it not be contended that some races of men are naturally and instinctively addicted to savage propensities, which the attention and care of civilized man has failed to eradicate. On this head it may suffice to notice the intractable character of the Aborigines of New Holland. It has been asserted‡ that the inference to be drawn from the attempts to reclaim them from their barbarous habits is, that the Australians will never be civilized. Englishmen have resided among them more than thirty years, and the most persevering attempts have always been made, and are still making, to induce them to settle, and avail themselves of the arts of life; but they cannot be fixed, nor is it possible

* "One common character runs through savages of every kind. The empire of the heart is divided between two rival deities or rather demons, selfishness and terror. The chief ministers of the first are lust, hatred, and revenge; the chief ministers of the second are cruelty, credulity, and superstition. Look through the world, and you will find this description apply to barbarians of every age and country. It is equally the history of Europeans and Africans, of the Pelasgi, who were the progenitors of the Greeks, of the Celts and Scythians, the successive progenitors of the English. All the discoveries of modern circumnavigators confirm the assertion, and though the captivating names of Friendly and Society Islands have been given to the two distinct groups in the vast bosom of the Pacific Ocean, and the inhabitants in several of them have made some progress in the first rudiments of civilization and government, there is not a people or a tribe to be met with, who are yet in a savage state, that are not slaves to these debasing and tyrannical passions. The gentleness of courtship, or rather the first proof of passion, among the savages of New South Wales, consists in watching the fair one of another tribe to her retirement, and then knocking her down with repeated blows of a club or wooden sword, after which impressive and elegant embrace, the matrimonial victim is dragged, streaming in her blood, to the lover's party, and obliged to acknowledge herself his wife."—The Book of Nature, by John Mason Good, M.D., vol. iii. p. 270.

† The natives of Battak are not ashamed to acknowledge that they are cannibals. Some years ago a Battak servant of a gentleman in Malacca, on seeing his master's child washed, made the following remark: Kalu negri aku anak ini, touaa chuchi, depangang saja; *i. e.* "In our country it would be unnecessary to wash this child, he might be roasted at once;" intimating, that as the boy was white and looked clean, he might be eaten without being washed. Another servant of the same gentleman told him that when her grandfather and grandmother became old and useless, a large fire was kindled at the foot of a tree, from the top of which they were let fall into the fire, where they were roasted alive, and afterwards eaten. This she declared to be the customary mode of despatching old people. She also remarked, that the palm of the hand was the most delicious part of the body.

‡ Geographical Memoir of New South Wales, by B. Field, Esq., pp. 294-295.

possible by any kindness, or cherishing, to attach them. They have been brought up from infancy in the nurseries of Europeans, and yet the woods have seduced them at maturity, and at once elicited the savage instincts of finding their food in trees, and their paths in the forest—propensities which civil education had only smothered. They have been removed from their native country, and in a foreign land have robbed and run away from their fosterer and only protector. They are the only savages in the world who cannot feel or know that they are naked. The natives of the Andaman islands, and the Semangs of the Malayan peninsula (both degenerate races of negroes) resemble the aboriginal inhabitants of New South Wales in many points of character, and attempts to reclaim them from their savage habits have been found ineffectual.

Let us, however, take a still more enlarged view of human propensities, the offspring of superstition and ignorance, and advert to the practices which we find are common to some nations considerably advanced in civilization—habits which we regard with abhorrence. The Hindoo lives in a constant dread of killing an insect, and yet regards the sufferings of his fellow creatures with unparalleled insensibility. The apathy he manifests even merges into active cruelty. His sick relative is taken to the water-side, and his mouth, nose, and ears stuffed with mud to hasten his dissolution. To what extravagant lengths has not religious fanaticism sometimes led the inhabitants of every country, and what unspeakable barbarities have been committed under the cloak of religious enthusiasm! The Fakeers and Yogees lacerate themselves with whips, lie on beds of iron spikes, suspend themselves by iron hooks, chain themselves to trees, travel long journies, rolling themselves on the earth, and clench their hands till the nails penetrate through the flesh. And let us not forget the scenes which were formerly familiar in France, when succours were administered.* These succours consisted in blows with a stick, a stone, a hammer, a poker, or a sword. One woman would lie down to be threshed like a bundle of wheat; another stood upon her head; a third, forming a half-circle, by bending her body backwards, remained in that frightful position, while a stone fifty pounds in weight, fastened by a rope to a pulley, was repeatedly let fall upon the abdomen; a fourth had a plank placed across her while she lay on her back, and bore as many men as could stand upon the plank. Another, it is affirmed, suffered herself to be fastened to a spit, and turned before a fierce fire, until a pullet which was lashed to her back, was fairly roasted. Others voluntarily suffered crucifixion, their hands and feet being nailed to wooden crosses. Another took a fancy to have her gown burnt off her back; but it must be confessed that the illusion of mind could not strengthen the last-mentioned patient against such a trial. Sister Françoise shrieked for help, water was poured upon her, and she was carried away half-scorched, half-drowned, thoroughly ashamed, and sufficiently punished.

Extravagant as these instances of religious fanaticism are, we find that among many nations, in a still less advanced state of knowledge, superstition assumes even more hideous forms, and induces the commission of acts contrary to every principle which should actuate rational beings. The practice of sacrificing human victims still prevails extensively in many parts of the world. This custom, which Capt. King supposes to be a relic of the horrid practice of cannibalism, obtains universally among the Sandwich islands, and at Owyhee human sacrifices were more frequent (according to the accounts of the natives themselves)

* Vide *Quarterly Review*, No. lv. pp. 30 to 34, and *Histoire des Sectes Religieuses*, par M. Gregoire, &c.

themselves) than at any other of the islands. It used to be the custom at Tonga, when the divine chief Toilonga died, to strangle his chief wife; but this practice has been left off.* Bowdich states that the sacrificing of slaves, and firing of muskets during certain festivals, appear to be the leading pastimes of the Ashantee nation in Africa. A man may kill his slave with impunity, and when any person of consequence dies, one or two slaves are immediately sacrificed at the door of the house. On the death of the king, the brothers, sons, and nephews of his majesty fire promiscuously amongst the crowd, sacrifices are made, &c. Several of the hearts of the enemy after a battle are cut and eaten. The Dahomians are equally barbarous. It is stated † that in order to *water* with their blood the graves of the king's ancestors, and to supply them with servants of various descriptions in the other world, a number of human victims are yearly sacrificed in solemn form, and this carnival is the period at which the shocking rites are publicly performed. Scaffolds are erected outside the palace wall, and a large space fenced in round them. On these, the king, with the white strangers who think proper to attend, and the ministers of state, are seated, and the ministers of state are also present in the space beneath. Into this field of blood the victims are brought in succession, with their arms pinioned, and the *fetisher*, laying his hand on the devoted head, pronounces a few mystical words, when another man standing behind him, with a long scimitar, severs the sufferer's head from his body, generally at a single blow, and each repetition of this act is proclaimed by loud shouts of applause from the surrounding multitude, who affect to be highly delighted with the power and magnificence of their sovereign. Human sacrifices were in former ages offered by the Hindoos, a comparatively civilized people; but what can be more shocking than some of the practices still observed? Children are thrown to the sharks in the Ganges; devotees throw themselves into the river; widows are burnt with the bodies of their husbands; many sacrifice themselves under the car of Jaggernauth. The Chinese cast their female infants into the stream; and the papers lately printed by order of the House of Commons shew to what a dreadful extent infanticide prevailed a few years ago in a certain quarter of India. Mr. Ellis proves that infanticide prevailed extensively in the Sandwich Islands. The mothers sometimes buried their children alive.

It has been noticed by many travellers,‡ that the conduct which the Indian islanders observe towards the dead, wounded, and prisoners, is marked with the same want of generosity and the same inhumanity which is found to be the invariable concomitant of the early stages of civilization. Some of the savages of Borneo destroy their prisoners and devour their flesh. The people of Celebes sometimes devour the hearts of their enemies, either to gratify revenge or aggravate their usual ferocity, and there is hardly a warrior of note who, at some period or other, has not partaken of this horrid repast. It is well known that the natives of Macassar, when successful in the chase, immediately cut open the body of the stag or wild ox, and devour the heart raw and warm from the body of the animal, or present it to the chief as a delicacy. The inhabitants of New Caledonia are cannibals, according to Capt. Cook, and the want of provisions is considered as sufficient excuse for their going to war, in order that they may devour the bodies of their slaughtered enemies. The natives of New Zealand are a most ferocious race of cannibals. The Rev. Mr. Marsden,

* Mariner's Tonga Islands, vol. i. pp. 311-312.

† A Voyage to Africa, by John MacLeod, M.D., pp. 57-58.

‡ And by the author of the *Indian Archipelago*, vol. i. pp. 242-248.

Marsden, who visited that island in the year 1819, refutes any doubts that had been previously entertained relative to this horrid custom. Not only the chiefs who are slain are eaten, but their wives are given up, put to death in cold blood, and eaten by the Areekas or priests. We find many disgusting details of the barbarous habits of the Tonga Islands in Mr. Mariner's book.* In giving an account of a feast after war, he states that the bodies of two hundred men were barbecued and served up with an equal number of hogs and fowls, and two hundred baskets of yams. Every man and woman on the island had a share of each of those articles, whether they chose it or not. Most of the chiefs, warriors, and other ferocious parts of the company partook of this inhuman diet, and several of them feasted on it. Capt. Forest gives a frightful picture of the Harraforas, and represents them as cannibals, drinking out of the skulls of their enemies. The most singular feature in their character is the necessity imposed on every individual of imbruing his hands in human blood. No person is permitted to marry till he can shew the skull of a man whom he has slaughtered. The ornaments of their houses are human skulls and teeth, which are in great request with them.† The inhabitants of Queen Charlotte's Sound were cannibals in the days of Capt. Cook,‡ and that officer gives some convincing proofs of anthropophagy in that quarter. The Javanese, at a no very distant period, exhibited the same ferocity as some of their neighbours. The ears of the Dutch prisoners who were put to death were sent by one prince to another, his ally, the Prince Mangkabumi, and they were stewed with the flesh of buffaloes and eaten by his soldiery." "The people ate one and all, and bowed in respectful silence."§ The Dutch were in the habit of receiving from these barbarous allies, baskets full of their enemies' heads as valuable gifts!

To the list of disgusting propensities detailed in the aforegoing article, we may add the following from the *North American Review:*

There is a horrible institution among some of the Indian tribes, which furnishes a powerful illustration of their never-tiring love of vengeance. It is called "The Manesting Society;" and it is the duty of their associates to devour such prisoners as are preserved and delivered to them for that purpose. The members of this society belong to a particular family, and the dreadful inheritance descends to all the children, male and female. Its duties cannot be dispensed with; and the sanctions of religion are added to the obligations of immemorial usage. The feast is considered as a solemn ceremony, at which the whole tribe is collected as actors or spectators. The miserable victim is fastened to a stake, and burned at a slow fire, with all the refinements of cruelty which savage ingenuity can invent. There is a traditional ritual, which regulates, with revolting precision, the whole course of procedure at these ceremonies. The institution has latterly declined, but we know those who have seen and related to us the incidents which occurred on these occasions, when white men were sacrificed and consumed.

* Vol. I. pp. 345-346.

† Vide Researches into the Physical History of Man, by J. C. Prichard, M.D.

‡ Hawkesworth's Voyages into the Southern Hemisphere, vol. ii. p. 340.

§ Crawfurd's Indian Archipelago, vol. i. p. 344.

THE CASE OF MR. ERSKINE OF BOMBAY.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: On the appearance in the *Bombay Courier* of the 1st instant of two letters,* one signed A.B., and the other bearing the signature which is subscribed

* The following are copies of those letters, which we insert *verbatim*:

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

Sir: If the occurrence in the *Oriental Herald* of the most barefaced falsehood, asserted with the most unblushing assurance, could now possibly occasion surprise, the article inserted in p. 307 of the number for May would most unquestionably excite astonishment. One advantage, however, certainly not contemplated by the editor, may be derived from it, as it will afford a most excellent criterion for judging of Mr. Buckingham's principles and moral character. For I have every reason to believe that he himself received a copy of the pamphlet alluded to, and he must therefore be well aware that the epithets which he has applied to it are totally unfounded, and that he has, consequently, wilfully and knowingly published a LIE. This language, I am perfectly aware, is neither becoming nor gentlemanly; but when writing of a man who prostitutes his pen to the circulation of deliberate falsehood and slander, courtesy would be misplaced.

Mr. Buckingham, with his usual disingenuity, carefully conceals the title of the pamphlet to which he alludes: but no person acquainted with what has taken place at Bombay during the last four years and a half, can for a moment doubt that the one in question is *The Case of Mr. Erskine of Bombay, printed for the perusal of his Friends* at Calcutta, and never inserted in any newspaper, as it was found too long for that purpose. At the time, also, when it was printed, there was no supreme court at Bombay. But so far from this pamphlet being "libellous," it, on the contrary, contains authentic copies of the Recorder's speech on delivering the decision of his court in that case, and of the interrogatories on which Mr. Erskine had been *privately* examined by the Recorder, and thus fairly lays both sides of the question before the public. At its conclusion, likewise, was added this note. "The preceding statement has, for obvious reasons, been drawn up in a tone of studied moderation. A fuller narrative, with a freer commentary, by the injured individual himself, will probably appear hereafter from another quarter." This statement, in fact, contained nothing but a simple account of the circumstances of the case, to which scarcely a single remark was added. But Mr. Buckingham is a man of too much acuteness not to know, that in drawing up a vindication of one's conduct for the satisfaction of one's friends, the style of unfounded assertion and slanderous aspersion employed in the *Oriental Herald* would be of no avail, and that, in such a case, conclusive reasoning founded on obvious or well-authenticated facts could alone produce conviction.

But I have no intention of entering into a discussion of the merits of this case, and shall, therefore, merely observe, that it is notorious that Mr. Erskine was deprived of the situations which he held in the Recorder's court without trial and without any *public* investigation whatever. Will, therefore, Mr. Buckingham, the *soi-disant* defender and martyr of the *Liberty of the Press*, affirm, that under such circumstances there was any impropriety in printing and circulating this case for the information of the friends and acquaintances of Mr. Erskine? For I defy him to point out in it a single passage which deserves, in any sense of the word, the term "libellous;" though the object and intention of the pamphlet were certainly to show that the decision of the Recorder'sCourt was neither just nor legal. But what interminable paragraphs has Mr.Buckingham written, in order to prove the injustice of subjecting a Briton to punishment, or even to any loss, without a previous trial by a jury of his countrymen! The pages of the *Oriental Herald* have been filled *usque ad nauseam* with the cases of Buckingham and Arnot, Edwards and Burnet, and *hoc genus omne* of honourable men; but when a gentleman, to whom Mr. Buckingham was indebted for the most friendly kindness and attention, is deprived, *without trial*, of situations to the amount of Rs. 23,000 per annum, not a page nor even a paragraph can be spared in the *Oriental Herald* for any remarks on a case, which *prima facie* certainly afforded much juster grounds for animadversion.

That Mr. Buckingham had good and golden reasons for having hitherto maintained silence on this subject there can be no doubt, and in a mercenary hireling consistency of principle is not to be expected. But prudence might have prevented his alluding to it in any manner, for, if it be in the least discussed, it will be incontrovertibly proved that in his case, to the stigma of literary prostitution must also be added that of base ingratitude. Callous as Mr. Buckingham, from a long perseverance in circulating "gross and libellous insinuations" and assertions against all who deserve respect, esteem, and admiration, must have become to the contempt of the public, still a regard for his own interest ought to convince him of the expediency of avoiding the agitation of questions, the discussion of which must inevitably expose his total laxity of principle, and his complete indifference to rectitude, integrity, and all moral feeling.

I remain, sir, your most obedient servant,

Bombay, 29th August 1827. VINDEX.

"GOVERNOR ELPHINSTONE, THE LATE GOVERNOR ADAM, AND THE INDIAN JOHN BULL."

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

Sir: The above is the heading of an article in the *Oriental Herald* for May, and is as usual full of calumnies, the characteristic feature of that journal. In this paper Mr. Elphinstone is said to have been charged in a public correspondence by a high judicial authority of this place with having had in his possession

scribed to this letter, in which the writers pointed out the false and calumnious nature of an article, inserted in p. 307 of the *Oriental Herald* for May last, and headed "Governor Elphinstone, the late Governor Adam, and the Indian *John Bull*," the editors of the several newspapers at Bombay were prohibited by government from publishing any farther discussions on the subject. On this measure I shall hazard no other remark, than that it has appeared singular to every person, that Mr. Buckingham should be at full liberty to circulate the most unfounded and slanderous aspersions, and that those who are best able to refute them should be denied the only means which this country affords of exposing their total groundlessness. But as the reasons which may have occasioned this prohibition cannot apply in England, you will perhaps have no objection to insert the following remarks in your journal.

In this article of the *Oriental Herald*, Mr. Buckingham has, with his usual disingenuity, carefully concealed the name of the pamphlet to which he alludes. But I can affirm positively, that since the arrival of Sir Edward West at Bombay, no other pamphlet has ever been published, in consequence of any proceeding in the Recorder's, or Supreme Court, than "The Case of Mr. Erskine of Bombay, printed for the perusal of his Friends" at Calcutta, in October 1823. I have at the same time every reason to believe, that Mr. Buckingham himself received a copy of this very pamphlet, and it will also be found inserted in the numbers of the *Calcutta Journal* for the 23d, 24th, and 25th October 1823. It cannot, therefore, be doubted but that Mr. Buckingham well knew that this pamphlet did not contain "gross and libellous insinuations against the Chief Justice and Judges of this presidency;" and consequently he must stand convicted of having, in the case of a gentleman to whom he was indebted for many acts of friendship, and for whom he professed both respect and esteem, wilfully and knowingly published a deliberate and injurious misstatement. Because, though the slanderous aspersions contained in this article are directed against other persons, still it is obvious that every reader of it must inevitably conclude that such conduct as admitted of no other vindication than "gross and libellous insinuations," must have been completely indefensible.

The case, however, of Mr. Erskine may be stated in a very few words. That gentleman held two situations in the Recorder's Court, one master in equity, and the other clerk to the court of small causes. In the first of these offices it was never pretended that any irregularity had occurred; but in the latter it was discovered that Mr. Erskine had occasionally signed subpœna tickets before the subpœna had been procured, and had thus given his head clerk an opportunity of issuing them without obtaining the subpœna, and consequently of retaining the fee payable to the sealer;* and that this head clerk

possession a certain manuscript (said to be *libellous* and so forth), and having been the means of sending it to Calcutta and causing it to be printed in the *John Bull*, through the mean of his friend Mr. Adam. Now I have not the means of ascertaining if ever such a charge was really made, and should conceive it for many reasons very improbable; but as it may naturally be inferred that such a charge, if made, would not long remain unanswered, it is evident that the same sources from which the *Herald* obtained the information, could with equal facility have given the reply, if truth and candour had been their aim.

My object, however, is to state what every body has equally the means of ascertaining, that the said paper, which I conclude can be no other than Mr. Erskine's explanatory statement, was published, *not in the John Bull, but in Mr. Buckingham's own paper, the* Calcutta Journal *of the 23d October 1823, three months after Lord Amherst had assumed charge of the government, and three months after Mr. Adam had left Calcutta for the benefit of his health, with an editorial paragraph bearing strong testimony to Mr. Erskine's virtues and talents.*

Mr. Buckingham's remarks on abuse of the press recoil therefore on himself.

August 30th, 1827. Your's obediently, A. B.

* This was, no doubt, improper; it at the same time deprived the sealer of the court, the nephew of Sir Edward West, of his fee.

clerk had continued to take, for fifteen days, an old established fee of one rupee, instead of half a rupee, to which it had been reduced by Sir Edward West. Such were the crying enormities which induced this recorder, within two or three months after his arrival, to institute a *secret* inquiry into Mr. Erskine's conduct. For no person ever came forward to make a public complaint with respect to any injustice which he might have received in the court of small causes; nor, to this moment, have Mr. Erskine's friends been able to discover the manner in which Sir Edward West became possessed of the information of which he subsequently availed himself. But Sir Edward West must have known that at the time when he instituted this inquiry Mr. Erskine was in a most debilitated state of health, and that illness had prevented him for several months previously from superintending the business of this office with his usual vigilance.

But as I cannot state this "*Case*" more concisely or more forcibly than has been already done in the pamphlet in question, I may be allowed to quote from it the following passages.

"The events which led in June last to Mr. Erskine's being deprived of the offices of master in equity and clerk to the court of small causes appear liable to misconstruction, in consequence of the private manner in which the previous inquiries were conducted. For the charge, delivered by the recorder at their conclusion, must tend to excite suspicions prejudicial to the character of Mr. Erskine; as it is difficult to suppose that a judge, in open court, would impute to any individual charges of the most serious nature unless they rested on sufficient grounds. Unfortunately, also, the health of Mr. Erskine was so impaired by long illness, that he was completely incapacitated from defending himself with that vigour which circumstances required; and as his very life depended on his immediate departure from Bombay, neither time nor ability permitted him to lay before the public a detailed account of the real merits of the case. But he entrusted a friend with all the materials requisite for this purpose, and fully explained to him every point that appeared subject to the slightest doubt or ambiguity. It is, therefore, hoped that the following authentic and impartial statement of all the circumstances connected with this transaction will prove acceptable, not only to Mr. Erskine's friends, but also to every person who has enjoyed the pleasure of his acquaintance, or who may feel interested in the reputation of one who has so distinguished himself by his literary pursuits, and by the meritorious and honourable manner in which he has discharged the duties of various public situations of high importance.

"Mr. Erskine arrived in Bombay in 1804, and, during a period of nineteen years, has uninterruptedly maintained the most deserved character for abilities of the first order, and for the strictest principles of honour and integrity. His education, his habits, his intimacies, his pursuits, his studies, his whole frame of mind, evinced the utter impossibility that he could ever deign to improve his fortune by sordid or dishonest means. His friends might even have blamed him for too scrupulous an abstinence from pecuniary transactions from which a profit, exempt from all suspicion, might have been fairly derived.

"In November 1808 Mr. Erskine was appointed clerk to the court of small causes. He was then unacquainted with the procedure of English courts in respect to the forms of writs, the pleadings, and the process; but as the court of small causes acts as a court of conscience, a strict adherence to forms was not absolutely requisite. Under six recorders, therefore, Mr. Erskine conducted the buiness of this court much to their satisfaction; and from their persuasion that he was anxiously disposed to see justice done to the suitors, any informalities in pleading or in technical forms, though the subject of occasional remark, never altered their opinion of his fitness for the situation. That all these recorders entertained the highest repect for Mr. Erskine's abilities, for his literary character, and for his intimate knowledge of the manners and customs

customs of the natives, and that they honoured him with sentiments of private regard, is too well known to the society of Bombay to require remark; but no stronger testimony of the high estimation in which Mr. Erskine was held can be necessary than that he was, without solicitation, and even contrary to some objections which he urged, appointed to be master in equity by the late recorder, Sir W. D. Evans.....

....." The reader of this charge will no doubt be surprised to observe, that the evidence on which the decision of the recorder's court appears to rest is that of the person accused,* contrary to the established maxim of English law, that no person shall be obliged to criminate himself; and of a book which, as is declared from the bench, is written in hieroglyphics.....

....." It is hence perfectly evident that, although interrogatories may in a particular mode of proceeding, and under certain circumstances, be administered to an accused person, there is not a shadow of authority to justify the issuing of an attachment on mere suspicion, in order to subject him to an examination on oath, by which alone, and in the first instance, he is to criminate himself. It seems also, sufficiently established that there must be an accuser on oath; that the accused person has a right to be made previously acquainted with the charge brought against him and to be allowed time and opportunity to answer it, and that he may object not only to the substance of the charge but also to the quality of the accuser; nor can a single interrogatory be legally put to him until all these forms have been duly observed.

" But in the present case every one of these forms, so necessary to guard against the exercise of a power of so singular a kind being extended further than absolutely requisite for the attainment of the ends of justice, have been completely disregarded. No accuser has appeared against Mr. Erskine, for it cannot be supposed that the recorder has sustained the character both of judge and accuser; no affidavit has been read in open court; the interrogatories on which Mr. Erskine was examined were never filed; no previous notice of their nature and import was given to him; and, so far from time and opportunity being afforded him to answer them, he never received the slightest intimation that he was to be examined on interrogatories until a summons was put into his hands, at ten o'clock on the 13th June, requiring his attendance in court at eleven o'clock the same day for that purpose. Whether, when thus suddenly called upon to answer, without the least preparation, questions drawn up at leisure and with legal skill, he received that support and indulgence which the law requires, will best appear from a perusal of the annexed examinations.

" But though, as Blackstone observes, 'the making a defendant answer upon oath to a criminal charge is not agreeable to the genius of the common law in any other instance,'† still this mode of proceeding is in some respects favourable to the person accused. For Blackstone, at the same time, lays it down that 'if the contempt be of such a nature that when the fact is once acknowledged, the court can receive no further information by interrogatories than it is already possessed of, the defendant may be admitted to make such simple acknowledgment, and receive his judgment without answering to any interrogatories;'‡ and further, 'if the party can clear himself by oath he is discharged.'§ In the last opinion Hawkins also concurs: 'if the party (says he) fully purge himself in his answer to such interrogatories of the whole matter charged upon him, the court will discharge him of the contempt.'‖ The singular applicability of both these rules to Mr. Erskine's case will appear fully in the following remarks: for even before his examination he had admitted that neglect of duty, on account of long ill health, had occurred in his office of clerk of the small cause court; and therefore, as this very neglect of itself corroborated Mr. Erskine's assertion, that he was perfectly ignorant of the irregularities committed in that office, any interrogatories to this point put to him, not being for the better information of the court, evidently

* Mr. Erskine had been *privately* examined by the recorder on interrogatories, and authentic copies of both these and of the recorder's speech are inserted in the original pamphlet. It is to be regretted that Mr. Erskine consented to this *private* examination, but confident in his own innocence, he was only anxious to prove it in any manner that the recorder thought best.

† 4 Blackstone, 287. ‡ *Ibid.* § *Ibid.* ‖ 3 Hawkins, 273.

evidently became not only unnecessary, but oppressive. Mr. Erskine also repeatedly declared on oath, when under examination, that these irregularities were totally unknown to him, and that he had never knowingly derived any profit from them; and consequently every implied imputation of extortion, oppression, fraud, and corruption, contained in the above charge, was introduced into it contrary to the clearest and best established principles of law.....

....." But all other insinuations and accusations contained in this charge sink into unimportance when contrasted with the following; it is difficult to find a name for them. 'This is necessary, as well for the purpose of example as for that of convincing the native community that the court will protect them from extortion and oppression; to convince them that this court, the peculiar end and object of whose establishment is to protect them from fraud and oppression by others, will not so far forget itself and the object of its institution as to screen or permit fraud and corruption in its own officer, and within its own walls.' 'I am sorry to say, but I fear that the motive was the same as in the case of the ten rupees: I mean, again to squeeze as much as could be squeezed from the miserable hard earnings of that poor class of people who usually apply for redress to the small cause court.' 'The same facts then again appear in this case as in the last; namely, that a fraud to a considerable extent has been committed, and that it has also been committed for Mr. Erskine's benefit; for it again appears that the fraudulent charge for subpœnas has been brought to account, and the money actually received by him.' 'The result of this case is that Mr. Erskine himself gives an opportunity to his clerks, by signing the subpœna tickets before the subpœnas are sued out, to commit the fraud; the fraud is actually committed, and Mr. Erskine receives the profit of it.'

"These passages occur in a speech of no great length, and which concludes with these remarkable words: 'These are the facts upon which the court is to decide as to their proceedings against Mr. Erskine.'

"By the terms in which this speech on pronouncing judgment is expressed, the court have placed themselves in a singular dilemma: for their decision either rests on the answers of Mr. Erskine to the interrogatories, or Mr. Erskine has been punished not only without trial, but, as far as he knows, without the slightest previous investigation. He is condemned by implication, if not in express terms, of having been guilty of extortion, oppression, fraud, and corruption, and of having received all the money which was derived from the irregularities committed in his office. It will, therefore, perhaps excite surprise to read the following questions and answers:

1. *Q.* Some of the bills of course have been paid to you, Mr. Erskine?

A. Some of them must have been paid to me, I have brought the books.—[Produces cash book (it ought to have been ledger of costs) and examines it] Yes, in No. 131 the costs appear to have been received.

2. *Q.* And I suppose in many others too?

A. Yes, in all probability. There is another in No. 116, where the costs have been received, and in No. 105. In No. 132 the same seems to have been the case, and in 139.

3. *Q.* Do you not look over the items which compose the charge before you take money?

A. I have not looked over each item of the bills; I have been accustomed to trust to the accuracy of the clerk in the office, to whom the duty belongs of making the bills, and included the sum total in the judgment, on being assured it had been made up in the usual form.

4. *Q.* This was leaving a great deal to the clerk, and he might be cheating you or cheating the public.

A. It was certainly very improper conduct in me, and I am fully sensible of it, and regret it extremely.

"It will not appear surprising that in his particular situation Mr. Erskine should not observe the assumptions contained in the first and third questions; but no money was ever paid to or taken by Mr. Erskine by or from the suitors. It was always received

ceived by the purvoe, and regularly entered in those books, so repeatedly and emphatically described as Mr. Erskine's books, but which in fact were the public office records, and as such have been the sole means of establishing the irregularities that had crept into the office.* But with whatever object these questions may have been framed, it has been fully compensated by the important admission contained in the 4th question, which fully exonerates Mr. Erskine from the improper acts of his clerk.

"These answers of the defendant, as before observed, ought to have been conclusive with respect to his entire ignorance of any monies having been improperly received in his office, or further direct interrogatories to that point, might have been put to him. But not one such interrogatory appears in the examinations, nor a single one regarding extortion, oppression, fraud, or corruption, nor indeed with respect to the subject of the two first points mentioned in the above charge. It is, therefore, self-evident that the judgment pronounced by the recorder rests not on these interrogatories. On what other grounds it rests, *if on any*, has been most carefully concealed from Mr. Erskine; and to the moment that he embarked, not a circumstance occurred to his recollection which could be tortured into the slightest semblance of such serious offences. It is no part of the object of this statement to supply the remarks that must involuntarily arise on this occasion.

"*But* as Mr. Erskine knows of no regular judicial inquiry except the interrogatories, which had been framed, after at least one, and that the most important of the office books, had been in possession of the court for several weeks, it is to these interrogatories alone that he can refer for a vindication of his conduct. For though Blackstone very justly observes, that, 'in the courts of law, the admission of the party to purge himself by oath is more favourable to his liberty, though perhaps not less dangerous to his conscience; for if he clears himself by his answers, the complaint is totally dismissed:' yet Mr. Erskine may trust with confidence that no person will ever suspect him of having given a single answer inconsistent with truth, as far as his own personal knowledge extended.....

....."After reading these and the preceding answers, it must seem incredible that the following remark should appear in the above charge: 'The result of this case is, that Mr. Erskine gives an opportunity to his clerk, by signing the subpœna ticket before the subpœnas are sued out, to commit the fraud: the fraud is actually committed, and Mr. Erskine receives the benefit of it.' The last conclusion deserves particular remark, as it may appear to rest on the 6th, 7th, and 8th interrogatories of the first day's examination. But all culpability, according to law, depends on the knowledge and intention with which an act has been committed; and, therefore, to impute an act publicly to Mr. Erskine, in such manner as, when connected with other parts of the same charge, could convey no other meaning than that of established guilt, is in direct contradiction to every principle of justice. For not a single interrogatory was put to him, which could have admitted of his denying solemnly so serious an accusation, nor has there been the slightest evidence produced to prove that he, in any manner, knowingly derived any benefit from this fraud. That the fraud has been committed, and that he gave the opportunity of committing it, Mr. Erskine does not dispute; but he affirms that his reasons for signing the subpœna tickets previous to suing out the subpœnas were solely to expedite business, and to spare unnecessary expense to the suitors, and that he never was actuated by any corrupt motives whatever.

"Negligence, for some time past, in performing the duties of clerk of the court of small causes, Mr. Erskine at once admitted, when the irregularities that had occurred in the office were pointed out to him. But on every previous occasion, as well as when under examination on interrogatories, he solemnly declared that he was entirely ignorant of the existence of such irregularities, and that he had never, knowingly, in any manner whatever, benefited by any sum of money which had been improperly received in his office. From all knowledge, therefore, of these irregularities, and from all suspicion

* The purvoe of course accounted to Mr. Erskine for the balances which appeared on these books in his favour, but whether correctly or not, in all cases, or what ulterior object he might have, it is by no means easy to say.

picion of having participated in any profit derived from them, Mr. Erskine ought, according to law, to have been considered as completely absolved; and consequently the repeated remarks in the above charge, which allege that the frauds were committed for the benefit of Mr. Erskine, are not only unsupported by the slightest tittle of evidence, but are even refuted by the precise kind of proof which the law has declared in such cases to be complete and sufficient.

"Of this opinion the court seems also to have been on the 16th June: for at the conclusion of that day's examination, Mr. Erskine was informed, after the court had consulted together for about a quarter of an hour, that the court had determined to dismiss him from his offices on the grounds of neglect and inattention in the discharge of his duties. It was at the same time intimated to him, that the court was disposed to give him the option of a trial: that the court did not wish to indict him, but to give him the option of a trial if he was dissatisfied. What the object of such an intimation could be it is impossible to imagine. The grounds stated by the court had been repeatedly admitted by Mr. Erskine, and, of course, if the court considered them as sufficient reasons for depriving him of his offices, he had no remedy but to submit to their decision. A jury could have no cognizance of these grounds; it could neither find by their verdict that Mr. Erskine's admissions were incorrect, nor had it power to reverse the judgment of the court. An appeal to it, consequently, could be productive of no beneficial result; and Mr. Erskine, therefore, expressed his acquiescence in the decision of the court.

"Even on the 18th June, the recorder, in pronouncing judgment, said that the court will not say whether Mr. Erskine be guilty or not of a participation in the profits of these frauds and extortion, and confined the grounds of his dismissal to carelessness and criminal negligence. In what manner, then, is the conclusion of this extraordinary charge to be reconciled to what precedes it; and still more, how can the injurious imputations implied in it be held consistent with the intimation given to Mr. Erskine, that neglect and inattention alone were the grounds on which the depriving him of his offices had become expedient?

"The accused person is thus lulled into security; and, though the decision of the court is not absolutely different from what was intimated to him, the recorder avails himself of the opportunity of pronouncing judgment to aggravate this decision by imputing to Mr. Erskine, in terms too plain to be misunderstood, extortion, oppression, fraud, and corruption. Can it for a moment be supposed that such ruinous and dishonouring accusations can have proceeded from the seat of justice without resting on some foundation? But if so, what are the facts? by whom were they brought to the notice of the recorder? why was not Mr. Erskine indicted for such serious offences? Nor let it be forgotten that, though *ex-parte* statements and depositions, taken in due form of law, are sufficient for commencing a process against an individual, they are utterly null and void as grounds on which any court of justice can rest its final judgment. Before the property, or the life, or, dearer to him than his life, the reputation of a British subject can be endangered by the law, the accuser and the accused must appear in public court; the evidence must be given in presence of the latter, who must have legal assistance, and be allowed the fullest opportunity of cross-examining the witnesses brought against him, and of exposing their turpitude; and by a still more invaluable precaution, the conclusions to be drawn from the proceedings are not entrusted to the judge, but to a jury. Why, then, has Mr. Erskine been deprived of the privileges of his birth-right; and why has a solemn judgment, which, amongst strangers, must cast some suspicion on his character, and which has deprived him of yearly emoluments to so considerable an amount, been thus pronounced? It is not sufficient to say that he is an officer of the court, for that could not deprive him of the rights of a British subject; and, besides, the law has pointed out a particular mode of proceeding which may be adopted in such cases, and has, at the same time, expressly declared, that if the defendant clears himself by his answers, the complaint must be totally dismissed.

"Through-

"Throughout the whole of this case the reader's astonishment must have no doubt been excited to find, after such frequent references to Bapoo (Mr. Erskine's head clerk), who, as it clearly appears, was the only person who could possibly afford any information with respect to the minute particulars which constitute the subject of this inquiry, that this man was never examined. It is known that he was committed to gaol on the 12th June, with strict injunctions that no person should be allowed to communicate with him; but as no *mittimus* accompanied the prisoner, and as he had been discharged without trial, the cause of his commitment can only be a subject of conjecture. This circumstance is, therefore, one of the facts of this anomalous case which is particularly perplexing. Had, indeed, the commitment taken place subsequent to Mr. Erskine's first examination, it might have been attributed in the following answer:

Q. Mr. Erskine, you are confident you told Bapoo not to charge more than half a rupee?

A. I am certain I mentioned it. I am confident I charged Bapoo, at the same time I reduced the fee to the sealer, not to charge to or receive more from the client.

But his having been committed previously sets conjecture at defiance. As, however, he was a private servant of Mr. Erskine's, and in no sense of the term an officer of the court, it could not in such case have been for a contempt of court; or, if considered in the latter character, it was a clear admission that the court held him responsible for the overcharge, it would seem to follow that the thus fixing the responsibility on the clerk completely exonerated the head of the office from such responsibility. But in either case, whether by the above answer of Mr. Erskine, or by this supposed admission of the court, it is fully established that the overcharge was made contrary to Mr. Erskine's orders, and consequently that, though the overcharge might have been an appropriate instance of negligence, it could not possibly prove any thing more.

"It may be said that the examining Bapoo could have been of no use, as it would have amounted to nothing more than making master and servant mutually witnesses for each other. But this objection is merely apparent, for they would of course have been examined apart from each other, and a skilful cross-examination would at once have ascertained whether their respective depositions were in every respect inconsistent with each other, or whether any contradictions took place. It is, at the same time, impossible to understand how the court could form any opinion on the subject without this man's testimony. The most important of the office books is declared to be written in hieroglyphics; and even books and papers kept in the most distinct manner ought never to be considered as evidence against the keeper of them until he has had an opportunity of explaining the manner in which they are kept, and every difficulty that might occur to the casual peruser of them.

"As, also, there was no reason, *primâ-facie*, to doubt that Bapoo was the person who had actually received the monies arising from the irregularities committed in the office, it seems inconceivable how any court, without previously examining him, could take upon itself to declare solemnly that these monies were not taken for the profit of the receiver, but for the benefit of another person. Still stranger, if possible, must it appear that the same person, who had himself admitted that the clerk might be cheating either his master or the public, should adjudge that the master alone was guilty. Here every principle of evidence seems to be disregarded, and not even an attempt made to connect the conclusion with the premises. .....

....." The only blame which Mr. Erskine can attach to himself, and he never shrunk from the candid acknowledgment of it, is his having continued to hold an office, to which neither his health nor his other duties permitted him to pay proper attention. But the unwillingness which every person experiences to be convinced that his constitution is irretrievably debilitated will sufficiently explain his having looked forward to a return of health, which would have enabled him to exercise his former superintendence over this office. In this hope, however, he was disappointed; and, as it is well known to his friends, he had determined to resign this situation at the moment these inquiries commenced. But to have then retired, had it even been permitted, would have undoubtedly been construed into an admission of impropriety of conduct; and

and he therefore continued to hold it until he was finally deprived of it by the judgment of the Recorder's Court, on the 18th June."

There was, also, another point most improperly introduced by the Recorder into his speech on delivering the judgment of his court in this case, as it formed no part of the interrogatories on which Mr. Erskine had been privately examined, and animadverted upon by him in the most unwarrantable terms, which in this pamphlet receives the following conclusive reply:

"The first point is with respect to a single instance of Mr. Erskine's having demanded a fee of ten rupees from a Parsee woman, who, though warned of the charge that would be made, had refused to come to the office, for attending her at her house. In the above charge this circumstance is noticed in these terms: 'On what ground Mr. Erskine can attempt to excuse this, I do not know; I have heard from him no attempt at excuse, though he has had many opportunities given him for the purpose.' And farther:—'I do not understand how he could have so far forgotten his feelings as a gentleman, and his principles as an honest man.' But so far from this first assertion being the case, Mr. Erskine, on being sent for by the Recorder on the 13th May, distinctly stated to him that, as there was no fee laid down on the table of fees in the court of small causes for business done out of the office, though it was laid down for other offices, he (Mr. Erskine) thought the fairest analogy to go by was the practice of the commissioner of affidavits, who, in his office, receives one rupee for swearing an affidavit, but had ten (it ought to have been said fifteen) if he left it. Of the correctness of this conclusion no doubt can be entertained, for such is the established practice in all courts when an officer performs any service, for the accommodation of a party, to which he is not bound by his official duties; nor can any reasonable cause be assigned why the officer, when thus acting out of the regular course of his duty, should submit gratuitously to such inconvenience and trouble. The right, therefore, that Mr. Erskine had to require a fee on this occasion to a certain amount, the Recorder himself could not possibly question; and consequently the introduction here of the word 'honest' is not in any manner warranted by the circumstances of the case. The amount of the fee might, indeed, have been in the Recorder's opinion excessive; but even then, as no fee was laid down, the taking it ought, in common justice, to have been merely ascribed to an error of judgment on the part of Mr. Erskine."

Under these circumstances, will Mr. Buckingham maintain that no remarks ought to be made on the judgment of a court of justice, however illegal it may be, and that the party injured must suffer in silence without attempting to expose its injustice and illegality? For, unless a plain and impartial statement of the circumstances of a case and of the law applicable to it constitute a libel, this pamphlet deserves not in any sense of the word the term libellous. But what interminable pages has Mr. Buckingham written in order to prove the injustice of subjecting a Briton to punishment, or even to any loss, without a previous trial by a jury of his countrymen!*

The specious and hypocritical profession, with which this article closes, proves

* In the *Oriental Herald* for January 1827, the editor hesitates not to observe:—"It has happened, unfortunately for ourselves, that the discussion of an individual case has occupied a very large, and, as some may consider, disproportionate share of our space and attention. But it may at least be conceded to us, that during all the period of this painful and protracted discussion, no great general question, no important public interest, *and no other case of individual oppression has been overlooked or neglected.*" In another part of the same number, p. 86, Mr. Buckingham has the unblushing effrontery to affirm that "his love of *free discussion* is not an idle sound: and provided statements are made, on authorities which he has every reason to regard as accurate, and which, being placed in the hands of others, are analysed with no other desire than that of stating *the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth*, he should hold himself a traitor to that freedom of the press for which he has done and suffered so much, *if he suppressed such truth.*" I leave it to him to reconcile such professions as these to his having preserved an ungenerous and ungrateful silence with respect to the case of Mr. Erskine, until it afforded him an opportunity of publishing unfounded and calumnious assertions against Mr. Elphinstone and Mr. Adam.

proves nothing more than Mr. Buckingham's inveterate love of misrepresentation: for, if he had been ready to communicate to the world any thing in contradiction of his own calumnies, he held in his own hands full means for refuting them; as for this purpose all that was requisite was to have given a concise and faithful summary of the contents of this pamphlet. For the question, evidently, is not whether Mr. Elphinstone may have seen it in manuscript,* but whether there was any impropriety in printing and circulating it for the satisfaction of Mr. Erskine's friends; and this, I suspect, even Mr. Buckingham himself will not have sufficient assurance to affirm. But, from this pamphlet having been inserted in his own journal, he has implicated himself in a dilemma the most embarrasing: for, if it contains "gross and libellous insinuations" against the judges of Bombay, its insertion in the *Calcutta Journal* shews that the suppression of that newspaper was perfectly just; and if, as I maintain, it does not, what opinion ought to be formed of Mr. Buckingham's moral character, when it is so clearly proved that not even the certainty of detection can deter him from indulging in the most unfounded and virulent detraction?

Mr. Buckingham may, however, plead that this insertion of what he now terms a libel in his own journal had escaped his notice or recollection; but even his ingenuity in defending a bad cause and his assurance will find it impossible to explain away or to repel the injurious consequences to his own reputation which must result from his having written and published this one short passage:—"The chain of evidence in this case completely establishes the fact of a connexion between Mr. Elphinstone, Mr. Adam, and the Calcutta *John Bull*, and is equally *creditable* to them all. Mr. Elphinstone has the libellous *manuscript* in his possession, before it is published; it afterwards appears in the *John Bull* of Calcutta, the secret organ of the Bengal Government; whilst Mr. Adam (who was Mr. Elphinstone's first cousin, and whose acts towards the Indian press Mr. Elphinstone has so extravagantly praised) was a member of the Bengal Government." For, not to notice the exquisiteness of this logic, and the striking connexion of the links of this so termed chain of evidence, it must be perfectly obvious that, if Sir Edward West has made any charge against Mr. Elphinstone, this assertion can form no part of it, as it is so clearly a gratuitous and malignant supposition of the ex-editor of the *Calcutta Journal*. But Mr. Buckingham must know that the supreme court was not established in Bombay until the 8th May 1824, nearly seven months *after* this pamphlet was printed (in October 1823); that consequently neither Mr. Elphinstone nor Mr. Adam could possibly have been privy to the printing and circulating a libel upon the chief justice and judges of Bombay; and that, if this pamphlet be in any respect objectionable, Mr. Adam could have had no concern in permitting, or prohibiting, or punishing its publication, as he was not then at Calcutta, but at sea on his passage to Bombay for the benefit of his health. Any remarks on such clear and incontrovertible proofs of Mr. Buckingham's total disregard of facts must be unnecessary.

I remain, sir, your most obedient servant,

Bombay, 15th September 1827. VINDEX.

*** We have taken upon ourselves to retrench one passage in this letter, and to moderate the expressions in others, conformably to our rule of excluding, as far as practicable, all harsh personal reflections, however justly they may be applied.

It is fair to add, that a reply to the two letters in the *Bombay Courier* appeared in the *Oriental Herald* for last month.—*Ed.*

* Mr. Adam embarked for Bombay from Calcutta on the 12th September 1823, in consequence of ill health, and did not return there until four or five months afterwards.

HISTORICAL WORKS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

Professor Schulz, of Giessen, whose journey through Persia and Turkey, at the expense of the French Government, with a view of making inquiries and acquisitions for the promotion of oriental literature, was adverted to in a letter from a foreign correspondent, published in our last number, has made some interesting communications to M. Saint Martin, of the Asiatic Society of Paris, respecting the contents of the libraries of Constantinople. From extracts of his letters, which appear in the two numbers of the New *Journal Asiatique*, we obtain the following information.

M. Schulz states that it is difficult to tell the number of libraries which exist in the vast circumference of Constantinople. There are many which are scarcely known to any one, yet are as rich in excellent works as the most celebrated collections. In his first letter, M. Schulz names thirty libraries which he had then visited. His examination of their contents was almost wholly limited to a search for historical manuscripts, which he deemed to be the most important objects; hereby confirming the observation of our correspondent, as to the contempt which the professor entertains for Oriental poetry. Several of these libraries possess no historian, properly so called: many, however, possess works of history of real value—works, the very name of which are unknown in Europe, or which are generally supposed to be lost. M. Schulz has furnished M. Saint Martin with a catalogue of all the historical and geographical works which are contained in sixteen of the chief libraries of Constantinople, reckoned to be the most abundant in historians. Amongst the manuscripts examined by M. Schulz in these different collections, he was chiefly struck with the works of Ebn Alathir, Ebn Alasakir, Ebn Aladim, and Ebn Khaldune, not one of which, to his knowledge, he says, is to be found in Europe. When it is likely to be otherwise it is not easy to tell, for M. Schulz says each of these works consists of a large number of folio volumes, to write out which is nearly as impracticable as it is to procure a copy where they are guarded with a sort of religious care. M. Schulz succeeded in making extracts from Ebn Alathir's work (which is contained in two enormous folio volumes in the library of the Grand Vizir, Ibrahim Pacha, and in six smaller folio volumes in that of Ateef Effendi), relating to the history of Persia, from Kaiomortz to Alexander the Great. The author, as he states in his preface, has inserted in his work the great *Tarikh* of Tabari. Ebn Alathir is one of the best of the Arabian historians, and merits, according to M. Schulz, the high reputation he enjoys in the East.

The works of Ebn Asakir and Ebn Adeem upon Damascus and Aleppo are termed by M. Schulz *colossal*: "it is difficult to conceive," he says, "how a single person was able, not merely to compose, but even to copy, a work so gigantic as that of Ebn Asakir, forming eleven volumes folio, and consisting of from 20,000 to 22,000 folio pages in very small writing; in other words, of a million of lines, and from fifty to sixty millions of letters." These two works are of the utmost importance to history.

The other work which chiefly engaged the attention of M. Schulz during his stay at Constantinople was that of Ebn Khaldune, which M. Von Hammer had asserted was not to be found in any one of the libraries of that city. It was found, however, by M. Schulz in the fine library of Ibrahim Pacha, in front of the mosque of the princes of the blood (*Shahzadekler-Jamisi*); it consisted of seven folio volumes. M. Schulz copied out several of the chapters in the fifth volume, which contains the History of the Berbers, including

cluding very valuable details respecting the origin, genealogies, and country of this nation. A translation of these fragments, which is promised by M. Saint Martin, will enable us to judge how far the eulogy of M. Schulz is just, namely, that "Ebn Khaldune is as excellent an historian as he is a judicious philosopher."

It is but just to M. Von Hammer to state that M. Schulz acknowledges that he had long searched in vain for this history; and though the *Tarikh-Ebn-Khaldun* often appeared in the Turkish catalogues (which are horribly imperfect and erroneous), the work proved to be the *prolegomena*. He succeeded, at last, in finding it, as already mentioned, in the collection of the Grand Vizir, Ibrahim Pacha.

M. Schulz made inquiries, agreeably to his instructions, for Armenian books; he found them to be very rare at Constantinople, owing, he supposes, in a great measure, to the destruction of the library of the Patriarch and those of other Armenians, which were totally consumed in the great fire of 1826.

M. Schulz found considerable difficulty in obtaining admission to the Turkish libraries, more especially owing to the state of agitation in which the government is at present, which renders it more jealous than ever of trifles. The present Sultan has long shewn himself disinclined, M. Schulz says, to encourage scientific researches by Christians in his empire. Not a great while ago, a firman prohibited all the booksellers of Constantinople from selling any Arabic, Persian, or Turkish MSS. to non-Musulmans. This measure would have greatly embarrassed M. Schulz if he had not found means to elude it completely. The Reis Effendi would not even grant a firman for entering the mosques to which most of the libraries are attached, stating, on application, that the Porte was not in the habit of granting permission to enter the mosques except to ambassadors. M. Schulz at length obtained an introduction to some ulemas of influence, who treated him with great politeness and attention, and by their means he was enabled to enter the libraries and copy the manuscripts. He adds: "It was only necessary for me in these visits to assume the Turkish costume, less in order to spare the feelings of the faithful, who might have been scandalized at the sight of a Frank in places consecrated to prayer (and where I observed, almost daily, the sheikhs giving lessons to numerous pupils), than to avoid the singular questions and the fatiguing civilities with which I was always oppressed when I was recognized as a Frank and Christian: for I can assure you (and I shall enter more into detail upon this point in a future letter), it is the highest absurdity to imagine the population of Constantinople to be so intolerant and fanatical as some journals in Europe wish to represent to their readers. It is impossible to read these journals without being provoked at the signal dishonesty which seems to govern whatever they state concerning this capital, and all that has passed within it for some years back."

THE INDIAN ARMY.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: By your Journal for February last, I perceive that a reference has been made to the Court of Directors by those in authority at Calcutta, proposing that the amount of pensions to retired military officers shall in future depend on length of service instead of on the rank attained by them. That this alteration in the regulations of the service would be hailed by the officers of the East-India Company's army with delight and satisfaction, I think admits of little doubt, for it is founded on justice, and would forward the object of the East-India Company to reward length of service, and to prevent officers' pensions depending so much on chance of regimental promotion as they do at present.

Although advancement in the East-India Company's army is by regimental seniority, yet there is great supersession from various causes, which cannot be obviated without reverting to the former plan, of all promotions being made in the line, which was found very inconvenient. Supersession or unequal promotion of officers in corps is so great, that it daily happens that some officers gain the rank of lieut. colonel (and some few of lieut. colonel commandant) after twenty-two years' actual service, whilst others remain, after an equal period of service, only captains, and are consequently entitled to only about half the amount of pension their more fortunate brother officers are.

In alluding to these circumstances, I of course make no complaint against our honourable masters, nor any invidious remarks against their fortunate servants; but I take the liberty of mentioning an evil, and of suggesting the mode of rectifying it, with the hope that the matter may be taken up in a quarter where it may meet with due consideration.

According to the present regulations, an officer after twenty-two years' actual service in India may retire on the pay of the rank he has attained, and I believe that, taking the average of the service, officers having served that length of time are generally majors; many lieut. colonels; and some captains. Now the difference between the pension of a captain and of a lieut. colonel being so very great, and slowness of promotion bearing so heavily on many deserving officers, I propose that after twenty-two years' actual service every officer shall be entitled to the pension of major, and after thirty years' actual service to that of lieut. colonel, even if he has not obtained those ranks after those periods of service.

As military officers for the most part rise to those ranks at the above-mentioned lengths of servitude, I should think the East-India Company would not at all object to adding such a clause as I propose to the present military retiring regulations, which might otherwise stand as they are; for I only wish to secure the pension of major to all officers after twenty-two years' service, and that of lieut. colonel after thirty years' service; but I would not prevent those who may be fortunate in their promotion from getting the pension of the rank they may have arrived at.

Besides compensating officers for slow promotion, and putting them on a footing with their more lucky but not more deserving fellow-servants, I conceive the East-India Company's service would be benefited by this regulation being adopted, as it would induce some worn-out and enervated field officers to retire and give place to younger and more active individuals; thereby increasing promotion, which in India is at times so much required to bring forward officers

officers to the heads of corps before their mental abilities and physical powers are decayed.

I will now turn to another point concerning the supersession of officers. Great dissatisfaction exists amongst the subalterns of the Company's army at the order issued about eight years ago altering the date from which subalterns are to get the brevet rank of captain, for many have been thrown back as much as three years by the alteration, and are daily superseded by officers who get their companies sooner than they do. Several memorials having been sent in on the subject, many subalterns are anxiously hoping that the regulation will be restored to its former purport, that all subalterns shall be promoted to captains by brevet fifteen years after they have been admitted into the service and done duty as officers, and not as at present, fifteen years from the date of the officer's first commission, which in Bengal is not given to him till there is a vacancy to bring him on the strength of a regiment, and this in some cases has not been till three years or upwards after the individual has been admitted into the service and done duty with a corps as an officer.

The new regulation is an anomaly, and at variance with others by which the time a cadet acts as an officer with a corps till there is a vacancy to bring him on its strength, tells as actual service when calculating the period from which an officer is entitled to his furlough or to his retiring pension. It seems ridiculous that an officer is given credit for actual service for the same time in two important cases, and not in a third, and most people are at a loss to discover why the original regulation was altered.

Sir, I have perhaps dilated more on these subjects than you can spare me room for in your valuable Journal, I may therefore on a future occasion endeavour to shew the expediency of the East-India Company urging his Majesty to grant them the power of giving their military officers the rank of colonel when raised to the command of regiments, as was the case previous to the year 1806; and at present I will merely refer your readers and those concerned to the able letter on the matter by a Bengal Captain in No. 8 of the *British Indian Military Repository*, published at Calcutta in March 1826.

Requesting you will give this letter a place in the next number of your Journal,

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

London, March 14th, 1828. A BENGALLEE.

ODE BY KOODRUT.

(Translated by Bishop Heber.)

AMBITION's voice was in my ear, she whispered yesterday,
" How goodly is the land of Room, how wide the Russian sway!
How blest to conquer either realm, and dwell through life to come,
Lulled by the harp's melodious string, cheered by the northern drum!"
But Wisdom heard: " O youth," she said, " in passion's fetter tied,
O come and see a sight with me shall cure thee of thy pride!"
She led me to a lonely dell, a sad and shady ground,
Where many an ancient sepulchre gleamed in the moonshine round.
" And here Secunder sleeps," she cried;—" this is his rival's stone;
And here the mighty chief reclines who reared the Median throne.
Inquire of these, doth aught of all their ancient pomp remain,
Save late regret, and bitter tears for ever and in vain?"

TURKISH POLITICS.

The near prospect of a war on the confines of Europe and Asia, pregnant perhaps with consequences of vast importance to the political interests of both, is one of those subjects which fall within the sphere of this journal. All persons who are connected by any tie whatsoever with oriental politics; all who, from motives either of philanthropy or curiosity, are induced to bestow an occasional glance upon the East, must have watched with serious attention the gradual operation of those causes, which, from an early period of the transactions between Turkey and the great powers of Europe, portended that result which seems now to have taken place.

How far these powers are justified in interfering between the Ottoman government and their revolted subjects the Greeks, is a question which is not to be determined by an appeal to the dogmas of jurists, or even to precedents. In the great association of independent states there must be acknowledged to exist an inherent right of interference in the affairs of each individual state, where extreme cases of political disorder occur, which threaten the peace of the rest.

In the case of Greece, the people spontaneously threw off the yoke of subjection to the Porte, on account of the tyranny and vexation which they had endured for many years; and it would be absurd to allege that the grounds of their revolt were insufficient. They were not aided or encouraged therein by any other power; in fact, they have experienced, in several ways, such treatment from their fellow Christians in Europe, as would justify the Greeks in considering them in the light of foes rather than friends. It remained then to be seen whether the Turkish government possessed the means of reducing their revolted subjects to obedience; in default of which, the latter became virtually free. It is a doctrine which, if ever seriously maintained, is by this time pretty well exploded, that an authority can be asserted by one country over another, altogether distinct from it in religion, language, and manners, and originally acquired by conquest, when the former has lost its ability to maintain that authority by force. The latent claim may, indeed, be cherished for the sake of ultimately obtaining some equivalent, as in the case of France and Hayti; but it is contrary to every principle of justice and policy, as well as at variance with precedents in modern history, to hold the doctrine of indefeasible right in such cases.

The Turks had ample time (nearly six years) and abundant opportunities for recovering their lost authority; in spite of these favourable circumstances, and notwithstanding the debilitated condition of Greece, mostly owing to the indiscretions of its rulers, the Turks have failed to re-establish their dominion. What was the course which it was incumbent for the other powers to pursue, in order to put a stop to this interminable contest,—this constant flow of human blood? Doubtless, to interpose by their friendly advice and remonstrances between the parties, and to recommend the Turkish government to consent to the modified independence of Greece, already virtually free.

The great powers of Europe accordingly did so advise, and their advice was rejected by the Porte.

Nothing then remained but that the interposing powers should solemnly prescribe to themselves the measures which, under these circumstances, it was their duty to adopt, in order to secure the welfare of the world at large, as well as that of their own individual states. This step was taken; and the treaty of London, dated 6th July 1827, contains a declaration of the views and

and intentions of Great Britain, France, and Russia, to the following effect:*

The contracting parties will offer to the Porte to mediate between it and the Greeks; which offer shall be made by a joint declaration signed by the plenipotentiaries of the three powers at Constantinople; and there shall be made, at the same time, to the two belligerent parties, a demand for an immediate armistice, as an indispensable condition preliminary to negociation. The arrangement to be proposed to the Ottoman Porte shall rest on the following terms:—The Greeks shall hold of the Sultan as lord paramount; and shall, in consideration thereof, pay to the Ottoman empire an annual tribute, fixed for ever by mutual agreement. The Greeks shall be governed by rulers chosen by themselves, but in whose appointment the Porte shall have a voice. The details of the separation of the two states, the indemnification to the proprietors of Turkish property in the territories to be occupied by the Greeks, and other subordinate matters, to be adjusted by subsequent negociations between the contracting powers and the two contending parties; and the former engage to follow up the salutary work of the pacification of Greece on these bases without delay. By a secret article, the contracting parties agree, that, if the Ottoman Porte does not accept, within one month, the proposed mediation, the representatives of the three powers at Constantinople shall declare to the Porte, that the evils inseparable from the state of things subsisting in the East for the last six years impose upon the contracting powers the necessity of approximating with the Greeks, by means of commercial relations and consular agents. If within one month the Porte or the Greeks reject the proposed armistice, the contracting powers shall declare to the party wishing to continue hostilities, their intention to "exert all the means which circumstances may suggest to their prudence to obtain the immediate effect of the armistice;" and they will "conjointly employ all their means in the accomplishment of the object thereof." If the Porte shall not adopt the propositions made to it, or the Greeks shall renounce the conditions stipulated in their favour, the three powers will nevertheless continue to prosecute the work of pacification on the bases agreed upon between them. A stipulation in the fifth article of the treaty is as follows:—"The contracting powers will not seek in these arrangements any augmentation of territory, any exclusive influence, or any commercial advantage for their subjects which the subjects of any other nation may not equally obtain."

Before this treaty was communicated to the Turkish government, indeed prior to its execution, the Porte had issued (9th June) a manifesto, with reference to the interference of the resident ministers at Constantinople and the proffered mediation of the European powers, in which the Sultan protests against such a right, alleging that interference on the part of one or more powers in the affairs of another, is destructive of that system and order of things established by the creator in the universe, and to which the flourishing condition of this world is owing; and that if such interference be abstractedly unjust, it is still more so in the case of the Ottoman empire, "the affairs of which are conducted upon the principles of sacred legislation, and all its regulations, national and political, are strictly connected with the principles of religion."

Now the Greeks (says this document), who form part of the nations inhabiting the countries conquered ages ago by the Ottoman arms, and who from generation to generation

* According to the copy of the treaty published in the newspapers. Although copies of this treaty and of the protocol signed at St. Petersburgh, 4th April 1826, have been laid before Parliament, they have not been printed.

generation have been tributary subjects of the Sublime Porte, have, like the other nations that since the origin of Islamism remained faithfully in submission, always enjoyed perfect repose and tranquillity under the ægis of our legislation. It is notorious that these Greeks have been treated like Mussulmans in every respect, and as to every thing which regards their property, the maintenance of their personal security, and the defence of their honour; that they have been, particularly under the glorious reign of the present sovereign, loaded with benefits far exceeding those which their ancestors enjoyed. But it is precisely this degree of comfort and tranquillity, that has been the cause of the revolt, excited by malignant men, incapable of appreciating the value of such marks of benevolence.

This affords a curious specimen of Turkish sincerity; and if the rest of the allegations contained in this document are as much to be relied upon and no more, the assertion that "at the commencement of the insurrection, some ministers of friendly courts resident at the Sublime Porte offered effective assistance in *punishing* the rebels," which offer was declined on the ground that the Porte could not admit of foreign interference, is not (as it otherwise would be) entitled to much regard. The document concludes with a declaration that the Porte will neither hear nor understand propositions which require it to renounce its rights on Greece; and that "if, with the aid of the Almighty, the Sublime Porte resume full possession of that country, it will then always act, as well for the present as the future, in conformity with the ordinances which its holy law prescribes with respect to its subjects."

The position taken by the Turkish government is thus, in a great measure, distinct from the ground upon which the allied powers rest their interference, and upon which it is either approved or condemned by the politicians of Christendom.

When the treaty of London was communicated to the Porte by the ambassadors of the allied powers, in August last, the answer returned by the Reis Effendi was a reference to the manifesto just quoted, accompanied by a declaration of the decided resolution of the Sultan to adhere to the principles contained in that document, and to reject the interference of foreign powers between the Porte and its rebellious subjects. This answer on the part of the Turkish government was delivered with a full knowledge that fleets had been equipped by the allied powers, and were at hand to aid in carrying the treaty into effect.

In the month of September an expedition fitted out by the Pacha of Egypt against the Greeks in the Morea, entered the port of Navarin, and the commander, Ibrahim Pacha, soon after commenced what is termed by Sir E. Codrington a "brutal war of extermination" upon the inhabitants of that country. No resistance was offered to the entrance of the expedition into Navarin by the British fleet which was off that port; but its blockade was soon after commenced by the allied squadrons, and it appears that the commanders of the combined forces were instructed to prevent any reinforcement of men and stores being sent to the Turco-Egyptian army in the Morea.

On the 25th September, Ibrahim Pacha, in a conference with the commanders of the allied squadrons, consented to a provisional suspension of hostilities. A violation of his pledge, however, in the perpetration of atrocious cruelties upon the Greeks, men, women, and children, led to the entrance of the allied fleet into the harbour of Navarin, and to the memorable action of the 23d October.

This "untoward" event, for such it may be termed without the slightest imputation upon the commanders of the allied squadrons, necessarily disordered the relative state of affairs between Turkey and the three interposing states;

states; and if the Porte, antecedently to that event, stood firmly upon the ground that interference was a violation of its sovereign and independent rights, how much more was it called upon to resist the pretensions of those powers, when that interference had been enforced by the total destruction of a Turkish armament! The view which the Porte was constrained to take of this transaction precluded a consideration of the conduct pursued by its own commander; it was the insult offered to its independence, in thus dictating to a Turkish commander, by force, however blameable might be the conduct of that officer abstractedly.

The question which arose out of the treaty of London thus became embroiled with others, whereby the differences between the interposing and the recusant powers are rendered incapable of adjustment without very material concessions on one side or on both. Great Britain, France, and Russia must virtually annul the treaty of London, or Turkey must recede altogether from her principles regarding interference, which she can hardly be expected to surrender without an appeal to arms.

Hostilities seem, therefore, inevitable: other causes of dissatisfaction have been given by Turkey to one of the allied powers, and manifestos have been reciprocally issued by Turkey and Russia.

In the fifth article of the treaty of London, there is, as already quoted, a declaration that the respective contracting parties will not *seek* any political aggrandizement under that treaty. Such a renunciation (were we accustomed to attribute much virtue to self-denying clauses in treaties of this nature) is not irreconcileable with as large an appropriation of territory as Russia is able to wrest from the Turks. If a state be forced into a war by the hostile conduct of her natural foe, it is not apparent upon what ordinary principle she can be prevented from making as much advantage of her success as the conquered will allow her. Our Indian Government was forced into the Burmese war much against its inclination; nevertheless, in spite too of our recorded disinclination to further augmentation of territory in that quarter, we did take from the Burmese a part of their territory, and we were justified in so doing.

The other European powers may, indeed, view with jealous eyes the increase of a power already so formidable in extent as Russia, and may interfere to prevent any further increase, upon grounds analogous to those which constitute the incipient principle of interference in Turkish politics; namely, a regard to the general welfare. This interference must be backed, as in the other case, by force; and hence the apprehensions of those who expect great political events in the East and in the West are by no means groundless.

The change in the British ministry since the treaty of London, and an impression resulting from that change, that our government views the objects of that treaty with altered eyes, may have stimulated the confidence of Turkey, and proportionably alarmed the suspicions of the Russian emperor; and hence may have arisen the precipitate haste with which the two powers appear to have adopted a warlike attitude towards each other. Moreover, it must be recollected that Russia is called upon to protect her frontier in time from the ravages of the barbarous troops which form the advanced guard of a Turkish army.

It is consolatory to find from the declarations of the ministry, that the views of government in regard to Greece, as defined by the treaty of London, have not changed. Still it is to be feared that, with so many provocatives as exist on both sides, Russia and Turkey may come into actual collision, on grounds independent of the treaty; and once commenced, a war on the Danube may extend to the Indus.

STATE OF CHINA, &c.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Sir: Your valuable work up to May last has reached us in this distant land, and also a journal by Timkowski, relating the circumstances of his mission to Peking in 1820. It is satisfactory to find the affairs of China, communicated from the north, through Russia, to Europe. Timkowski's book is useful respecting Mongolia, and the Archimandrite Hyacinth's portion, which treats of Turkestan. Concerning China Proper there is nothing new, except the envoy's own personal intercourse with the natives of Peking.

The bishop elect of Peking, of whom he speaks, has arrived here on his way to Europe to see his old mother, as the pretext was. The Emperor granted his request, and added, "when your mother dies, you need not take the trouble to return." One old Portuguese, and only one, of all the Romish missionaries, remains at court, and he is under orders to retire.

The *pretender* to the dominion of Little Bucharia, or Turkestan, *Changlo-hur Hecho*,* of the family of Mahomet, the Arabian prophet, has been driven from Acksa, Koten, Yarkand, and Kashgar, beyond the Chinese frontier, into the territories of the Booroots. His Imperial Majesty of China was very much annoyed at not catching the rebel.

The *Peking Gazette* has of late been silent on the subject of the western war, and rumour says the rebels have returned to the charge.

Timkowski has made some mistakes; such, for example, as that the Chinese language cannot be printed with moveable types; but there are Chinese books in Peking and in Canton, printed with moveable types, and there are some in Dr. Morrison's Chinese library in London. Still his book is a very useful one for those who take an interest in eastern Asia.

Klaproth, in his usual petulant manner, has done as much as he could by bold assertions, to undervalue the work, and has again shewn his hostility to the English and to Dr. Morrison, whose Dictionary, he says, is full of faults, and is not better than that edited by De Guignes, under the patronage of Napoleon; for it "obliges you to consult the originals." Now the fact is, it gives you the Chinese characters and translations of the phrases, and enables you, by references, to consult many of the originals. It is, indeed, a terrible fault in a dictionary of a foreign language, to *enable* you to refer to the original works quoted; but Morrison is guilty of doing so; "if indeed," says the sceptical sage, "Morrison be the author of the Dictionary." He has begun to doubt this; he will next assert it; and, in the third place (if his life continue), he will refer to his own writings to prove it.

Modern China abounds with injustice and cruelty. This neighbourhood has been lately shocked by a melancholy case of matricide by poison. The perpetrator, who meant to poison her husband, was instantly hurried before the several courts, and, in the nineteenth year of her age, sentenced to the death called *Ta-ling-che*. She was bound, carried to Tyburn, denuded, fastened to a cross, arms, limbs, and head cut off, leaving only the trunk, which was stabbed to the heart! Her head was enclosed in a cage, and carried to the place where she committed the crime, to be hung up and exposed to the public, to deter from the repetition of such crimes.

The local magistrate has issued an official account of the transaction, with admonitions appended, addressed to the people; and two ballads have been written

* Called also "*Hochómetih*."

written and circulated, by sale, to excite horror in the minds of all young wives, and prevent their disobedience to husband's mothers.

The magistrate says *Lo-she*, the young woman, was in bad health, and very unable to do the work required by her old mother-in-law, *Luh-she*. In consequence of this, the mother scolded and struck her, and got her husband and his brother to do the same. They also threatened to take her before the police to have her publicly chastised for her disobedience. Then the mixed feelings of indignation and fear urged her to plot the death of her mother.

The ballads however give a different account: they state that early being left an orphan, her married sister persuaded her husband to bring her up, to which he readily assented. She was beautiful, and, as is usually the case in China, the writer says, therefore miserable. The husband formed the design of seducing her, and he suggested to his wife to go and say masses for the souls of her departed parents at a temple some miles distant. He praised the merit of such an act, and proposed taking the girl, now sixteen, with them. Whilst the wife went to say the prayers for the dead at the temple, he remained in the boat and effected his purpose on the young sister. This illicit connexion was secretly continued till the time of her marriage: one year after which, disliking her husband, she thought of poisoning him, and returning to her paramour; but destiny had not decreed his death; the day when poison was prepared he went out, and his mother ate his portion and died.

The untimely and ignominious end to which Lo-she came is attributed to sins in a former state of existence. She is represented as lamenting her fate, and invoking the spirits of her departed parents to make interest with the King of Hades to let her wait upon them in the invisible state.

Criminals convicted capitally in China are expected to walk to the place of execution, and a loaf of bread is given them to eat. Some hardened robbers go eating their loaf, laughing and joking about their being about to be converted into *Shin-seen*, divine genii, or angels. The unfortunate Lo-she had a loaf given her, but she could not walk, and was carried sitting on a sort of basket-work borne on men's shoulders. The executioners told her lying stories till the very last moment, when they mocked her by suggesting she would soon become an angel.

In one of the ballads there is some grossness, and in all the documents much hard-heartedness shewn.

Government forced the husband to witness his wife's being exposed and cut to pieces; and they punished him with fifty blows because he shed tears! They affirmed he felt more for his wife than for his mother! Such are the feelings in reference to petit treason in China!

* * * *

Canton, China, Oct. 23, 1827.

Review of Books.

Mémoire sur les Sources du Brahmapoutra et de l'Iraouaddy. Par M. J. Klaproth. Paris, 1828.

Mr. Klaproth has been kind enough to forward to us a copy of his Memoir on the Sources of the Brahmaputra and the Irawaddy; and as the articles and the doctrines to which the memoir is intended as an answer appeared in this journal (and were probably known to him by this medium only), we are anxious to furnish a notice of it in as extended a form as possible, in order that the theory of this gentleman, to which the geographers of Calcutta are not friendly, should be properly appreciated by our readers. The most convenient, and perhaps the fairest, course we can pursue, under all the circumstances, in reviewing this memoir, is to compress the substance of it into a compass consistent with our limits, without interpolating any critical remarks of our own upon the merits of the question.

Mr. Klaproth begins by stating, that in an article on the course of the Yarou-dzangbo-tchou (as he writes it), or great river of Tibet, inserted in his *Magasin Asiatique*, he demonstrated, on the authority of certain Chinese maps, that that river, which had been considered as the higher portion of the Brahmaputra, was entirely distinct from it; that in quitting Tibet it traversed the country of the Mons, named H'lokba or Lokabaja, entered the Chinese province of Yun-nan, near the ancient city of Yung-chow, there receiving the name of Pin-lang-keang,* or Indian areca river; that it then flowed into the kingdom of Mëen, or Ava, and uniting itself, below the city of Bhamno, to another considerable river coming from the north, it formed the Irawaddy, which passes Amerapoora in its course to the gulf of Bengal.

The Chinese maps are, he says, minute in their details respecting this great river; and those drawn up by order of Këen-lung differ materially on this point from those constructed by the Jesuits in the reign of Kang-he: the originals of the latter represent the Yarou-dzangbo-tchou as leaving Tibet in lat. 27° 30′ and long. 20° 50′ W. of Peking (not in lat. 28° 40′ long. 20° 20′, as in the faulty copies of these maps inserted in the work of Duhalde); whereas the maps of Këen-lung place the exit of this river from Tibet and its entry into H'lokba in lat. 28° 40′ and long. 19° 30′. These positive testimonies Mr. Klaproth considered to be fortified by evidence deduced from certain physical phenomena.

Mr. Klaproth, then, referring to the discoveries of Lieut. Burlton,† who ascended the Brahmaputra as far as it was navigable, in lat. 27° 54′ N. long. 95° 24′ E., observes that this officer's account of the dimensions of the river at that place shewed that it could not be the Dzangbo of Tibet, which is described by P. Gaubil as much larger than the Hwang-ho and the great Keang. The information obtained by Lieut. Burlton, moreover, showed that the Lohit or Brahmaputra originated in the Brahma Kund, a small lake situated in some mountains to the eastward. The Brahmaputra and the Dzangbo could therefore have no connexion in that quarter.

The statements of Lieut. Burlton demonstrated to Mr. Klaproth that the Chinese authors were correct as to the course of the Dzangbo, and he described in

* *Pin-lang* signifies the areca or betel-nut; *keang* river.—*Ed.*

† See *Asiat. Journ.*, vol. xxi. p. 52.

in the map appended to his memoir the course of the Brahmaputra, as well as the details of the English traveller permitted, which, he says, were obscurely given. He proceeds:

"The English at Calcutta display a holy wrath against my memoir; wherefore I know not; probably because a *continental man* has dared to know something of the geography of countries bordering on India. They have, however, given an extract from this memoir in the *Calcutta Gazette* of 29th March 1827, which demonstrates that their slender knowledge of the French language has not allowed them perfectly to comprehend me. I observed, in speaking of the maps of the Chinese empire made by the missionaries under Kang-he, 'that copies or sketches (*calques*) of these maps, translated in China, were put by P. Duhalde into the hands of the celebrated D'Anville, in order that he might reduce them and superintend their publication; that these sketches were very imperfect extracts of the Chinese and Manchoo originals; and that, moreover, the proper names had been translated by a person but little versed in the Chinese language.' The English at Calcutta have understood the passage thus: 'D'Anville, however, (say they) does not seem to have had access to this map, but employed a set of *calculations* sent by Duhalde from China for his work. These *calculations* were mere extracts, and far from complete, and the names especially were very erroneous: from these, however, D'Anville compiled the map of Tibet attached to Du Halde's *China*.' These English writers have thus taken *calques*, or designs upon transparent paper, for *astronomical calculations;* and have made these maps be sent from China by P. Duhalde, although this Jesuit, who was for some time secretary to the famous P. Letellier, confessor of Louis XIV., never set foot in that country. I also said that the Jesuits sent a copy of the originals of their maps to the King of France, and that this copy remained up to the period of the revolution in the private library at Versailles. The journalists of Calcutta understood by this that a copy was sent to the Royal Library of Paris. I translated the Chinese name of Pin-lang-keang by *fleuve de l'arec de l'Inde* (*areca catechu*, Linn.), of which they have made *Arrack river of India*, as if this river flowed into India, and instead of water was filled with *arrack*, or *punch* at least.* Persons who possess so little knowledge of a language are ill-qualified to criticize the writings in which it is employed."

Mr. Klaproth then quotes an edict of Kang-he, published in 1721, wherein that emperor gives a very particular description of the courses of the great rivers of Tibet and China, according to accurate data furnished by the superior Tibetan priests. "From my youth," says the emperor, "I have paid attention to geography; hence it was that I sent grandees to Mount Kwăn-lun and into Se-fan. All the great rivers, as the Great Keang, the Hwang-ho (yellow river), the Hĭh-shwŭy (black river), the Kin-sha-keang (gold-sand river), and the Lan-tsang-keang, have their sources in those countries. My envoys have personally examined every thing; they have made accurate researches, and recorded their observations in a map. It plainly results from thence, that all the great rivers of China originate in the south-eastern edge of the great chain of the Nomkoun-oubashi, which separates the *hydrographical system* of the interior from that of the exterior. The origin of the Hwang-ho is without the frontier of Se-ning, to the eastward of mount Koollkoon. Innumerable springs there gush out of the earth, emitting a lustre like

* Mr. Klaproth has spoilt his joke, such as it is, by the introduction of *punch*, which has no necessary connexion with *arrack*.

like that of the stars: the Mongols call them Odun-tala, the Tibetans Solom, and the Chinese Sing-so-hae (sea of the abode of the stars). The union of these sources produces the Hwang-ho; it forms the lakes Dzaring and Oring, runs first to the south-east, turns to the north, then returns to the east, passes the forts of Kwei-ta-foo and Tsĭh-chĭh-kwan, and enters (China) by Lan-chow. The Min-keang originates westward of the Hwang-ho, in Mount Baïan-khara-tsitsirkhana, named in Tibetan Miniakthsouo, and Min-shan in Chinese books; it is situated without the western frontier of China: the waters of the Keang come from thence. It was from mount Nae-chu-shan that Yu directed this river; this mountain is beyond the fort Hwang-ching-kwan, on the frontier of the present province of Sze-chuen. The ancients believed that the sources of the Keang were near those of the Hwang-ho. According to the *Yu-kung*, the Keang comes from Min-shan: this is not correct; it merely crosses that mountain; this is a fact ascertained. This river flows as far as Kwang-hëen, and there divides into some ten branches, which afterwards reunite at Sin-tsin-hëen; thence it goes off to the east (south-east) as far as Seŭ-chow-foo, where it unites with the Kin-sha-keang. This last river has its source in the north-east of the states of the Dalaï Lama, at the foot of mount Ooni-yin-oossoo, the name of which in Chinese is Joo-new-shan, or mountain of the cow. The current of water which flows from thence bears the name of Murus-oossoo, and runs to the south-east into the Kam country (a province of Tibet), traverses the country of Chung-tëen, enters Yun-nan, near the fort of Ta-ching-kwan, and there receives the name of Kin-sha-keang. At Le-keang-foo, it is called the Le-keang; at Yung-pa-foo it receives the Ta-hang-ho, flows to the east, passing Woo-ting-foo, and enters Sze-chuen, where it unites with the Min-keang at Seu-chow-foo. Farther on, the Keang passes Kwei-chow-foo, enters Hoo-kwang, waters King-choo-foo, and joins the Han-keang before Woo-chang-foo. The Han-keang comes from the Po-chung-shan, a mountain of Nin-keang-chow, one of the districts of Shen-se; at its source it bears the name of Shĭh-yang-shwŭy; it runs to the eastward, and at Nan-ching-hëen enters Hoo-kwang, and joins the Great Keang near Han-yang-hëen: the joint streams are called Han-keaou. All these rivers are to the south-east, and within the great chain of the Nomkhoun-oobashi, have their sources in Se-fan (Eastern Tibet *), and enter China.

"The Lan-tsang-keang has two sources (or is formed by two rivers); one comes from Mount Gerghi-dzagar, in the Kam country, and is called Dza-choo; the other from Dsirukeng-tala, and bears the name of Soom-jo. They unite to the southward of the temple Chamdo, and form the Lak-choo, which enters Yun-nan lower down, where it receives the name of Lan-tsang-keang. It there flows to the south, as far as the government of Chĭh-le, where it obtains the name of Kew-lung-keang (river of the nine dragons) and proceeds to the kingdom of Mëen-tëen, or Ava. To the westward of the Lan-tsang-keang runs another river, named Kara-oossoo, which is the Hĭh-shwŭy of the *Yu-kung*, and the modern Loo-keang of Yun-nan. It comes from the north-east part of the states of the Dalaï Lama, and flows out of the Kara-noor (black lake), runs to the south-east, traverses the Kam country, passes by the habitations of the Noo-e, receives the name of Noo-keang, and enters by Ta-tang-yae into Yun-nan, where it is called Loo-keang; thence it flows to the southward, enters the government of Loo-keang, a department of Yung-chang-foo, and then pursues its course to the kingdom of Mëen-tëen.

* *Se-fan* signifies *Western* Tibet.—*Ed.*

Mëen-tëen. To the westward of the Loo-keang is the Lung-chuen-keang. Its source is also in Kam, on Mount Chumdo; it flows to the south, enters Yun-nan to the west of Ta-tang-yae, is called Lung-chuen-keang, and at fort Hun-lung-kwan penetrates into the kingdom of Mëen-tëen.

"There is still another river which passes the extreme frontier of Yun-nan, namely the Pin-lang-keang (areca-nut river); its source is in Ngari, a province of Tibet, to the east of Mount Gangdis, on Mount Damjuk-kaba, or Horse's mouth. Lower down, this stream receives the name of Yarou-dzangbo; it flows generally to the eastward, deviating a little to the south; passes through the country of Dzangghe and the city of Jikargunggar, and receives the Galjao-mooren; further on, proceeding towards the south, it traverses a country inhabited by unsubdued hordes, and enters Yun-nan near the ancient city Yung-chow; it there bears the name of Pin-lang-keang. It quits this province at the fort of Teïh-plh-kwan, and enters the kingdom of Mëen-tëen."

We have given a translation of this extract in full, because it is so abundant in facts; as the system of orthography employed by Mr. Klaproth differs from our own, and as he does not give the original characters, we are not sure we have accurately written all the names.

Mr. Klaproth then quotes an assertion of Major Rennel, that the Irawaddy is navigable from Yun-nan to Ava; observing that it is fully supported by the data in the edict. He next gives an extract from the great imperial geography of China, shewing that the inferior course of the Dzangbo from Tibet, or of the Irawaddy from Ava, was long known by the Chinese, who called it Ta-kin-sha-keang. The details given by the Chinese writers are too long to be given entire, and are not susceptible of abridgment. The editors of the Chinese work distinctly declare that there is no doubt that the great Kin-sha-keang and the Yarou-dzangbo of Tibet are identical.

A few remarks upon the geographical features of the country, through which the great rivers of Tibet pass, follow this extract. Mr. Klaproth then points out sundry grievous errors in the longitude of places in the map of the Jesuits, which are situated considerably more to the westward than their real position, which errors increase in proportion to the distance from the meridian of Peking; and he fairly concludes that similar errors might be discovered in other parts of it. In fact, in the new map of the Chinese empire, the position of several places is given a degree more to the eastward than in the maps of Kang-he's time.

Our author next gives a narrative of the more recent English surveys of the upper portion of the Brahmaputra, by Capt. Bedford, Lieut. Wilcox, and Lieut. Burlton, which were published in this journal;* and he justly considers that these accounts plainly demonstrate that this river has no connexion with the great stream of Tibet. He then refers to the latest discoveries of Messrs. Wilcox and Burlton† regarding the sources of the Irawaddy, as they allege; but which, Mr. Klaproth states, are those of the Seeree-serhit, a river peculiar to the kingdom of Ava. "It traverses the Samsuk or Semsuk country, passes the city of Payen-dewn, and above Bhanmo joins the Pin-lang-keang, or great Kin-sha-keang, here called Bhanmo-keang, which flows from Yun-nan, and which is the Yarou-dzangbo-tchou of Tibet. These two rivers united form what is called the Irawaddy. At the same time, it is not impossible," he observes, "that the Burmans may give the name of Irawaddy to the Seeree-serhit: just as the Chinese take the Min-keang of Sze-chuen for the commencement of the great Keang,

* See vol. xxiii. pp. 495 *et seq.* and vol. xxiv. pp. 307, 430. † See our present volume, p. 202.

Keang, although this river comes from Tibet (as already seen), and the Min-keang is merely one of its branches."

With respect to the remark of the editor of the *Calcutta Gazette*, in recording this discovery, that "the hypothesis of Klaproth, notwithstanding the arrogant confidence with which it has been given to the public, is wholly overturned by the results of this journey;"* our author says: "begging the Calcutta journalists' pardon, this journey demonstrates nothing repugnant to the facts which I have detailed, and it will be seen by the map appended to this memoir, that the discovery of the sources of the Seerae-serhit does not militate against the Yarou-dzangbo-tchou's entering first China and then Ava, where it becomes the Irawaddy of the geographers, which passes Amerapoora, though the Burmans may take the Seerae-serhit for the beginning of the great river, which is one of the chief causes of the prosperity of their country." He concludes as follows:

With regard to the Yarou-dzangbo-tchou, or true Irawaddy, it appears to be the same river which is called Sri-Lohit by the mountaineers of Assam,† and which, according to the tradition of the country, was crossed by the two brothers Khunlae and Khuntae,‡ founders of the two families of princes who reigned in Assam. Tradition makes these brothers come from heaven; but there is every reason to believe they were originally of Tibet; and then, in order to reach Assam, they were naturally forced to cross the great river which passes through Tibet.

In my map, I have endeavoured to represent, as far as practicable, all the recent discoveries relative to the Brahmaputra and the Irawaddy; but in order to form a perfectly correct idea of them, it is necessary to wait for the complete narratives of the English travellers, who have with so much zeal contributed to augment our knowledge in regard to a point so interesting to physical geography.

Finally, I ought to observe, that the result of their discoveries was long ago foreseen by Alexander Dalrymple, one of the greatest geographers of modern times. His *Essay towards a Map of the Burmese Empire*, inserted in the narrative of Captain Symes' Journey to the Court of Ava, shews the upper part of this river just as it really exists, according to the accounts recently collected by the English travellers. It is inconceivable that the countrymen of this illustrious geographer should appear to have totally forgotten this fact; for in all they have published of late regarding the sources of the Brahmaputra, the name of Dalrymple is never once mentioned. In the same map, Dalrymple also places the river of Tibet in relation with the eastern branch of the great river which in Ava bears the name of the Irawaddy; but not being aware of the facts stated in the Chinese books, he does not make the Yarou-dzangbo pass through the most eastern point of Yun-nan.

In comparing Mr. Klaproth's translations of the reports published in the *Calcutta Gazette* with the originals, we find some reason to think that his knowledge of the English language is not unexceptionable; and as he has spoken with some contempt of the writer in the *Gazette* for criticising works written in a language which he does not perfectly comprehend, he cannot think it unfair if, in reviewing his reply, we should point out his own defects in this particular. Passing over occasional verbal errors of little moment, the two following instances of mistranslation appear important.

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* Our author adds in a note: "the *learned* editors of the *Allgemeine Geographische Ephemeriden* of Weimar have repeated all these *pauvretés*. They must be excused; the horizon of people with narrow views is extremely limited!"

† See *Asiat. Journ.* vol. xxiii. p. 499.

‡ The passage referred to by Mr. Klaproth is as follows: "the Sri Lohit is said to have been crossed by the posterity of Khunling and Khunlae, the heaven-descended founders of the family, which to the period of the Burman invasion governed Assam."

The editor of the *Gazette*, in one of the articles to which we have referred, states as follows:

A portion of the river was now entered, running east from Sadiya, which is yet a blank upon the latest maps.

This Mr. Klaproth translates thus:

Puis l'on entra dans une partie de la rivière qui vient de Seddiya, *situé à l'est*, et qui n'est pas encore marqué sur les cartes les plus récentes.

Hence, it appears that he has misunderstood the passage. If the river runs east from Sadiya, that place must be situated, in relation to it, to the west, not to the east. At any rate the passage is not faithfully rendered.

A still more material variation occurs where Mr. Klaproth confounds two distinct branches of the Brahmaputra, the *Dihong* and the *Dibong*. The editor of the *Calcutta Gazette* (November 2, 1826) observed:

The sources of other principal branches of the Lohit or Brahmaputra Proper, as well as of the great southern portion, the Bor Dehing, are, however, still undetermined. Of the latter, nothing has yet been published; of the former, some additional information has been obtained, but it requires verification. The sources of the Dihong are apparently not far from the frontiers of the Lama's country, as the Meesmees, situated on the former, carry on an active traffic with the latter. Of a more important branch, the Dibong, the Bor Abors confidently assert, that it flows from the west, and that a lake, through which, or from which, it issues, gives rise to the Soobunsheeree also. The description, however, seems to be rather incompatible with the assertion that in the north-westerly route to the Lama's territory the Dibong is crossed from east to west at the twelfth stage, and then left.

Mr. Klaproth's translation thus represents the passage:

The sources of the other principal branches of the Lohit or Brahmaputra Proper, as well as of its great southern portion, the Boree Dehing, still remain undetermined. Nothing has yet been published upon the latter; some new information has been obtained upon the former, but it requires verification. It appears that the sources of the Dihong are not far from the frontiers of the Lama's country, as the Meesmees in its vicinity, carry on an active commerce with the latter. The Bor Abors assert, respecting the *Dihong*, that it is considerable, that it flows from the west, and that a lake which it traverses, or whence it issues, gives rise also to the Soobunsheeree. But these details seem incompatible with the assertion that the route from the north-west, which leads to the territory of the Lamas, crosses the *Dihong* from east to west at the twelfth stage, and then diverges therefrom.

Here again, Mr. Klaproth has totally misapprehended the writer's meaning, or he has taken great pains to pervert the sense of the passage. The Dihong and the Dibong, so far as we recollect their relative positions, are two streams falling into the Bor Lohit nearly at the same place, but from different points, the former somewhat to the westward of north, the latter considerably to the eastward. Later reports upon the subject seem to regard these two streams as branches of one river, the eastern and western Dihong; but it is obvious that the editor of the *Gazette*, in the passage quoted, spoke of them distinctly.

Mr. Klaproth has not favoured us with a copy of the map intended to accompany his memoir, which would have made his notions much clearer to us.

De Musei Sprewitziani Mosquæ Numis Kuficis nonnullis antehac ineditis, qui Chersonesi humo eruti esse dicuntur, Commentationes duæ, plura eædem ut Numismaticæ ita Geographiæ et Historiæ Asiaticæ capita obscuriora illustrantes. Scripsit DR. C. M. FRÆHN. Petersburgh, 1825. 4to. pp. 110.

DR. SPREWITZ's valuable cabinet of oriental coins at Moscow has a most able expositor of its treasures in Dr. Frœhn, whose qualifications as a numismatical critic is well established. The present work adds not a little to his reputation in this department of science; it displays much shrewdness of conjecture, as well as learning and research.

There is no country, as Dr. Frœhn observes, so capable of extending the limits of oriental numismatics, and aiding the study of this branch of learning, as Russia. Most other countries of Europe have to gather from remote parts, and at a great expense, the scattered pieces requisite to form a collection of coins, which Russia can obtain in a short time, and at little cost. Not only are opportunities for this object presented to her through the connexion of her vast southern frontier with various eastern states, such as Turkey, Persia, Bucharia, China, with which she maintains political and commercial relations; but, like three other kingdoms of Europe, Spain, Portugal, and Sicily, Russia once saw the throne of an Asiatic dynasty established in its territory. The Asiatic princes who ruled Russia from the beginning of the thirteenth to the middle of the fifteenth century, however short their reigns, were studious of coining money; hence its very soil furnished those imperishable and accurate historical records in profusion. Nor are they found unmixed with other coins of kindred dynasties in adjoining countries, such as those of Iran and Jagatai, though less in number. Besides these, coins of more remote date, belonging to the Ommiade and Abasside Caliphs, as well as of the Taher, Saman and Buweih Emirs, are found, often in great numbers, in the eastern and southern provinces.

Notwithstanding the soil of Russia thus supplies an inexhaustible store of Mohammedan coins, this sort of treasure, Dr. Frœhn remarks, has long been neglected and despised by its inhabitants. The quantity of oriental coins dug up in the Russian territory must, in the course of so many years, have been prodigious: unhappily, the greater portion of them has been melted down; and if, by good fortune, some escaped this fate, and were preserved, they remained, generally speaking, concealed, unexplained, and condemned to oblivion. There was a want of oriental scholars in the country, who, by expounding their legends, and showing their connexion with history, might add to the value of these relics. The aspect of things has, however, at length changed; and these coins are now sought with avidity, though the number dug up is now greatly diminished, and is diminishing every year.

The work before us consists of two dissertations, one relating to certain coins of Caliphs of the dynasties of Ommiyah and Abbas, beginning with the date A.H. 110; the other comprehending the coins of the Emirs, commencing with those of Ibrahim I., A.H. 187.

A coin of Mutewekkil, one of the Abassides, in A.H. 239, is ingeniously employed by Dr. Frœhn to remedy a defect in the Arabian historians. The others included in the first dissertation, though rare, present nothing besides very remarkable.

The

The second dissertation contains some curious particulars. On a coin of Ibrahim I. of the Aglebidian Emirs, A.H. 187, Dr. Frœhn reads, or thinks he reads, the words ضربت بافريقية سنة سبع وثمنين (و) مية. The word افريقية *Afrikia*, is not, indeed, clearly visible, but he says, as far as he can make out, *in tenuissimis et obscuris litterarum ductibus*, no other word can be read. "Afrikia, however, is a name by which the Arabs are not only accustomed to distinguish that portion of northern Africa which now comprehends Tunis and Tripoli, but also to designate the chief city of that province of the empire." Dr. Frœhn is of opinion that the place referred to in this coin is the city of Cairovan, founded by Ouksba, the invader of Africa, about A.H. 50, and supposed by geographers to have been built upon the ruins of the ancient Cyrene. That city was long the metropolis of Arabian Africa; and although no Arab writer has stated that Cairovan ever was called Afrikia on the coins of this period, yet it is not apparent what other city could have had such an appellation. The reading of the word *Afrikia* is supported by the name of Ibrahim, who is identified with the son of Agleb, who in A. H. 184 was appointed governor of Africa by Harun, and afterwards became the founder of the Aglebidian dynasty. At the period when the coins was struck, he had not obtained the privileges of the *kutba* and the *sicca*, as the piece testifies, which sacred honours he, at length, like the other Emirs, usurped.

Dr. Frœhn subjoins a list of the Aglebidian coins, which are very rare, with the names of the princes to whom they ought to be attributed.

The coins of the Taheridian Emirs are the next treated of; and Dr. Frœhn explains at length the reasons why he and others thought it right that certain coins of this class should be considered as belonging to the Caliphs, the names of the princes, who ordered them to be struck being omitted, or the names of the Caliphs or of their sons only being inserted.

In describing a coin of Taher II., who succeeded his father Abdallah as Emir, A. H. 230, and died in 248, Dr. Frœhn gives a curious disquisition upon the subject of the changes in names and places in Mohammedan records, and particularly respecting the place called Muhammedia, in which the coin referred to professes to be struck.

The obscurity which prevails as to places is not the least of the difficulties with which the science of oriental numismatics is beset. Cufic coins bear the names of places unknown to Arabian writers, or the memory of which had long perished before their time, or the early names of which had given place to others in common use. Of the latter kind is the name of the city called Muhammedia.

This name, which, as Dr. Frœhn observes, properly denotes a city founded by Mohammed, occurs on many coins of the Caliphs, especially the early Abassides. As such a city seems to have existed in several places, it was not apparent which city was meant when referred to upon Cufic coins. Kehr, the father of Cufic numismatics, was the first who discovered the name upon a coin of Mamoun, A.H. 192 (erroneously attributed to Ameen), and upon another of Ameen, A.H. 195. He determined the Muhammedia on the first to be a city in the Persian province of Kerman. But Reiske shewed satisfactorily that the city alluded to in Kerman did not acquire the name of Muhammedia till the reign of the Caliph Mutewekkil, A.H. 232—247, its prior name being Dehir-abi-'l-Sacra. Where it was situated does not appear. Reiske was of opinion that the Muhammedia, where the two pieces in question were

were coined, was "some palace at Bagdad," so named from Ameen, otherwise Mohammed, a conjecture unsupported by authority. Tychsen thought the name might have been applied to some part of Bagdad, from the Caliph Mahdi, also called Mohammed. Adler, however, though he thought both conjectures probable, suspected that Muhammedia might have been a place in Khorasan. The supposition that Muhammedia was a palace or district in Bagdad was countenanced by Baron de Sacy (who was inclined to think, from a passage in Makrizi, that Bagdad itself was called Muhammedia), by Conde, Mœller, Hallenberg, Castiglioni, and Schiepati. Recently, however, adds Dr. Frœhn, Mr. Marsden * has shaken, though not altogether dissipated, this vulgar error. Although Dr. Frœhn agrees with Mr. Marsden, that Muhammedia is not to be sought for in Bagdad, he excepts to the testimony upon which this opinion is founded—namely, his reading of the legend on the two coins referred to below. On one of them Mr. Marsden reads "*Medinet-el-Salam*, A.H. 168;" whereas Dr. Frœhn reads "*in Kasr-el-Salam*, A.H. 161:" on the other Mr. Marsden reads, "*in el-Muhammediah*," which Dr. Frœhn thinks is "*in el-Basra*." Moreover, he censures Mr. Marsden for having expressed so vague and light a conjecture (*conjectura vaga illa et levis*) respecting the situation of Muhammedia, when he had before him a work of Dr. Frœhn's,† wherein this obscure point was cleared up, and the Muhammedia of these coins was asserted to be الري *el Rey*, or *Rae*, a city in Persian Irak, once considerable, but now in ruins.

At the time when the treatise quoted below was written, Dr. Frœhn had not access to certain works, which he has since consulted, and he quotes what certainly appears irrefragable evidence in support of his hypothesis. A very considerable portion of the second dissertation is devoted to an investigation of this curious point, and we recommend this part of Dr. Frœhn's work in particular to the attention of Mr. Marsden, than whom no person is better qualified to judge of its merits.

* "A difference of opinion prevails with respect to the place to which the name of Muhammediah belonged. The most common supposition attributes it to a particular division or suburb of the great city of Baghdad; but the coincidence of date between this and the coin last described (i. e. xxxi. and xxxii.) affords a presumption of the contrary almost amounting to proof; for it cannot, without the most direct evidence, be admitted, that two coins of the same denomination should in the same year be struck by the same prince, in two districts of his capital, under distinct names. The site of Muhammediah must, therefore, be looked for elsewhere; but it will probably be found at no great distance from the seat of government."—*Numismata Orientalia Illustrata*, vol. i. p. 38.

† Das Muhammedanische Münzkabinet, des Asiat. Museums in Petersburg. 1821.

Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland.

March 1st. The general meeting of the Society was held this day at 2 o'clock P.M.; Sir George Thomas Staunton, Bart., vice-president, in the chair.

The following donations were presented:

From Radhacant Deb, vice-president of the Calcutta Agricultural Society, a copy of the first part of his work entitled *Sabda Calpa Druma*, and a Bengalee spelling-book. This donation was accompanied by a letter from the author, and an explanation in English of the plan of the first-named work, which is a Sanscrit lexicon; the words are collected from all the dictionaries procurable in Bengal, as well as from various MSS. They are arranged, together with the roots, in alphabetical order; the genders of the words, the indicators of the roots, their various significations and figurative meanings, are given; and after the explanation of any known word, its meaning in Bengalee, and synonimous terms, are placed. In addition to this, all terms of science are explained after the manner of an European Encyclopædia; the authorities for every word, or in case these are not known, their etymology, is given; and a short Sanscrit grammar and preface will be annexed when the work is completed. The Bengalee spelling-book is stated to be upon the plan of that published in English by the late Lindley Murray. The letter (which was read to the meeting) was in reply to the circular of the Committee of Correspondence of the Society; and the writer, after remarking upon the present low state of the arts in India, states his conviction of the beneficial effects arising from the association of learned men for the promotion of science and literature, to the countries in which they are established; which benefits become universal when such societies interchange their ideas with similar institutions in foreign countries: and he concludes his letter with an expression of his opinion, that not only the English term "hour," the Greek ὥρα, and the Latin "hora," but also the European division of the day and night into twenty-four hours from midnight to midnight, is of Sanscrit origin, and in support of this opinion quotes an extract from the Agni Purana, of which passage he states the purport to be, that thirty *muhúrtas* are equal to a day and a night, which two are comprised in twenty-four *belás* or *horás*, and that the computation of a day and a night by thirty muhúrtas is from sunrise to sunrise, and that by twenty-four belás or horás, from midnight to midnight.

The reading of this letter excited considerable interest among the members present, and several gentlemen expressed a wish that some more striking and public mark of the Society's approbation of the works of this learned native than the ordinary thanks of the meeting should be conferred upon him; but as the transaction of the usual business of the general meetings does not admit of any discussion, no resolution was come to upon the subject. We understand, however, that the Council have directed the presentation of a copy of the Society's *Transactions* to Radhacant Deb, in testimony of the Society's estimation of his labours; and intend proposing him to the Society for election as a corresponding member.

In addition to this donation the following were laid before the meeting, *viz.* from the Cambridge Philosophical Society, the first and second volumes of that Society's *Transactions*.

From Professor Bopp, F.M. R.A.S., his Sanscrit grammar, in German.

From the Rev. Dr. Morrison, M.R.A.S., a copy of the Fifth Report of the Anglo-Chinese College at Malacca.

From M. Grangeret de la Grange, his *Anthologie Arabe*.

From the Directors of the London Oriental Institution, a copy of their new Persian Grammar.

From Colonel Hugh Stacy Osborne, several specimens of Malayalim MSS., on coco-nut leaves; among them are two original letters from the Cotiote Rajah, bearing

his own signature; one of these documents is addressed to the inhabitants of Ettacoornaad in Wynaad, upbraiding them for patiently submitting to the entrance of the English army, and urging them, in the name of Perumal and all the gods, to assist him in taking revenge; in case of refusal, threatening them with his vengeance. The other is to one of his chieftains, stating the arrival of intelligence of the intention of the English army to enter his country at a particular quarter, and ordering him to proceed with his forces to oppose its progress: the date of this latter document is November 28th, 1796.

Colonel Osborne likewise presented a model (in bamboo) of a Chinese passage-boat, and a model of the lusus naturæ, which was in existence and exhibited at Macao, about six years since. An account of this extraordinary person* was furnished by Mr. Livingstone, surgeon to the British factory at Canton, and printed in the *Asiatic Journal*, vol. xii. p. 57.

William Marsden, Esq., M.R.A.S., presented several MS. firmans, &c. from the Emperor Akbar to the Jesuit missionaries.

The thanks of the Society were voted to the respective donors.

Solomon Peile, jun., Esq. was elected a resident member of the Society.

Dr. Colin Rogers, elected on the 2d, and P. J. Salomons, Esq., elected on the 16th of February last, having made their payments and signed the obligation-book, were admitted members of the Society.

The reading of Dr. B. Hamilton's History of the Hindu kingdom of Kamrup was concluded, and thanks returned to the author for its communication.

The history of the district of Rungopur, nearly the whole of which is comprised in the ancient Hindu kingdom of Kamrup, is involved in great obscurity. One of the earliest traditions respecting it is, that Norok, son of the earth, being a great favourite with Crishna, was presented by that deity with the country of Kamrup (region of desire), and constituted guardian of the temple of Kamakhya (granter of pleasure), the presiding deity of that region; this deity is considered as female, and her temple is still much frequented. Norok being a worshipper of Siva, and a great oppressor, lost the favour of Crishna, and was put to death. Bhogodotto, his son, succeeded him, and fell on the vanquished side in the war which placed *Yudishthir* on the throne of India: it is considered probable that this prince is the *Bhugrut* mentioned in Gladwin's translation of the Ayeen Akbery.

The author does not think that, after making every allowance for the duration of the sovereignty of the family of Yudishthir and the succeeding dynasties, the era of the former can be placed much beyond the time of Augustus.

It does not appear that any part of the district was comprehended in the Hindu kingdom of Bengal during the dynasty of Adisur, but was governed by a *family* of princes, of whom Dherma Pal is the first who has left any traces behind. He had a brother who died early, and left the management of his estates and son to his widow. Dherma Pal was subsequently killed in battle: he was succeeded by his nephew, who at first indulged in sensual pleasures and the luxury of 100 wives; he afterwards wished to take the government into his own hands, but his mother had the address to persuade him to dedicate his life to religion, and he is supposed to be now wandering in the forests as a religious mendicant.

The conduct of the third king of the next dynasty afforded an opportunity to the Mahomedans of conquering the country. It is said, though this is probably an exaggeration, that the siege of the chief city occupied twelve years, and was at last taken by treachery.

Those parts of Kamrup which were not occupied by the Mahomedans, were overrun by

* The lusus naturæ referred to was a man named A-ke, who was born about twenty-four years ago, in a district ninety-seven miles S.W. of Canton, with another male child, nearly the same size, united to the pit of his stomach by the neck. A-ke grew to the height of about four feet ten inches, but his brother (as it was termed) continued the original size.

by various rude tribes, of which the most powerful was the Koch; who, though at first separated under several chieftains, at last united under Hajo. This prince had two daughters, who had each a son. One of these succeeded to the whole power of his grandfather, and it was then discovered that he had the honour of being descended from the god Siva, and in this honour his cousin afterwards claimed to share. When this raja died, he divided his dominions between his two sons. At the time the Ayeen Akbery was written, this division of territory was not known at Delhi, but it was shortly afterwards discovered, and then the Mahomedan governor of Dhaka became urgent for the payment of tribute from Raja Porekhyit, who governed the most considerable portion. As the Raja did not dare openly to refuse, but wished to obtain more favourable terms, he went to Agra, and the King gave him an order directing the governor to receive as tribute whatever sum the Raja chose to offer. So strangely ignorant was the Raja of the value of money, that he offered the immense sum of twenty millions of rupees, which was of course accepted, and he returned with great self-satisfaction. When, however, his minister explained the error into which he had fallen, he was thrown into the greatest consternation, and unfortunately died before this mistake could be rectified. The Mahomedans took possession of the country in default of the payment of tribute, and the late Raja's brother, who had governed the smallest portion of territory, together with the minister of that unfortunate prince, were allowed large estates by the Mahomedans for their support. The sway of the Moslems, in its turn, sunk before the British power. The paper is concluded with a notice of the present political state of the country.

The reading of Capt. Grant's journal of a route through Makran was concluded, and thanks returned to Colonel Worsley, by whom it was communicated.

It was then announced that the anniversary meeting would be held on Saturday the 15th, at one o'clock.

March 15th. The Society met this day to celebrate the fifth anniversary of its institution.

The meeting was numerously attended, and the chair was taken at one o'clock precisely by the president, the Right Hon. Charles W. Williams Wynn, supported by Sir A. Johnston and Sir G. T. Staunton, two of the vice-presidents. Their Excellencies Count Ludolf, Neapolitan ambassador, and M. de Falck, ambassador from the Netherlands, also honoured the Society with their attendance.

The proceedings of the day were commenced by the Secretary reading the Council's report of the Society's proceedings during the past year.

The report is in substance as follows:—

"The Council of the Royal Asiatic Society feel much satisfaction in being able to commence their report by remarking that the Society's numerical strength has increased during the past year, notwithstanding the loss of several valuable members by death, among whom are the Right Hon. G. Canning, the Earl of Guildford, and Mr. Daniel Moore.

"The death of Mr. Canning has been so universally felt and regretted, that the Council, in recording their deep concern at this public calamity, do but repeat sentiments which have been expressed by all classes throughout the British empire.

"To Mr. D. Moore, your late solicitor, a tribute of gratitude is due, not only for the professional services which he gratuitously rendered to the Society, but also for his liberal contribution to your funds, as well as to those of several other institutions for the advancement of knowledge. In the Earl of Guildford also, the literary world in general, and especially this Society, must

must feel that they have lost a liberal patron and a zealous promoter of learning.

"From this painful subject the Council would willingly turn and draw the attention of the meeting to the numerous and valuable donations which have been made to the Society since the last annual meeting.

"Foremost among these must be placed the munificent donation, by the Court of Directors of the Hon. East-India Company, of 100 guineas, which, with the characteristic liberality of that body, the Honourable Court has announced its intention annually to renew."

An enumeration of the societies and individuals who have presented either books or objects of curiosity to the Society during the preceding year was then read, after which the report proceeds:

"Although the grateful acknowledgments of the Society are due to all who thus appear in the list of its benefactors, they are more especially merited by some, whom the Council therefore think it right to point out.

"His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia has presented through his ambassador a Comparative Dictionary of all Languages, and a collection of vocabularies compiled by Pallas, and other eminently learned men, under the immediate superintendence of the Empress Catherine.

"Mons. de Falck, ambassador from the King of the Netherlands, has presented a French and Dutch translation of Mr. Marsden's Malayan Dictionary and Grammar. The works upon which such an unprecedented honour has been conferred, as well as all Mr. Marsden's other publications, have been presented to the Society by their learned author.

"The distinguished President of your Society has put in your possession a large collection of the papers relating to the East-Indies, that have been printed by order of the Houses of Parliament.

"To Sir John Malcolm the Society is indebted not only for the presentation of an extensive and valuable collection of Persian MSS., but also for having placed in the Society's museum a highly interesting collection of Asiatic arms, Hindu sculptures, Egyptian antiquities, and Persian paintings.

"In addition to the liberal donations presented in preceding years by Sir Alexander Johnston, one of your Vice-Presidents, that gentleman has conferred additional obligations on the Society by the gift of some curiosities and several valuable MSS. connected with Singhalese literature. Among the latter, an inscription found near Trincomalee was considered so interesting from its traditional connexion with the ancient history of Ceylon, that the Council has deemed it expedient to have it lithographed and circulated, in the hope that it may be decyphered.

"The Council is happy to announce that the foundation of a collection of natural history has been laid by Sir Robert Colquhoun's presentation of many beautiful specimens of birds, insects, and quadrupeds, collected by that gentleman in the Malayan peninsula; while from Lieut. Col. Farquhar, late governor of Malacca, the Society has received a splendid collection of drawings of the animal and vegetable kingdoms, as existing within the precincts of his government.

"Lieut. Colonel Hopkinson, C.B., has largely contributed to the Society's museum by the donation of a very interesting collection of curiosities from Ava.

"Mr. J. Hodgson has presented several MSS. which will probably furnish materials for papers in future volumes of your Transactions, and the museum will ere long be enriched with a large and elaborate model of a Hindu pagoda now at Madras, but lately given by that gentleman to this Society.

"The

"The splendid collection of curiosities from the Birman empire, which must have excited the admiration of every person who has visited the museum, has been obligingly deposited there by Captain Marryat, to whom the Society is therefore under much obligation.

"The Council have felt anxious that these offerings so liberally bestowed on the Society should not only be preserved, but also advantageously exhibited, so that their possession might be rendered a source of instruction and amusement. With this view the collection of arms has been cleaned and arranged for display. The specimens of natural history have been stuffed and set out for inspection, and additional glazed cases have been procured for such objects as were liable to injury from exposure. The Council conceive this to be the best return the Society can make to those who have so kindly added to its stores, and the most probable means of inducing others to imitate their example. As connected with this part of the report, the Council would recal to the attention of members that cards of admission to the museum have been printed, which may be procured on application at the Society's house, by which means the inconvenience to members of personally introducing strangers is obviated."

A series of abstracts of the papers which have been read before the general meetings of the Society, since the last anniversary, was here introduced; but as the whole of them have been noticed in the monthly reports of the Society's proceedings printed in this *Journal*, it is unnecessary to repeat them. The Council report then continues as follows:

"Such are the communications which have occupied the attention of your general meetings during the year just terminated. The greater part of those read during the preceding year are printed in the third part of the Society's Transactions, which completes the first volume. The Council indulge the hope that this volume will not be considered unworthy of the Society, and that these first-fruits of their labours will be viewed as the promise of a rich and abundant harvest in the extensive field of oriental literature. The list of donations in the Appendix to the Transactions, affords a gratifying proof of the interest which many of the members have taken in the Society's welfare. In relation to the library, to which that list records so many contributions, the Council deem it proper to mention, that as they consider the Society to be essentially oriental, they have provided for the purchase of all such new and interesting works relating to Asia as are not presented by their authors, and have also directed the regular supply of the newspapers printed at the Indian presidencies. To enable them to meet the increased expenditure thus incurred, they have countermanded those periodical publications which are not principally devoted to oriental literature. This measure has been adopted with the less reluctance, from its having been observed that those works were scarcely ever read at the Society's house, probably in consequence of the means most of the members possess of consulting them in other places.

"The appointment of new governors to the Indian presidencies offering an excellent opportunity for extending the Society's connexions in India, the Council appointed deputations to wait upon Lord William Bentinck, the Right Hon. S. R. Lushington, and Sir John Malcolm, the newly appointed governors, who received them with the utmost cordiality, and gave the most friendly assurances of assistance. Suggestions of the means whereby the Society's interests could be best promoted in their respective governments were in consequence furnished to those gentlemen, who kindly promised their endeavours to carry them into execution.

"From

"From the co-operation of these distinguished individuals the Council feel warranted in anticipating the most beneficial results.

"Every member of the Society having been furnished with the prospectus of the Oriental Translation Committee, the Council consider it unnecessary to do more on this occasion than to state, that the object of the Committee is to publish translations of Oriental works free of expense to the translators. The august patronage with which this plan is honoured, the liberal subscriptions by which it is supported, and the qualifications of the committee to which its execution is entrusted, afford well-grounded hopes that this important undertaking will greatly advance our knowledge of the East, and prove highly creditable to British orientalists.

"The Council cannot close this report without expressing their conviction, that the most efficient mode of promoting the honour and prosperity of the Society is the communication of a varied and abundant supply of interesting original papers for publication in your Transactions. In reference to this object a collection of desiderata and inquiries* has been circulated, and the Council hope that they will induce many who possess valuable information on the subjects proposed, to communicate it to the Society.

"In conclusion, the Council feel very sincere pleasure in declaring their opinion that the prosperity which has attended the Society during the past year, and the favourable prospects offered by that which is commencing, furnish subjects of the most cordial congratulation to this meeting, and to the members in general."

The reading of the Council report being concluded, the auditors stated the result of their examination of the Treasurer's accounts; the heads of this report are as follow:

Receipts from December 31, 1826 to the same day 1827	£1,194	12	0
Disbursements for the same period, including a loan of £120 for payment for a bust of the late Secretary	1,286	0	0
Cash balance against the Society, December 31, 1827.....	£93	8	0
But as the loan of £120 above-mentioned will be repaid, it is right to state, that had this sum remained in the Treasurer's hands, there would have been a balance in the Society's favour of	£26	12	0
The second statement brought forward exhibited the receipts from December 31, 1827, to March 15, 1828, at.....	£702	6	0
And the disbursements for the same period, at	685	1	0
Leaving a cash balance in the Treasurer's hands this day, of...	£17	5	0

Besides a remittance of £21 not yet due, and the £120 before-mentioned.

The next statement referred to was that of the actual assets of the Society at the present time, from which it appeared that their total amount is about £3,300.

The total amount of arrears of every description now owing to the Society was stated at £854. 13s. It should be understood that this sum not only includes compositions, &c. due from non-resident members, but also the whole of the subscriptions now due for the current year, and consequently the receipt of a very considerable portion of them may be confidently reckoned upon in the course of the year.

The amount of receipts for the ensuing year, which may be considered certain,

* Vide *Asiatic Journal*, vol. xxiv. p. 349.

tain, is £916. 7s., and to this sum may very probably be added a further sum of £938. 7s. arising from items specified in the report, making a total sum (including contingencies) of £1,854. 14s.

The total probable amount of the expenditure for the year, including an allowance for contingencies, is estimated at £1,217. 3s. 6d.; and therefore, should these estimates prove nearly correct, there may be a balance in the Treasurer's hands at the close of the year of from £500 to £600.

In remarking upon this last statement, the auditors observed, that a very considerable portion of the *certain* annual expense arose from the charges attendant upon the Society's house; and that the Society could not hope to be relieved from them except by the grant of a site for building on, or accommodation in some one of the government offices. The report concludes with a complimentary reference to the zeal and attention manifested by the Treasurer in the discharge of the duties belonging to his department.

The auditors having finished their report, the President called upon Sir Alexander Johnston, as Chairman of the Committee of Correspondence of the Society, to furnish a statement of the proceedings of that Committee since its institution: upon which that gentleman rose, and after apologising for not being prepared with a written report, he proceeded to state, first, what had been done by the Committee with respect to Europe, and secondly, with reference to Asia. The first Society with which it had opened communications at home, was the London Mechanics' Institute, through its president, Dr. Birkbeck; the object of this connexion was to obtain a comparative view of the state of the arts in India, as illustrated by models, &c. now in England, contrasted with the machines of Europe, for the purpose of ascertaining the probable benefit which would arise from the introduction of the more perfect specimens of European ingenuity into use in India, in place of the many awkward and cumbrous utensils now employed in that country. Communications were next opened with the Medico-Botanical Society, of which the director, Mr. Frost, is a member of the Royal Asiatic Society. One of the principal objects of the Medico-Botanical Society is to qualify medical officers proceeding on foreign service, for furnishing information upon the nature and uses of plants. This Society has offered to further the ends of the Royal Asiatic Society by all the means in its power, and its director has been appointed to conduct the correspondence of the Committee upon botanical subjects. The Committee next directed its attention to the Royal Institution, and from the professor of chemistry there, Mr. Faraday, received assurances of his willingness to assist in promoting the Society's objects whenever it is in his power. Applications were made to the two Universities for their co-operation and assistance, which were most readily promised; and the Oriental Translation Committee was given to understand that the use of the Clarendon press would be open to it upon all suitable occasions. Sir Alexander here complimented Mr. Peel for the zeal and cordiality with which he entered into the views of the Committee relative to procuring the assistance of the Universities, and then proceeded to recapitulate the steps taken to induce the East-India Company to lend its aid in furtherance of the Society's designs, and which led to the annual grant of £105 from the Court of Directors. Sir Alexander expatiated upon the importance and value of this public mark of the interest felt in the Society by that body, as by their means, and under their sanction, the objects of the Society could be made known in all the vast territories under their rule, in the most effectual manner. He next adverted to the marked manner in which his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, one of the

the Society's Vice-Patrons, had displayed his wishes for its success; and particularly with reference to the Oriental Translation Committee, whose objects his Royal Highness warmly patronized, and assisted by a liberal annual contribution. On Lieut. Col. Fitzclarence, Sir Alexander passed a high eulogium, for the activity and perseverance with which he had forwarded the plan of this Committee, and by his exertions obtained the majority of the brilliant list of subscriptions which appears in the prospectus.

Having thus reported what had been done by the Committee in England, Sir A. Johnston proceeded to state the means employed for establishing connexions with various parts of Asia. The appointment of new governors to the three presidencies presented the most favourable opportunity for carrying the wishes of the Committee into effect, and accordingly deputations were nominated to wait upon each of those gentlemen, in order to explain the views of the Committee. These several deputations were received with the greatest cordiality by the governors, who professed their willingness to aid the Committee's objects by every means in their power, and suggestions of the methods by which their influence might be most successfully exerted in its favour were subsequently furnished to those gentlemen by the Committee. It was understood, in particular, that Lord William Bentinck would use his exertions for the purpose of procuring an accurate and comprehensive account of the Burmese empire, and especially of the religion of that extensive country: and, with reference to this last subject, application had also been made to Sir E. Barnes, governor of Ceylon, for the same purpose, as that island is the best place from whence exact and extensive information with respect to the religion of Buddha can be derived. Sir Alexander stated that when he was officially engaged in framing a system of government for the natives, founded upon their own laws and customs, he formed, in the course of his inquiries, a very large collection of their religious books, which were supplied to him by the chief priests of the island with the most unreserved confidence. The greatest part of this valuable collection was unfortunately lost in the vessel in which Sir Alexander had taken his passage home; but other copies are procurable in Ceylon, and the Society will no doubt be furnished with them through the interference of the Governor. Sir Alexander next alluded in laudatory terms to Radhacant Deb, whose donation and letter are mentioned in the report of the proceedings of the last general meeting; and to Capt. Low, of Penang, whose translation of a work upon Siamese law, and a MS. copy of the original, were recently communicated to the Society. Sir Alexander expressed his opinion, that the Society ought not to lose any opportunity of expressing its sentiments in favour of such individuals as those just named, and that it should afford every encouragement to the natives of India in their literary pursuits. Sir Alexander concluded his view of the Committee's labours in Asia, with an allusion to the desirableness of obtaining accurate information with respect to the civil and natural history, topography, &c. of the Mauritius, Madagascar, the Seychelles, and the Mahommedan settlements from the Red Sea to Mozambique on one side, and from Mocha to Russoul Gaut on the other. Sir Alexander stated that a very excellent opportunity for acquiring this information had offered, in the appointment of Sir Chas. Colville to the government of the Isle of France and its dependencies.

On the continent of Europe, the Committee first applied to Portugal, and there Count Funchal undertook to translate the papers in possession of that government relating to their early settlements in Asia. The present Lord Stuart de Rothsay also procured some valuable accounts of the early voyages of that nation

nation to India, which are now in the Custom-house, and when cleared will be placed in the hands of the Committee. The court of Naples was the second, from whose abundant means information on Asiatic subjects was attempted to be drawn; and the ambassador of that government in London, Count Ludolf, entered fully into the wishes of the Committee, with respect to obtaining some notices of the stores of knowledge possessed by the Catholic Missionaries, sent in such numbers into Asia by the College de Propagandâ Fide, of whom many have returned, and are stationed in various parts of Italy. From the high rank held by Russia in Oriental literature, the Committee naturally expected considerable aid from that country: nor was it disappointed. The Committee having applied, through his Excellency the Prince de Lieven, Russian ambassador in London, for a copy of the extraordinary work compiled under the personal superintendence of the Empress Catherine the Second, by Pallas and other learned men of her dominions, upon hints furnished by D'Alembert—namely, a collection of vocabularies of all languages of which specimens could be obtained; his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia immediately directed the presentation of a copy to the Society, together with a copy of the Polyglot dictionary published at St. Petersburgh in 1791; and, in addition, was graciously pleased to direct that every facility should be given to the correspondence between the Committee and the universities and other public institutions connected with Oriental literature in his dominions. In the course of this part of his report, Sir Alexander alluded to the various learned men who had devoted themselves to the comparison of languages, as the senior Adelung (whose nephew is now director of the Oriental Institute at St. Petersburgh), Balbi, Humboldt, &c. &c. Holland next attracted the views of the Committee, and Sir Alexander here remarked that Holland was the first country which produced any considerable works in Oriental literature, and that more learned natives of that country, or at least persons in its employment, had exerted themselves in the acquisition of information upon Oriental subjects than of any other European nation. The Literary Society at Batavia was the first which published transactions in India, and the labours of Rumphius and other natives of Holland were adduced in support of this assertion. Sir Alexander took occasion, in this place, to pay a brilliant compliment to the memory of the late M. Falck, who was governor of Ceylon, while that island was under the dominion of Holland, for twenty years, and whose conduct while in that situation was such as to endear him both to the Europeans and natives who were under his government, and to cause his character to be held up in the island as a model of justice and integrity.

Lastly, Sir Alexander noticed the cordial manner in which the Asiatic Society of Paris had assisted this Society, in every instance where its influence and operation had been required; and particularly mentioned the warm interest taken by that Society and its illustrious president, the Duke of Orleans, in the success of Messrs. Daniell's proposed publication, the *Illustrations of India*, for the furtherance of which project a Committee had been appointed to draw up a report upon the subject; and their report, recommending the Society to support it by every means in its power, has been printed in the *Journal Asiatique*.

Sir Alexander then reported that M. Moreau (whose statistical labours were particularly alluded to) had been appointed Honorary French Secretary to the Committee, and that the following gentlemen have applied their attention to objects pointed out to them by the Committee:—Mr. Frost has undertaken to

furnish a scientific description of the valuable collection of original drawings of plants, &c. presented to the Society by Col. Farquhar; Mr. Upham has furnished a detailed description of the curiosities deposited in the Society's museum by Capt. Marryat; Dr. Dorn will furnish an account of the brass celestial globe, part of Sir J. Malcolm's collection, of which it is believed there is but one other specimen in Europe; Professor Lee has examined a very curious Hindu astronomical instrument, presented to the Society by Major Caulfield, and also a kind of forestaff, presented by Sir A. Johnston, and used by the navigators of the Maldive islands; and, lastly, Dr. Meyrick has consented to inspect the arms, &c. in the Society's possession, and to furnish a report thereon.

In concluding, Sir Alexander apologized to the meeting for the length to which his remarks had extended, and hoped that his statement of what the Committee had accomplished since its institution, would prove satisfactory to the meeting.

It was then moved that the reports of the Council and Auditors should be printed, to accompany the Society's *Transactions;* upon which the President expressed his conviction that the reading of those reports must have afforded great gratification to every member present, inasmuch as they clearly proved the Society to be in a state of increasing prosperity. The last year he considered the most prosperous, as regards the attainments of its objects, which the Society had yet passed; and that a more general interest in Oriental literature was beginning to be felt, ample proofs were afforded, by the bequest lately made to the University of Oxford for the purpose of founding a Sanscrit professorship, and by the list of subscribers towards effecting the objects of the Oriental Translation Committee; and more immediately in relation to the Society, by the increased attendance at its meetings, and numerous donations presented to its library and museum.

The President next alluded to the death of the King of Oude, of which event intelligence had just arrived. His Majesty was an honorary member of the Society. The President proceeded to remark upon the communication from a native of India, Radhacant Deb, which was laid before the last general meeting of the Society, and enlarged upon the importance to the Society of assistance from the learned natives of India, and the expediency of stimulating their literary labours, by conferring such suitable honours as it was in the power of the Society to bestow; he felt convinced that only such encouragement was needed to draw forth the latent talents, which now lie dormant in many natives of India, and which, if properly exerted and directed, would prove as honourable to themselves as advantageous to their country.

The President observed that the lateness of the hour precluded him from expatiating upon these topics, and stated, that having felt himself not qualified for the distinguished situation he held in the Society, on account of having never been in India, or having possessed sufficient leisure to devote himself to the study of Oriental literature, he had retained it principally on the ground of his official connexion with India, which connexion having lately ceased, he felt that the Society could easily, among the many learned individuals connected with Asia whom he saw around him, supply his place with one who would fill it more creditably to himself, and more beneficially to the interests of the Society; he begged to say, therefore, that he held himself perfectly prepared to resign the chair whenever the Society thought proper. The President concluded by putting the question upon the following motion, made by Lieut. Col. C. Doyle:

"That

"That the reports of the Council and Auditors, read at the meeting this day, be printed in the Appendix to the next volume of the Society's *Transactions;*" and, in addition to this, the President moved,

"That Sir Alexander Johnston be requested to draw up a copy of the report he has just delivered, from any notes or memoranda he may have in his possession, for the purpose of the same being printed, to accompany the preceding reports in the Society's *Transactions;*" and Sir Alexander having assented thereto, the question was put, and carried unanimously.

Sir A. Johnston then rose, and after a few preliminary observations, moved "That the thanks of the meeting be presented to the President, for his zealous attention to the Society's interests, and that he be requested to continue to hold the situation of President;" which motion being seconded by Capt. Melville Grindlay, was carried with great applause.

The President, in returning thanks to the Society for the honour he had just received, expressed his willingness to continue in the office of President; but repeated, that whenever the Society should think fit to substitute a more worthy Chairman, he should be quite ready to meet its wishes, and would endeavour, as a private member, to further the objects of the Society to the best of his power.

The thanks of the Society were then moved, seconded, and voted unanimously to the Council and Auditors, and to Sir Alexander Johnston, for the reports severally made by them to this meeting; and to the Director, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, and Secretary, for their services during the past year.

The meeting then proceeded to ballot for the election of eight new members of Council, in place of eight going out, in terms of Art. XXI. of the Society's Regulations, and for the officers to serve for the ensuing year. The scrutineers (Lieut. Col. Lushington and Mr. Hodgson) having examined the balloting lists, reported that the following members were withdrawn from the Council, *viz.* The Right Hon. Lord Bexley; Sir E. H. East, Bart.; Sir R. Barclay, K.C.B.; H. Alexander, Esq., M.P.; J. Guillemard, Esq.; W. Marsden, Esq.; W. H. Trant, Esq., M.P.; and Daniel Moore, Esq. (deceased); and that the following gentlemen were elected in their room, *viz.* His Grace the Duke of Somerset; the Right Hon. Sir G. Ouseley, Bart.; Sir C. Forbes, Bart.; Lieut. Col. Briggs; Richard Clarke, Esq.; Capt. R. M. Grindlay; G. C. Haughton, Esq.; and F. H. Toone, Esq.

The only alteration made in the list of officers was reported to be the substitution of the Right Hon. Sir G. Ouseley as Vice-President, in place of Sir E. H. East.

The next general meeting of the Society will be on the 19th of April, that which should be held on the 5th of that month being passed over in consequence of its occurring in Easter week.

A very valuable historical roll of one of the principal families of Rajpootana, some specimens of sculpture, and other curious articles, were exhibited in the meeting room to-day. They were sent by Col. Tod, and will be presented at the next general meeting, when a more detailed account of them will be furnished.

VARIETIES.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

A meeting of the Society was held on the 14th Nov., the Hon. W. B. Bayley, Esq., vice president, in the chair.

The Society on this occasion elected the Hon. Sir C. E. Grey president, and Sir Charles Metcalfe vice-president. The following gentlemen were also chosen members: Sir Edward Ryan, Capt. Sterling, and Dr. J. Tytler. Mons. Belanger, naturalist of the French government at Pondicherry, was elected an honorary member.

With reference to the increasing zeal and activity in geological research of late in India, the Society resolved, that a geological class or committee should be formed of such members of the Society as may be inclined to associate for this purpose, forming such regulations as they may find expedient, to be submitted for the confirmation of the Society.

A paper by Dr. Tytler, on the dugong, or duyong, with drawings by Mr. Bennet, was read to the meeting. The bones of four different individuals of this genus were picked up by Dr. Tytler at Raffles' Bay, on the north coast of New Holland: in one instance they were sufficiently numerous to form nearly an entire skeleton of the animal, which is placed in the Society's museum. The dugong, from its peculiar upright position in the water, and the general appearance of the upper part of the body, is supposed to have given rise to the tales of mermen seen in the eastern seas. Although noticed by the Dutch travellers and naturalists, who termed it the sea-cow, it was very imperfectly known until descriptions and specimens were sent to Europe by the late Sir Stamford Raffles, and observations from that source, by Sir Everard Home, were published in the *Philosophical Transactions*. The animal is not uncommon in the eastern archipelago, but its existence on the coast of New Holland is made known by Dr. Tytler for the first time. Dr. T. is disposed to think that some affinity may exist between the duyong and the dagon of the Philistines, as the latter was probably a compound of the head of a graminivorous animal with the tail of a fish, and thus resembled the sea-cow in structure as well as name.

A notice by Capt. Herbert, of the site of coal in the Himalaya, with specimens, was also submitted. This mineral is found throughout the whole line of sandstone-hills that lie at the foot of the great Himalaya chain, forming the transition to the plains. It occurs in flat veins or seams, more or less inclined to the horizon, the greatest thickness of which has not been found to exceed nine inches or a foot, whilst in general they are much smaller, not exceeding, in some places, the twentieth of an inch. The composition is in general impalpable, but sometimes assumes the ligneous structure. Where the ligneous fibre has disappeared, the fracture is conchoidal, and frequently marked with concentric circles, similar to cannel coal. It burns with flame, giving out a thick smoke and bituminous smell, and leaves a reddish brown ash of equal bulk with the original fragment. These properties refer it to the bituminous coal of Mohs.

Besides the locality of the mountain coal pointed out by Lieut. T. Cautley, in his communications to the Society, Captain Herbert has discovered the following:—1. The Timla Pass, leading into the Dehra-doon, specimens of the coal from which place were sent by Captain H., in 1817, to the late Dr. Voysey, and pronounced by him to be the brown coal of Werner. 2. The Kheri Pass, where it principally exists as lignite of considerable thickness: it is found here in two places. 3. Ascent from Bhamouri to the Bhim Tal in the bed of the Raliya. This is considered by Captain H. as best entitled to attention. The largest vein is about four inches thick, and the coal has a high lustre, and occasionally a perfect conchoidal fracture, resembling cannel coal; it burns with a brilliant flame, emitting a sulphurous smell, and being occasionally incrusted with sulphur: the specific gravity averages about 1·3. Capt. H. seems to think that these indications do not authorize any expectation that coal-mines of any extent will be found in the Himalaya, although it is not impossible that they may exist in the trough between the secondary sandstone that skims the great chain, and the primary sandstone which makes its appearance at Delhi and other places.

A paper, by Dr. Govan, was laid before the meeting, containing a report on the mineral and vegetable products of the country about Nahn, with registers of the weather for April and May last.

An abstract of the registers of the barometer and thermometer kept at Singapore, from 1820 to 1825, by Captain Davis, was also submitted.

Observations on the geology of part of Bundlecund, Boghelcund, Saugor, and Jubulpur, were also communicated by Captain Franklin. These observations commence

commence at Mirzapore, and include different portions of the ranges of hills belonging to the great central zone of Hindustan. The first range of hills, the tract in which the falls of the Tonse occur, and the country to Hathi, beyond Lohargong, are of sandstone. At Hathi it is succeeded by argillaceous or Lias limestone, which is considered by Captain Franklin as the same with the Lias limestone of England. Beyond this to Saugor the overlying rocks are of trap, and at the place below the upper surface of that rock occur wacke and basalt, and an earthy or impure limestone, beneath which is amygdaloid, lying on sandstone. The northern barrier of the valley of the Nerbudda consists of the primitive rocks. Jubulpur is situated at the foot of a range of granite hills. Captain Franklin is of opinion that granite is the basis of the different ranges visited in his tour; in some places near the surface, but in others separated from secondary formations by intervening stratifications of primary rock. The sandstone formation is in general of considerable thickness, whilst the limestone differs from that found in other parts of the world by being merely superficial, and not exceeding an average thickness of fifty feet. A collection of specimens accompanied Captain Franklin's communication, as well as a geological map and section, and series of barometrical elevations.—*Cal. John Bull.*

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

The Society, with the view of promoting the objects of their institution, have resolved to offer their gold medal for the best essay on each of the undermentioned subjects. In so doing, they propose being guided by the same rules as are generally adopted by other societies on similar occasions; and they accordingly desire that, in the competition, the following conditions may be strictly kept in view.

The essays may be composed in any known language; but if not in English, they must be accompanied by an English translation. They are to be addressed to the secretary, on or before the 31st December 1828, under a cover inscribed with a motto, or in any other manner that may identify it, with a sealed note accompanying it, which is to contain the name and address of the author. No such sealed note will be opened except for the express purpose of ascertaining the name of the candidate to whom the medal may have been adjudged. All others, together with the essays to which they belong, will at the expiration of the term be restored to their owner, on being inquired after, or ultimately destroyed. No candidate can be permitted to be present at any meeting of the Society, or its committee, assembled to adjudge the merits of their respective essays.

List of Prize Subjects.

1. Indian soils, comprizing their analysis and the properties which render certain kinds peculiarly adapted for some, and hostile to other descriptions of cultivation.

2. Manures, with an analysis founded on the best and most conclusive experiments conducted in this country; their adaptation to peculiar soils and to peculiar objects of cultivation.

3. Acclimating foreign plants, chiefly those of Europe, the Cape of Good Hope, and New South Wales; with a description of the most successful mode of importing plants, roots, and seeds into this country.

4. The cultivation and manufacture of indigo, with estimates of the produce from a given quantity of land, under different circumstances, and in various parts of India.

5. The cultivation of the sugar-cane and the manufacture of sugar, with detailed estimates.

6. The cultivation of coffee in Hindustan, founded on a comparison of the practice adopted in other countries, with the peculiarities belonging to this part of India, with estimates of the produce, &c.

N. WALLICH, M.D.
Sec. Agr. & Hort. Soc.

Calcutta, 24th Sept. 1827.

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

A meeting of this Society was held on the 10th November, Mr. Wilson, vice-president, in the chair.

An account of the ginseng of Nepal, by Dr. Wallich, was read, and a description of the excision of a tumour above the left upper eyelid, by Mr. Bell, of Muradabad. A report, by Dr. Govan, on the mineral and vegetable products of the Himalaya, presented by the Government, was also read; as was a case of hydrophobia, treated with superacetate of lead, by Mr. Pearson, of Ramghur.

The ginseng was found on the summit of a mountain between nine and ten thousand feet above the plains of Bengal, and appears limited to that site, not being discovered in any other situation. The natives of Nepal make no use of it, and are wholly unacquainted with the plant, notwithstanding the high estimation in which it is held by the Chinese. The plant is denominated by Dr. Wallich *panax pseudo-ginseng*, being a species of the same genus only nearly allied to the genuine ginseng of Chinese Tartary and North America.

The

The report of Dr. Govan is introductory to his future inquiries in the region in which he is employed, and the natural history of which he has undertaken to explore.

The case of hydrophobia is interesting from the apparently beneficial effect of the remedy. The patient was a boy ten years old, who had been bitten two months before, and in whom, when brought to Mr. Pearson, at noon on the 28th July, the case was clearly marked. After bleeding four ounces, twenty drops of the solution of superacetate of lead were administered, and in above an hour the patient was able to drink a little water, although, when first brought in, violent spasms were induced by simply pouring it out before him. The medicine was repeated in similar doses every hour for the three first hours, and again at half-past four, at seven, at half-past eight, at ten, at half-past twelve, at six A M. on the 29th, and again at ten, when the boy drank from a shell quite easily; a dose of thirty drops was again given at noon, and a second bleeding ordered, when the parents of the child removed him from the care of the European surgeon: at ten at night he was again sent for, and pursued a similar course; but in the interval that had elapsed the disease had gained so much ground that little good could be expected, and the case terminated fatally. Whether the disease would have been subdued by this treatment is, therefore, left doubtful, but the advantage obtained is sufficient to authorise the further trial of the medicine.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*

LINNÆAN SOCIETY.

At a meeting on the 5th Feb. was read "Some account of the botany of the provinces lately ceded by the Burmese to the Hon. the East-India Company, with a description of two new genera of plants; in a letter to H. T. Colebrooke, Esq., F.R.S., &c.; by Nathaniel Wallich, M.D., F.L.S., &c., superintendent of the Botanic Garden at Calcutta." The author states that his botanical treasures are most extensive; the number of species having long ago surpassed 2,000, and that he has never seen any vegetable production equal to his *Amherstia nobilis* when in full bloom. It surpasses all the Indian plants.

Amherstia. Diadelphia Decandria—Nat. Ord. Leguminosæ. The flowers of this splendid tree are disposed in pyramidal pendulous clusters two feet long, and ten inches broad at the base. Leaves one foot and a half long, with eight or ten pair of oblong pointed pinnæ, which are from eight to ten inches long, and of a peculiarly delicate glaucous hue. The racemes are scarlet. The petals are furnished at the apex with a broad yellow spot, having a tubular calyx; and the genus is evidently allied to Heterostemon of Desfontaines.

Dr. Wallich has at length found the *varnish*-tree of the Burmese, which he constitutes a new genus, and calls it *Melanorrhœa*; Polyandria Monogynia; Anacardiæ, Brown.—Also another singular plant, which he calls *Phytocrene gigantea*, allied to Araliaceæ. The trunk is as thick as a man's thigh, and when divided affords a large quantity of a limpid, tasteless, and very wholesome water.

INCREASE OF RUSSIAN POWER IN ASIA.

An article in a French publication comments upon the great accession of territory which the Russians are gaining in Asia, by means of their encroachments upon the Kirgheez tribes, whose country has now a chain of Russian military posts on the western side, intended to keep them in awe, and to prevent them from changing their positions. By thus extending itself, the Russian frontier is described as now only 280 leagues from Attock on the Indus, and a much shorter distance still from Bokhara. A part of the Kirgheez tribes comprehended within the new demarcation of the Russian empire were formerly dependent upon China; that is, they sent presents every three years to Peking, in return for which the Chinese government made them presents an hundred-fold more valuable. But these tribes were very inconvenient neighbours; and probably the Chinese have consented without reluctance to their being placed under the control of the Russians, who know how to keep them in order. "It may be presumed with equal probability," says the article, "that the Russians will not rest here. The facility with which they have got possession of a part of Turkistan, vulgarly called independent, will inspire them with a desire to occupy in the same manner the whole country of the Kirgheez, as far as the frontiers of the khanat of Bokhara: they will accomplish this with the more facility, inasmuch as such aggrandizements as these are almost wholly unknown to and are never resisted by the powers of Europe. Once established in the Kirgheez country, which is not throughout an arid steppe, but includes lands and meadows of great fertility, as well as forests and mountains, the Russians may transport thither military colonies, establish foundries near the copper-mines, prepare all the necessary military munitions for a campaign, and complete their cavalry with the excellent horses of Middle Asia, for the purchase of which the late Mr. Moorcroft was despatched into Bucharia by the Anglo-Indian government.

ment. They may also make convenient roads there, and in a few years complete their arrangements for ulterior conquests. They will probably begin with Kokand. Samarcand, Bokhara, and other little khanats, which separate Russia from Persia and India."

LA PEROUSE.

Certain intelligence of the fate of this unfortunate navigator has been at length obtained. We have been favoured by Sir William Betham with the following extract from a letter he has received from Mr. John Russell, his nephew:—

"Hon. East-India Company's ship *Research*, New Zealand, Nov. 7, 1827.

"My dear Sir William:—I have the pleasure to inform you of our safe arrival here, after a successful voyage, to ascertain the fate of La Perouse and his ships. They were both wrecked the same night on a reef off the Manico Island, situated in lat. 11° 40′ S., and long. 167° E. One of the ships sunk in deep water after striking on a reef of rocks, and all on board perished; the other was thrown on the reef, and those of the crew who escaped were able to save from the wreck materials enough to build a small vessel, at a place called Palou, where many of them were killed by the natives; but were enabled to finish their little vessel, in which they all left the island, with the exception of two men, about five months after their shipwreck. One of these men died about three years since; the other left the island in a canoe, and his fate is unknown; most likely he perished, as we have searched all the adjacent islands, but could obtain no information of him.

"We have obtained the clearest proofs that these ships were French, and have on board several pieces of silver and copper stamped with a fleur-de-lis; also a large bell, with an inscription thereon, BAZIN M'A FAIT, in large letters; a second bell, with the arms of France, and part of the ornamented stern of the ship, with a large gilt fleur-de-lis.

"We have also found part of a plated candlestick, engraved with the following arms:—Azure, a satyr between a mullet in chief and a crescent in base, or. Supporters, two lions rampant regardant. Over the shield a viscount's coronet."

"Sir William Betham, Ulster King of Arms, Dublin."

N.B. These arms are those of the French family of Cotignon.—*Dublin Paper.*

NEPAL WOODCOCK.

It appears from a Calcutta paper, that a bird has recently been found in Nepal which seems to form a link between the woodcock and the snipe. The details given are too imperfect to enable a scientific reader to determine whether this be an undescribed species, or whether it be not what is denominated "the great or solitary snipe:" it bears a much greater resemblance to the woodcock (though smaller) than to the snipe. "The unknown has the characters assigned to the head and eye of the woodcock rather than those of the snipe's head and eye. The unknown is like the woodcock, entirely coloured and cross-barred all over; but whereas the prevalent brown hue is, in the woodcock, burnished with red, in the unknown it is obscured with a muddy darkness. The wing of the unknown is broad and not sharply angular, like that of the snipe. The unknown, like the woodcock, rises silently. Lastly, the habits of the unknown are entirely the same with those of the woodcock."

NATURAL HISTORY OF TARTARY.

A tour in Asia has been performed by Professor Ledebuhr, Dr. Meyer, and Dr. Bunge, to the Altai mountains, on the frontiers of the Chinese empire. This tour, the object of which was the almost unknown Flora of these remote regions, has proved eminently successful. The travellers have collected 1,600 species of plants, of which nearly 500 are new; so that Professor Ledebuhr intends to publish a *Flora Altaica*. Geography, statistics, zoology, and mineralogy, were not neglected in the course of this excursion; the narrative of which is expected to be highly interesting, and will be published, as we are informed, first in English.—*For. Qu. Rev.*

THE LATE SIR DAVID OCHTERLONY.

The following account of the late Sir D. Ochterlony occurs in the recently published "Journal of Bishop Heber:"—

Jan. 27. This morning we marched eight long coss to Mohunpoora. In the way I had an opportunity of seeing some part of the magnificence which Dr. Smith had described, for we passed Sir David Ochterlony and his suite on his road to Bhurtpoor. There certainly was a very considerable number of led horses, elephants, palanqueens, and covered carriages, belonging chiefly, I apprehend (besides his own family), to the families of his native servants. There was an escort of two companies of infantry, a troop of regular cavalry, and I should guess forty or fifty irregulars, on horse and foot, armed with spears and matchlocks of all possible forms; the string of camels was a very long one, and the whole procession was what might pass in Europe for that of an eastern prince travelling. Still neither in numbers nor splendour did it at all equal

equal my expectation. Sir David himself was in a carriage and four, and civilly got out to speak to me. He is a tall and pleasing-looking old man, but was so wrapped up in shawls, kincob, fur, and a Mogul furred cap, that his face was all that was visible. I was not sorry to have even this glimpse of an old officer, whose exploits in India have been so distinguished. His history is a curious one. He is the son of an American gentleman who lost his estate and country by his loyalty during the war of the separation. Sir David himself came out a cadet, without friends, to India, and literally fought his way to notice. The most brilliant parts of his career were his defence of Delhi against the Maharatta army, and the conquest of Kemaoon from the Ghorkhas. He is now considerably above seventy, infirm, and has often been advised to return to England. But he has been absent from thence fifty-four years; he has there neither friend nor relation—he has for many years been habituated to eastern habits and parade, and who can wonder that he clings to the only country in the world where he can feel himself at home? Within these few days I had been reading Coxe's Life of Marlborough, and at this moment it struck me forcibly how little it would have seemed in the compass of possibility to any of the warriors, statesmen, or divines of Queen Anne's time, that an English general and an English bishop would ever shake hands on a desert plain in the heart of Rajpootana!

LOOKING AT THE MOON.

On the 10th Bhadra (Hindu calendar), 26th August, it is considered unlucky to look at the moon, whence it is also called *Naishta Chandra*, or "the moon lost." The superstition of not looking at the moon on particular days is not exclusively Hindu, although not limited to exactly the same times, nor founded on similar belief. The period of the new moon is, in general, that held inauspicious in Europe. The Hindus proscribe both the fourth lunations of this month, on account of the sun's being in the sign Leo, and if the moon be looked at on those days, the person may expect to be wrongfully accused of some crime before the end of the month. The idea originates in a story, told in several of the Puranas, of Krishna's being falsely accused of theft. A prince of the Yadu family, Satrajit, obtained a valuable gem from his friend Aditya, or the sun, which, when worn by a virtuous person, was the source of infinite wealth, but if worn by a person of bad character, became the cause of his death. Satrajit gave it to wear to his brother Prasenajit, who, coming under the latter description, was attacked, whilst hunting, by a lion, and killed. The lion snatched up the gem, when he was assailed by the monarch of the bears, Jambuvan, who killed him and carried off the prize. As it was notorious that Krishna had been desirous of possessing the gem, his kindred, who were equally those of the deceased, suspected him of having murdered Prasenajit; to remove which impression, he conducted them to search for the latter in the woods. As the traces of his death were apparent, Krishna was acquitted, but in memory of the transaction, in which a lion bore so principal a share, it became unlucky to see the moon on that day on which the business occurred, the sun being in Leo. After being satisfied of the fate of Prasenajit, the Yadavas returned to Dwaraka, but Krishna prosecuted the search, recovered the jewel from the bear, and restored it to Satrajit, its original owner. Sir Wm. Jones says: Krishna, when accused, hid himself in the moon; but this is not mentioned in the Puranas. In the south of India, Ganesa is worshipped on this day, whence it is also named *Ganesa Chaturthi*.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*

SOVEREIGNS OF ASIA AND AFRICA.

M. Saint Martin has published in the *Nouveau Journal Asiatique* an historical, chronological, and genealogical catalogue (which he proposes to continue annually) of the principal sovereigns of Asia and north Africa. He describes the list as defective, for want of opportunity to make the requisite researches; and he solicits the aid of those persons who possess accurate information upon the subject. *

The Ottoman Empire.

Sultan Mahmoud II., son of Sultan Abdul Hamed, born 20th July 1785, proclaimed instead of his brother, Mustapha IV., who was dethroned 28th July 1808.

Egypt: Mohammed Ali, born at Cavala in Roumelia in 1769 (A.H. 1182), son of Ibrahim Aga; proclaimed Pacha 14th May 1805, in the place of Khorshid Pacha; confirmed by Sultan Selim III. 1st April 1806.

Bagdat: Daoud Pacha.

Moldavia: John Stourza, a Moldavian boyard, nominated Hospodar 16th July 1822, and proclaimed at Yassy 21st of the same month.

Wallachia: Gregory Ghika, nominated Hospodar 16th July 1822; inaugurated by the Pacha of Silistria 21st September 1822.

Vassals of the Ottoman Empire.

Tripoli: Yuffouf, Bey, since 1795.

Tunis:

* We omit that portion which relates to Hindustan as not only too meagre to afford our readers information, but as erroneous.—ED.

Tunis: Sidi Hassan, Bey, succeeded Hamuda Bey 23d March 1824.

Algiers: Hussein, son of Hassan, formerly minister of the interior, succeeded, 1st March 1818, the Dey Ali, who died of the plague. He is about fifty-four years of age.

Mecca: Yahya, Scherif, son of Soororr, substituted, 2d November 1813, for his uncle Ghaleb, who was deposed by Mohammed Ali, the Pacha of Egypt, and died at Salonica in 1818.

Yemen: ——, Imam, succeeded, in 1815, Tamy, chief of the tribe of Aser, made prisoner by the Arab Hassan, son of Caled, allied to the pacha Mohammed Ali, and sent dead to Constantinople in 1815.

Sennaar: Bady VII., son of Tabl, twenty-ninth king of the race of the Foumjees, a tribe from the interior of Africa, who established themselves at Sennaar towards the close of the fifteenth century. In June 1821, Ismael, son of the Pacha of Egypt, compelled him to recognize the supremacy of Sultan Mahmood.

Empire of Morocco.

Muley Abd-er-Rahman, sultan, succeeded his father, Muley Suleyman, 28th November 1822.

Kingdom of Abyssinia.

Itsa Guarioo, of the dynasty of Solomon, which has reigned without interruption since 1268; resides at Gondar; the independent chiefs, in whose hands is the whole authority, are Ras Weled Selassy, Ras Gabri, Guxar, Ras Illao, Libban, and Goga.

Muscat.

Seyud Said, Imam, succeeded his father Seyud Sultan, about the year 1804; he is the third in descent from Ahmed, son of Said, the founder of this state.

Persia.

Feti Ali Shah, of the Turkish tribe of the Cadjars, named Baba Khan prior to his accession to the throne; son of Hussein Kooli Khan; born in 1768; succeeded in 1796 his uncle Aga Mohammed Khan, founder of the dynasty.

Abbas Mirza, heir presumptive to the crown, born in 1785.

Afghanistan.

The royal family is descended from Ahmed Shah Abdalli, a branch of the Sadozees; the royal title is Shah Doori Dooran. After the death of Timoor Khan, which happened 20th May 1793, his sons disputed with each other the succession to the supreme authority, and made a partition of the empire. In 1826, Yar Mohammed Khan, residing at Peshawer, and Poordil Khan, of Candahar, expelled their brother, Dost Mohammed Khan, who reigned at Cabul.

Beloochistan.

Mahmood Khan, aged about forty-six years, succeeded his father Naser Khan in June 1795.

Balkh.

Conquered in 1825 by Meer Murad Bey, who expelled Nejeb Oollah Khan, governor for the King of Cabul.

Bokhara.

Great khan of Bokhara and Samarcand, Batkar Khan, succeeded his father Meer Hyder Khan, in 1826. The intermediate reign of his brother, Meer Hussein, lasted only four months.

Governor of Hissar, Seyud Atalik Bey, father-in-law of Meer Hyder.

Kokand.

Ameer Khan, prince of Ferghanah and Kokand.

Badakshan.

Mirza Abd'ul Ghafool, son of Mohammed Shah, resides at Faezabad, a city distinct from Badakshan, and situated to the southward of it.

Kharezm.

Rahman Kooli Khan, succeeded his father, Mohammed Raheem Khan, in 1826; the title of these princes, who are of Usbek extraction, is *Taksir Khan*; they reside at Khiva.

China.

The name of the reigning dynasty, which is of Manchoo origin, is Ta-tsing (the most pure). In China the name of the reigning emperor is not known. The prince who now fills the throne is the second son of his predecessor, who died 2d September 1820. The honorific title of the reign of the present monarch is Taoukwang, or "lustre of reason."

Japan.

The Cobo (emperor) has reigned since 1804. The public are unacquainted with his name during his life. The year 1811 was the eighth of the *Nengo* (honorific title of the reign) Boonwa.

SNAKE-CATCHERS.

The secret of rendering docile, and handling with impunity, the most venomous serpents, which has so long been in the possession of the inhabitants of Western India, is not unknown in China. It is observed that the native snake-catchers here rub their hands previously to taking hold of the snake with an antidote composed of pounded herbs. The virtue of the preparation is such, that they hold with the naked hand, and provoke fearlessly the deadly cobra de capello, or spectacle viper, a serpent which, next to the rattle-snake of North America, is perhaps one of the most dangerous reptiles in existence. This serpent, in common with others of a similar nature, are not unfrequently met with in Canton in the possession of these men, who, for a

trifling gratuity, exhibit them to the curious spectator.—*Canton Register.*

UNION OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC.

It appears by letters from Amsterdam, that the project of cutting a canal to unite the Gulf of Mexico with the Pacific Ocean is about to be revived under the auspices of the Netherlands Government, which has entered into communication with the government of Gautemala, or Central America, for that purpose. General Van Veer, who was deputed on that mission, has just returned to Europe, and it is stated that several persons are on their way to the Netherlands from Guatemala, who are authorised to carry into effect the arrangements connected with the undertaking. Some exclusive advantages, as an inducement to engage in the project, have been offered to the Dutch Government; and it is said that the King himself has entered into it with so much earnestness, that he has composed a long memoir to point out its probabilities of success, and the benefits with which it will be attended. A vessel has been ordered to be in readiness to carry out to Gautemala the engineers and persons appointed to survey the ground through which the proposed canal is to pass.—*Times.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ENGLAND.

Letters addressed to a Young Person in India, calculated to afford instruction for his Conduct in general, and more especially in his Intercourse with the Natives. By Lieut. Col. John Briggs, late Resident at Satara. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Proceedings of the Expedition to Explore the Northern Coast of Africa, comprehending an Account of the Syrtis and Cyrenaica; of the Ancient Cities composing the Pentapolis, and various other existing Remains. By Capt. F. W. Beechey, R.N., and H. W. Beechey, Esq. 4to., with Plates. £3. 3s.

Sophia de Lissau; or, a Portraiture of the Jews of the Nineteenth Century; being an Outline of their Religious and Domestic Habits; with Explanatory Notes. 12mo.

On the Methods of Determining Terrestrial Longitudes by the Moon's Right Ascension, as deduced from her Altitudes and Culminations. By John Crisp, Capt. Madras Army. 4to. 6s.

Researches into the Causes, Nature, and Treatment of the more prevalent Diseases of India, and of Warm Climates generally. Illustrated with Cases, Post Mortem Examinations, &c. By James Annesley, Esq., of the Madras Medical Establishment. Vol. I. Imperial 4to., with Map and Coloured Plates. £7. 7s.

Introduction to the Hindoostanee Language; in Three Parts. By W. Yates, author of a Sunscrit Grammar on a new plan, &c. 8vo. bds.

Part I. of a Descriptive Catalogue of the Lepidopterous Insects contained in the Museum of the Hon. East-India Company, illustrated by Coloured Figures of New Species, and of the Metamorphosis of Indian Lepidoptera; with Introductory Observations on a General Arrangement of this order of Insects. By Thos. Horsfield, M.D., F.R.S., &c. Royal 4to. £1. 11s. 6d.; or, with all the plates coloured and proof impressions, £2. 2s. (To be completed in Six parts.)

History of the Life and Voyages of Christopher Columbus. By Washington Irving. 4 vols. 8vo. £2. 2s.

Elements of the Sanscrit Language; or, an Easy Guide to the Indian Tongues. By Wm. Price, M.R.S.L. 4to. 12s.

A new Grammar of the Hindoostanee Language; to which are added, Selections from the best Authors, Familiar Phrases, and Dialogues, in the proper Character. By Wm. Price, M.R.S.L. 4to. 15s.

Husn oo Dil, or Beauty and Heart; a pleasing Allegory in Eleven Chapters, composed by Alfettah, of Nishapoor. (In Persian and English.) Translated by Wm. Price, M.R.S.L. 4to. 12s.

In the Press, or Preparing for Publication.

Journal of a Mission from the Governor-General of India to the Courts of Siam and Cochin-China. By J. Crawfurd, Esq., F.R.S., &c., late Envoy. 4to., with Maps and numerous Plates.

A Tale of Jerusalem, an Historical Romance. By Horace Smith.

Researches in South Africa. By the Rev. John Philip, D.D., Superintendent of the Missions of the London Missionary Society in South Africa, &c. 2 vols. 8vo.

Private Journal of a Voyage to the Pacific Ocean, and a Residence in the Sandwich Islands, during the years 1822, 23, 24, and 25. By C. S. Stewart, late American Missionary at the Sandwich Islands; with an Introduction and occasional Notes, by the Rev. W. Ellis. 12mo.

The Missionary Cabinet, comprising a Gazetteer of all the places occupied by Christian Missionaries, with a brief Geographical Description, &c. By the Rev. C. Williams.

The Impious Feast, a Poem, in Ten Books. By Robert Landor, M.A.

Journal of the British Embassy to Persia. By Wm. Price, Esq., F.R.S.L., Assistant Secretary to the Right Hon. Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart., Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from His Britannic Majesty to the Court of Persia. Vol. II. in oblong Imperial 4to.

The Calendar of Prophecy. By the Rev. G. S. Faber. 3 vols. 8vo.

India; or, Facts submitted to illustrate the Character and Condition of the Native Inhabitants; the causes which have, for ages, obstructed its improvement, with suggestions for reforming the present system, and the measures to be adopted for the future government of that country, at the expiration of the present charter of the East-India Company. By Robert Rickards, Esq. (To be published in parts.)

Gomes Arias; or, the Moors of the Alpujarras: a Spanish Historical Romance. By Don Telesforo de Trueba y Cosio. 3 vols. post 8vo.

RUSSIA.

In the Press.

A French and Turkish Vocabulary, by Mr. Rhasis, translator of Oriental languages to the Governor-General of New Russia. Price, to Subscribers, 40 roubles; to Non-Subscribers, 50 roubles. It will appear in a quarto volume, of about 700 pages, printed at St. Petersburgh. The Author's long experience in Eastern countries, particularly in the Turkish empire, peculiarly fits him for the office he has undertaken.

The plan of the work he thus describes:—At the beginning of each article is placed the French word, rendered into its equivalent in Turkish, whether it belong properly to that language, or has been borrowed from the Arabic or Persian: then follow the other customary meanings, with examples. All the words, as well as the examples, are written in the Arabic character, and their pronunciation is then given by means of French letters, according to a new system of orthography.

The Abridged French and Arabic Dictionary of J. Berggren of Sweden, edited and considerably enlarged by Joseph Senkowski, Philos. Doct. Prof. of Orient. Languages at the Imp. Univ. of St. Petersburgh. Price, to Subscribers, 60 roubles.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

ADDITIONAL BATTALIONS TO THE ENGINEERS AND ARTILLERY.

Fort William, Sept. 28, 1827.—The Hon. the Court of Directors having graciously acceded to the proposition of the Governor General in Council, that an additional battalion of officers for the corps of engineers be allowed to this presidency, and that another battalion of officers, to be attached to the Golundauz, be granted to the Bengal artillery; the Right Hon. the Vice-President in Council is pleased to resolve, that a battalion of officers of the strength detailed in the margin,* shall be added to each of these corps from this date.

The Golundauz on this establishment will be formed into two battalions of eight companies each, and by the allotment of twenty-three European commissioned officers per battalion, the artillery branch of the service will be organized upon the principle which obtains in the infantry; *viz.* that of assigning the same number of European commissioned officers to a European as to a native regiment, whilst the companies in each are as one to two.

His Exc. the Commander-in-chief is requested to supply the details necessary to give effect to these orders.

REVISED RELIEF OF TROOPS.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Oct. 13, 1827.—Under instructions from government his Exc. the Right Hon. the Commander-in-chief is pleased to cancel that part of the G. O. of date the 21st of August last, directing certain corps and details to proceed to Mhow, for the occupation of that post. The detachments of horse and foot artillery, and regiments of light cavalry and infantry, therein directed to proceed to that station, will therefore stand fast at their present posts until further orders.

Head-Quarters, Oct. 17, 1827.—With reference to G. O. of the 13th inst. the Commander-in-chief is pleased to publish to the army the following revised relief of the troops, which is to have effect in lieu of that which was published in G. O. of the 21st August last, at the times and in the order hereafter detailed:—

1st L.C., from Sultanpoor (Benares) to Muttra; to march 1st Nov. 1827.

6th L.C., from Muttra to Sultanpoor (Benares); to march 1st Nov. 1827.

3d Regt. N.I., from Lucknow to Loodehana; to march 1st Nov. 1827.

12th Regt N.I., from Loodehana to Nusseerabad; to march 1st Nov. 1827.

13th Regt. N.I., from Jumalpoor to Mirzapoor; to march 15th Dec. 1827.

24th Regt. N.I., from Bhopaulpoor to Cawnpore; to march when relieved by 49th regt. N.I.

34th Regt. N.I., from Seetapoor to Saugor, when relieved by 62d regt. N.I.

43d Regt. N.I., from Saugor to Benares; to march 1st Nov. 1827.

49th Regt. N.I., from Mirzapoor to Bhopaulpoor, when relieved by 18th regt. N.I.

56th Regt. N.I., from Nusseerabad to Lucknow; to march 1st Nov. 1827.

62d Regt. N.I., from Benares to Seetapoor; to march 1st Nov. 1827.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Fort William, General Department, Oct. 16, 1827.—The Right Hon. the Earl Amherst, Governor General, &c. &c., having returned from the Upper Provinces, has this day resumed his seat in the council of the presidency of Fort William.

FURTHER DONATION TO THE TROOPS EMPLOYED IN THE BURMESE WAR.

Fort William, Oct. 19, 1827.—It affords the Right Hon. the Governor General in Council peculiar pleasure to announce, that the discipline, energy, and gallantry, manifested by the European and native troops employed in the late operations against the state of Ava, have been highly and justly appreciated by the Hon. the Court of Directors; and that, as a token of the favourable sentiments they entertain of the brilliant services achieved by those who had special opportunities of distinguishing themselves, and as a proof of the approbation with which they regard the zeal, courage, and patient perseverance evinced by all, in a manner so eminently calculated to sustain the character of the British arms, the Honourable Court have been pleased to award to the troops which served in Ava and Arracan a further donation, of equal amount to that which was conferred by the Supreme Government in General Orders, No. 170 A., of the 3d of August 1826, and in the same proportions, *viz.* six months' full batta for a service in those territories of one year and upwards, and three months' full batta for a service of any period less than a year.

In giving effect to this resolution of the home authorities, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare, that the benefits

* 1 col. or lieut.-col.-comdt.; 1 lieut.-colonel; 1 major; 5 captains; 10 1st-lieutenants; 5 2d-lieutenants.

nefits of this further donation, spontaneously granted by the Honourable Court, are extended to all who were entitled to the indulgence conceded in the above-cited General Orders, the provisions of which are to be considered applicable, in all their specifications, to the issue now sanctioned.

Fort William, Nov. 2, 1827.—With reference to G.O. of 19th ultimo, the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish the following extracts of communications on the subject from the Hon. the Court of Directors.

General Letter, dated 28th March 1827.

Par. 5. "It is our intention that the donation granted by you, as well as that now authorized, should be paid out of the money received from the government of Ava.

6. "You will be pleased to inform us of the particulars of the payment made under the resolution which we have now confirmed."

General Letter, dated 25th April 1827.

Par. 46. "With reference to our despatch of the 28th March ult., communicating our authority for the grant of a donation of batta to the troops which served in Ava, we desire that, after allowing a sufficient period for paying to such of the troops as may be in India the sums due to them, you will cause returns to be prepared, specifying the names of the Europeans of every description entitled to participate in the donation, and who, in consequence of having quitted India before the donations were in course of payment, have not received the amount, either personally or by their agents, together with the amount which they, in each case, may be entitled to receive, and that these returns be forwarded to us by the earliest opportunity.

"Copy paragraphs which will be inserted in the next military general letter, dated 3d July 1827:—

"In reference to the resolution of your government, dated the 21st July 1826, granting a donation of batta to the troops employed in the late war; and to our despatch to you, dated the 28th of March 1827, granting a further similar donation; we have to acquaint you, that, adverting to the cases of officers and men who may have left India previously to the promulgation of the first resolution, or who having received batta under that resolution, may have quitted India previously to the receipt of our order for the further grant, we have resolved that payment, in such cases, be made in England at the rates of exchange observed in other transactions of the Company, and which, in the present year, is 2s. the Bengal sicca rupee.

"We have thought it right to require from officers receiving payments under this arrangement, security to reimburse the amount in the event of its having been issued in India."

STAFF SITUATIONS.

Fort William, Oct. 26, 1827.—The Right Hon. the Governor General in Council is pleased to relax the operation of the rule published in G.O. of the 17th August last, limiting the number of officers to five simultaneously absent from any one corps on staff employ, in favour of officers unequal for a limited period to the performance of regimental duty, from wounds received on service, and to declare all such officers eligible to be appointed to staff situations without reference to the number absent from the corps to which they belong; but this relaxation of the rule in favour of wounded officers is not to be considered as giving any permanent increase for staff employ from the regiments of such officers, the number allowed from them being, as from all other corps, limited to five, to which it will be reduced as situations lapse.

Fort William, Oct. 26, 1827.—Adverting to certain inconveniences which experience has shewn to be involved in the operation of that part of General Orders, under date the 1st of January 1819, which declares regimental staff officers ineligible to the command of any troop or company, along with their staff situations, the Right Hon. the Governor General in Council is pleased to cancel so much of those orders as preclude adjutants and interpreters and quarter-masters from the command or charge of troops and companies, when entitled to such privilege by their standing in their respective regiments.

This resolution necessarily rescinds General Orders of the 17th of July 1819, so far as the order in question directs the discontinuance of regimental staff officers on the muster rolls of troops and companies. Their names are still, however, to be borne on the muster rolls of their respective departments, and they are to be returned on the strength of their corps as non-effective staff.

DEMISE OF THE KING OF OUDE.

Fort William, Oct. 27, 1827.—The Right Hon. the Governor General in Council, having this day received from the resident at the Court of Lucknow, the melancholy intelligence of the demise of his Majesty the King of Oude, on the 20th instant, is pleased to direct, that minute guns to the number of fifty-eight, corresponding with the years of the deceased, be fired from the ramparts of Fort William, and at all the principal stations of the army under this presidency.

Fort William, Oct. 30, 1827.—His Majesty Solyman Jah Nusseer-ood-deen Hyder,

der, son of his late Majesty Abool Moozuffer Moiz-ood-deen, Shah Zumeen Ghauz-ood-deen Hyder, having ascended the throne of Oude on the 20th instant, the Right Hon. the Governor General in Council has been pleased to direct, that a royal salute and three vollies of musketry shall be fired from the ramparts of Fort William, and at all the principal stations of the army, in honour of that event.

TOUR OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head-Quarters, Oct. 31, 1827.—The Commander-in-chief is pleased to notify, that his Exc. will leave the presidency on the 1st proximo by dawk, and proceed by Berhampore, Dinapore, Benares, and Allahabad to Cawnpore, where his Lordship's head-quarters will be established on the 27th proximo.

All reports and communications from the different stations of the army which are intended for his Excellency's information, as well as the usual reports to the Adjutant General's Office, are to be addressed "to the Deputy Adjutant General at Cawnpore," after his Lordship leaves the presidency, until further orders. Any reports or letters of an emergent nature may be addressed, by the river route, to his Excellency's military secretary.

The Adjutant General will remain at the presidency until further orders, and superintend the details of the office there.

During his Excellency's absence from the presidency, the general orders, intended for publication to the troops of the garrison of Fort William, will be forwarded from head-quarters to the town major of Fort William for publication, with the previous approbation of the Right Hon. the Governor General.

To the troops at and above Dinapore his Excellency's orders will be transmitted direct from head-quarters; and to the troops in the presidency division, including the departments to which his Excellency's orders are regularly furnished, and the settlements beyond sea, from the Adjutant General's Office at the presidency, to which copies will be transmitted for that purpose from head-quarters.

Renewal rolls of European soldiers are to be transmitted to the Adjutant General's Office at the presidency, through the established channel of the Town Major of Fort William.

ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Oct. 31, 1827.—As the Commander-in-chief will have no other convenient opportunity for taking leave of Lieut. Col. Watson, adjutant-general of the army, before he shall have carried into effect his resolution to retire from the arduous office which he now fills, his Excellency avails himself of the present, to return him his acknowledgments for the zeal, temper, and sound judgment with which he has conducted the duties of the department under his charge, and which have fully confirmed the high opinion which his Excellency was led to anticipate, from the report of his merits which his Excellency received from his predecessor, General Sir Edward Paget.

His Lordship is aware that Lieut. Col. Watson could not have continued in this country without making a serious sacrifice of his future comfort; but he must consider his retirement as a public loss, and assures him, that he most sincerely hopes he may enjoy every happiness in private life, should he not again return to his military duties.

MILITARY CHAPLAINS.

Fort William, Nov. 2, 1827.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following extract (paragraphs 2 to 5) from a military general letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, under date the 23d May 1827, be published for general information:

[Par. 22 of Ecclesiastical Letter from Bengal of 31st Dec. 1824.

In reference to a question submitted by the Government of Bombay, relative to the extent to which military chaplains are to be held responsible to the military authorities, and correspondence with the Lord Bishop as to the liability of the Company's chaplains to martial law, Court's orders on the subject are requested.]

2. "From the best consideration we have been able to apply to the several documents, to which we have been referred in this paragraph, we are induced to think that considerable misapprehension has existed on the subject to which they relate.

3. "When our ecclesiastical establishment was placed on the footing on which it now stands, it became a necessary part of the arrangement that the India clergy should be submitted to the general superintendence of the Bishop, and rendered subject to the ecclesiastical jurisdiction for all offences of ecclesiastical cognizance; but it was never intended to except this portion of our servants from the jurisdiction of the temporal courts, in the event of their being charged with any offences of a civil nature, or any crimes against the peace and well-being of society.

4. "We wish it therefore to be distinctly understood, that the chaplains on our establishment are amenable to the ecclesiastical tribunals for such offences only as would render the clergy of the established church amenable to the ecclesiastical tribunals in England, and that for all other offences they are liable to be tried, as all other Europeans in India are, by the ordinary tribunals of the country.

5. "If, however, the offence should be committed out of the jurisdiction of the ordinary court, and in places where the

the rest of the community are subject to military law, in such a case, and such a case alone, we deem it right that our chaplains should be subject also to military law for all offences of temporal cognizance."

COURT MARTIAL.

LIEUT. J. M'GREGOR.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Oct. 27, 1827. —At a General Court-Martial held at Moulmeen, on the the 24th day of May 1827, Lieut. James McGregor, of H. M.'s 45th regt., was arraigned on the following charges:—

Charge.—Lieut. J. McGregor, of H.M.'s 45th regt., placed in arrest this day, 20th of May 1827, by order of Major Hilton, on the following charges, *viz.*

1st. For having, on the evening of the 17th May 1827, at the house of Lieut. E. W. Lascelles, of H.M.'s 45th regt., persisted in interrogating Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Rich. Rose, of the same corps (a member of a General Court-Martial then sitting), in a most improper manner, regarding what had occurred that morning in court, on board the *Alexander* transport, and continuing such unwarrantable conduct, though repeatedly requested by Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Rich. Rose to desist.

2d. For having, on the same evening, and at the same place, grossly insulted Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Rose, by kicking, or attempting to kick him, and for having, at the same time, called Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Rich. Rose a blackguard.

3d. For having, after the above stated gross insult, challenged Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Rich. Rose, his senior officer, and member of a General Court-Martial, to meet him, Lieut. Jas. McGregor, immediately: such conduct being contrary to the Articles of War, subversive of good order and military discipline, and disgraceful and unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman.

Upon which charges the court came to the following decision:—

Finding and Sentence.—The court, having maturely considered the evidence against the prisoner, with what he has urged in his defence, is of opinion, that he is guilty of the whole and every part of the charges preferred against him, which being in breach of the Articles of War, do, under authority thereof, sentence him, the prisoner, Lieut. James McGregor, of H.M.'s 45th regt., to be cashiered.

Recommendation.—The court have performed a most painful part of its duty, but taking the whole of the circumstances of the prisoner's case into consideration, as appears upon the face of the proceedings, most humbly begs leave to recommend the prisoner in the strongest manner, as an object of lenity to his Exc. the Right Hon. the Commander-in-chief in India.

Approved and confirmed,
(Signed) COMBERMERE, General,
Commander-in-chief.

Remarks by the Right Hon. the Commander-in-chief in India.

The charges upon which Mr. McGregor has been tried and convicted are of a nature which precludes the Commander-in-chief from mitigating the penalty which has been justly awarded. His Excellency, however, cannot refrain from acknowledging that this unfortunate officer was drawn into a commission of the very serious offence by the injudicious and extraordinary proceeding of a court-martial, then sitting for the trial of another officer, and that the insinuations conveyed, as well as the irritating language used towards the prisoner, were sufficient to excite to violence a mind more temperate and less perturbed than Mr. McGregor appears, by the evidence, to possess. These circumstances connected with the strong recommendation of the court, and the fact of Mr. McGregor having a wife and family solely dependent for their bread on his commission, will induce his Excellency to solicit his Majesty to be graciously pleased to permit him to receive the value of a lieutenancy of infantry.

Lieut. McGregor will be struck off the strength of the army from the day on which this order may be communicated to him by the Major of brigade, King's troops, who will notify the same to the Adjutant General of His Majesty's forces, the Military Secretary, and the officer commanding the 45th Foot, and he will then be delivered over to the Town-Major to be provided with a passage to England.

The foregoing order is to be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the head of every regiment in His Majesty's service in India.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Territorial Department.

Oct. 5. Mr. A. Spiers, head assistant to secretary to Board of Revenue for Central Provinces.

26. The Hon. R. Forbes, assistant to magistrate and to collector of Midnapore.

Mr. D. Home, assistant to secretary to Board of Revenue in Western Provinces.

Nov. 8. Mr. D. Home, assistant to magistrate and to collector of Goruckpore.

Political Department.

Oct. 19. Mr. G. T. Lushington, extra assistant to secretary to Government in Persian department.

Judicial Department.

Oct. 18. Mr. H. Armstrong, register of Zillah Court at Mirzapore.

25. Mr. T. G. Vibart, judge and magistrate of Rajeshahye.

Mr. W. Blackburne, ditto ditto of Juanpore.

Nov. 1. Mr. J. F. Ellerton, judge and magistrate of Dinagepore.

Mr.

Mr. C. Bury, register of Zillah Court of Sylhet.

General Department.

Nov. 1. Mr. George Stockwell, postmaster general.

Mr. Arch. Udny, assistant to secretary to Board of Trade.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, Sept. 25,.1827.—Lieut. Col. J. Vaughan, 18th N.I., having retuned to Presidency, directed to resume duties of his situation as town and fort-major of Fort William.

Sept. 28.—Maj. W. R. C. Costley, 7th N.I., directed to resume duties of his situation as commander of Calcutta native militia.

Cadet W. M. Smith admitted to engineers, and prom. to 2d-lieut.—Mr. John Baker admitted as an assist. surgeon.

65th N.I. Ens. R. Boyd to be lieut. from 20th Sept. 1827, v. Preston dec.

Cadet Z. M. Mallock, of artillery, prom. to 2d-lieut.

Cadets P. P. V. V. de Breuyn, Arch. Kennedy, John Godfrey, Chas. Rattray, and D. T. Pollock, admitted to infantry, and prom. to ensigns.—Mr. Wm. Lindsay admitted as a veterinary surgeon.

Officers appointed to temporary charge of Prov. Bats. Capt. J. Herring, 37th N.I., to Bareilly bat.; Capt. S. Watson, 55th N.I., to Dehly bat.; Capt. C. Coventry, 33d N.I., to Bundlecund bat. —all during absence of Capts. Hutchinson and Cox respectively.

Head-Quarters, Sept. 20, 1827. — *Removals and postings of Lieut. Cols.* H. Hodgson removed from 12th to 56th N.I.; Edw. Simons removed from 56th to 12th N.I.; G. D. Heathcote removed from 37th to 36th N.I., v. Garnham dec.; C. R. Kennet (new prom.) posted to 37th N.I., v. Heathcote rem.; W. L. Watson (new prom.) posted to 27th N.I., v. Stuart dec.

Major J. Dun, 17th N.I., app. to charge of 27th N.I., at Benares.

Sept. 21.—Lieut. Jas. Abbott to act as adj. to Sirhind div. of artil., v. Blake dec.; dated 3d Sept.

Surg. D. Harding posted to 2d bat. artillery.

Capt. H. Monke, 2d in command of 2d Local Horse, removed therefrom, and directed to join 39th N.I.

Cornets and Ensigns appointed to do duty. Cornets Baker, Onslow, and Tabor, with 9th L.C. at Cawnpore.—Ensigns Ewart, Saunders, Robbins, and Pigott with 42d N.I., at ditto.

Surg. A. Wood (lately prom.) posted to 66th N.I. at Barrackpore.

Sept. 24.—Ens. E. De l'Etang removed from 60th to 66th N.I.

Lieut. Bott to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 8th L.C. as a temporary arrangement; dated 1st Sept.

Sept. 26. — Assist. Surg. Woodburn app. to do duty with H.M.'s 59th regt. at Berhampore.

Lieut. Jamieson to act as adj. to 52d N.I. until further orders; dated 13th Sept.

Officers, doing duty with Local and Irregular Corps, directed to join their Regts. Capt. A. F. P. McLeod, 22d N.I.; Capt. H. D. Coxe, 25th do.; Capt. L. R. Stacy, 39d do.; Capt. J. Nicolson, 4th do.; Capt. W. B. Salmon, 4th Extra N.I.; Brev. Capt. P. Gerard, 9th N.I.; Lieut. W. Hoggan, 63d do.; Lieut. E. Meade, 55th do.; Lieut. H. Kirke, 12th do.; Lieut. G. L. Vansetti, 5th do.; Lieut. A. Charlton, 6th Extra N.I.

Fort William, Oct. 3.—*33d N.I.* Lieut. R. K. Erskine (dec.) to be capt. of a comp., from 10th Sept. 1824, v. Gowan retired; Lieut. T. B. P. Festing to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. R. M. Campbell to be lieut., from 1st Jan. 1826, v. Agnew dec. in suc. to Gowan retired.

Cadet. K. J. White admitted to artillery.—Cadet H. Lindesay admitted to cavalry.—Cadets C. L. Edwards, Geo. Hutchings, Wm. Broadfoot, G. C. K. Hay, G. Tebbs, and M. T. White admitted to infantry.—Cadets W. St. L. Forrest and W. L. Trafford, admitted to infantry, and prom. to Ensigns.

Oct. 5.—Assist. surg. C. Mottley, app. to medical duties of civil station of Ajmeer, in room of Assist. Surg. Heynes.

Lieut. Hannyngton, 24th N.I., to command escort of resident at Kota, in suc. to Lieut. Howard resigned.

2d-Lieuts. W. H. Atkinson and Walter Scott, of corps of engineers, struck off strength of Bengal army—former being posted to Madras army; latter to that of Bombay.

AUGMENTATION TO THE ENGINEERS AND ARTILLERY.

Fort William, Oct. 5.—With reference to G. O. of 28th Sept. 1827, the Right Hon. the Vice-President in Council is pleased to make the following promotions for the augmentation, sanctioned by the Hon. the Court of Directors; date of commissions, 28th Sept. 1827.

Corps of Engineers.

Lieut. Col. Sir Jas. Mouat, Bart., to be lieut. col. com.

Brev. Lieut. Col. and Maj. Thos. Wood, and Maj. D. McLeod, to be lieut. colonels.

Capt. Rich. Tickell, Rob. Smith, and Jos. Taylor, to be majors.

1st-Lieuts. Arch. Irvine, Thos. Warlow, Edm. Swetenham, E. J. Smith, H. De Bude, W. R. Fitzgerald, Geo. Thomson, and Thomas Prinsep, to be captains.

2d-Lieuts. G. B. Tremenhere and W. H. Graham, to be first lieuts.

2d-Lieuts. W. M. Smyth, S. B. Hare, C. B. P. Alcock, F. W. Clement, W. E. Baker, and C. S. Guthrie, to be lieuts., relative rank to be adjusted hereafter.

Regiment of Artillery.

Lieut. Col. M. W. Brown to be lieut. col. com.

Majors J. P. Bolleau and W. S. Whish, to be lieut. colonels.

Capts. C. H. Campbell, Wm. Curphey, and H. L. Playfair, to be majors.

Brev. Capt. and 1st-Lieuts. G. R. Crawfurd, H. Delafosse, G. R. Scott, R. B. Wilson, J. Johnson, T. A Vanrenen, R. S. B. Morland, and W. Geddes, to be captains.

2d-Lieuts. Fred. Grote, Ambr. Cardew, G. H. Swinley, W. E. J. Hodgson, Geo. Ellis, F. R. Bazeley, Jas. Abbott, F. B. Bolleau, Fred. Gaitskell, J. D. Shakespear, G. D. Scott, G. T. Graham, F. K. Duncan, E. D'A. Todd, T. Edw. Sage, J. H. Daniell, A. P. Begbie, and Edm. Buckle, to be 1st-lieuts.

Head-Quarters, Sept. 28.—Ens. C. Patteneon removed from 24th, and posted to 4th N.I.

Lieut. Parker to act as adj. to 6th L.C. during absence on duty of Lieut. Watt; date 9th Aug.

Oct. 1.—*Cornets posted to Regts.* E. K. Money to 2d L.C. at Muttra; H. H. Christian, 7th do., at Kurnaul.

Ensigns posted to Regts. J. T. Wilcox to 49th N.I., at Mirzapore. J. H. Beek to 24th do., at Bhopalpore. W. F. Alexander to 50th do., at Allahabad. Thos. Riddell to 60th do., at Meerut. W. Hore to 18th do., at Agra. Thos. Young to 40th do., at Dinapore. P. Mainwaring to 33d do., at Nusseerabad. H. P. Welford to 30th do., at Cuttack. W. Carnegy to 15th do., at Allyghurh. W. M. Maule to 11th do., at Kurnaul. Arch. Cowpar to 59th do., at Barrackpore. R. Morrieson to 52d do., at Chittagong.

Oct. 2.—*Artillery.* Lieut. A. Abbott to be adj. to Kurnaul div. of Artillery, v. Blake dec.

5th L.C. Lieut. John Bott to be interp. and qu. mast., v. Oldfield resigned.

20th N.I. Lieut. J. H. Craigie to be adj., v. Douglas dec.

37th N.I. Lieut. H. B. Smith to be interp. and qu. mas., v. Griffiths prom.

55th N.I. Lieut. Jas. Awdry to be interp. and qu. mast., v. Simpson resigned.

58th N.I. Lieut. J. C. Lumsdaine to be interp. and

and qu. mast., v. Robe, whose app. has not taken place.

Cawnpore Prov. Bat. Lieut. F. Trimmer, 50th N.I., to be adj., v. Chitty dec.

Benares Prov. Bat. Lieut. Jas. Hay, 40th N.I., to act as adj. during absence of Lieut. Orr.

Lieut. W. G. J. Robe, 58th N.I., directed to continue with Bundelcund Prov. Bat. as adj.

Oct. 3.—Ens. C. Windsor removed from 30th, and posted to 53d N.I.

Fort William, Oct. 5.—Assist. Surg. Jas. Innes app. to medical duties of civil station of Bhaugulpore, v. Macra.—Assist. Surg. J. M. Macra to be surg. to residency at Khatmandhoo, v. Innes.

Mr. John Logan admitted as an assist. surg.

Oct. 9.—Cadet C. Y. Bazett admitted to cavalry, and prom. to cornet.—Cadets E. W. Ravenscroft, W. E. Warden, G. O'B. Ottley, and Wm. Nisbett admitted to infantry, and prom. to ensigns.

Oct. 10.—Surg. R. Tytler placed at disposal of Commander-in-chief.

Oct. 12.—*67th N.I.* Ens. Wm. Cole to be lieut. from 2d Oct. 1827, v. Smith dec.

Assist. Surg. Alex. Scott to be surg. from 29d Sept. 1827, v. Reddle dec.

Cadets of Artillery Edw. Christie and K. J. White prom. to 2d-lieuts.

Head-Quarters, Oct. 6.—Cadet H. Lindesay app. to do duty with 6th L.C. at Sultanpore, Benares.

Ensigns (recently admitted) appointed to do duty. C. Windsor (former admission), with 53d N.I., at Bareilly. C. L. Edwards, 48th do., Neemutch. G. Hutchings, 1st Extra N.I., Mhow. W. Broadfoot, 1st Europ. regt., Agra. G. C. K. Hay, 13th N.I., Allahabad. G. Tebbs, 12th do., Nusseerabad. P. P. V. V. De Bruyn, 64th do., Agra. A. Kennedy, 67th do., Dinapore. J. Godfrey, 43d do., Benares. C. Rattray, 46th do., Dinapore. D. T. Pollock, 6th Extra do., Mullye. M. T. White, 43d N.I., Benares. W. St. L. Forrest, 67th do., Dinapore. W. L. Trafford, 35th do., Meerut. R. Morrison, 52d do., Chittagong.

Lieut. Col. Becher, 10th L.C., to be president of arsenal committee, in room of Lieut. Col. Com. Hopper, of artillery, relieved from that duty.

Lieut. Col. A. Lindsay, of artillery, to be a member of arsenal committee.

Oct. 8.—Brigadier Sleigh app. to inspect whole of cavalry regiments on this estab. during present cold season.

Lieut. Col. Ward directed to resume command of 1st Europ. regt.

Assist. Surg. Dollard directed to do duty with 1st brig. Horse Artillery.

Lieut. McMurdo to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 33d N.I. during indisposition of Lieut. Riddell; dated 6th July 1827.

Assist. Surg. Morrice to relieve Surg. Hough in medical charge of 30th N.I.; dated 23d Sept. 1827.

Assist. Surg. Duncan app. to medical charge of 41st N.I. on departure of Assist. Surg. Paxton on general leave; dated 15th Sept. 1827.

Lieut. and Adj. Bairstow to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 37th N.I., v. Griffiths prom.; dated 15th Sept. 1827.

Lieut. Macdonald to act as adj. to right wing of 61st N.I., proceeding with treasure towards presidency.

Lieut. J. Grissell to act as adj. to left wing of 46th N.I., during its separation from head-quarters; dated 11th Sept. 1827.

Surg. Matthew to officiate as superintend. surg. in Cawnpore circle of superintendence, and Assist. Surg. Warlow to have charge of medical depôt and bazar hospital, and to give medical aid to staff at Cawnpore, as temporary arrangements; dated 23d Sept. 1827.

Assist. Surg. J. Dalrymple app. to medical charge of Mhairwara local corps, v. Mottley removed to civil station of Ajmeer.

Assist. Surg. Heynes directed to proceed to presidency.

Assist. Surg. Logan attached to general hospital until further orders.

Fort William, Oct. 19.—2d N.I. Ens. J. C. Macleod to be lieut., from 29th Sept. 1827, v. Erskine dec.

2d N.I. Lieut. J. G. Burns to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. C. Wright to be lieut., from 11th Oct. 1827, in suc. to Chambers dec.

Capt. Wm. Hough, 48th N.I., to be dep. judge adv. gen. to permanent staff of Sirhind div. of army (new appointment).

Head-Quarters, Oct. 11.—*2d Local Horse.* Lieut. R. F. Dougan, 10th L.C., to be 2d in command, v. Monke.

11th N.I. Lieut. T. F. Blois to be adj., v. Cruddace prom.

33d N.I. Ens. T. M. Bremner to be adj., v. Fusing prom.

Lieut. Col. Bryant, judge adv. gen., to continue to conduct duties of his office at presidency on departure of Com.-in-chief from presidency.

Lieut. Dalby, dep. judge adv. gen., to attend Com.-in-chief on his tour.

Assist. Surg. John Baker app. to do duty in Fort William during absence of Assist. Surg. Spens.

Oct. 12.—Surg. R. Tytler app. to 26th N.I. at Agra.

Oct. 15.—Surg. Alex. Scott (lately prom.) posted to 60th N.I.

Surg. Edw. Muston appointed to 43d N.I.

Veterinary Surg. Wm. Lindsay app. to do duty with 2d L.C.

Ensigns (recently admitted) appointed to do duty. E. W. Ravenscroft, with 46th N.I., at Dinapore; G. O'B. Ottley, 67th N.I., at ditto; W. Nisbett, 53d N.I., at Bareilly.

Maj. Curphy to command artillery at Neemuch; and Lieut. Col. Whish to command Artillery at Saugor.

Oct. 17.—Surg. Wood, 66th N.I., app. to medical charge of European artillery at Dum-Dum.—Surg. J. J. Paterson, 20th regt., app. to do duty with 66th N.I., v. Wood.—Assist. Surg. G. G. Brown posted to 20th N.I.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Sanderson to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 9th L.C., on departure of Lieut. Malone on general leave; dated 1st Oct.

Lieut. Bogle to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 2d N.I., in room of Lieut. Woodward resigned; dated 30th Sept.

Maj. Hay, 66th regt., to have charge of 6th N.I. from 1st Nov.

Lieut. Douglas to act as adj. to 3d local horse; dated 29th Sept.

Fort William, Oct. 19.—Lieut. Sam. Malloch, corps of engineers, to be executive engineer of 16th or Purneah div. of department of public works.

Assist. Surg. H. M. Tweddell to be attached to Board of Revenue in Central Provinces, v. Ronald.—Assist. Surg. J. Ronald, app. to medical duties of civil station of Barripore, v. Tweddell.

Cadet J. M. Loughnan admitted to cavalry.—Cadets F. Samler, J. G. B. Paton, G. W. P. Golding, Geo. Brockman, F. Lloyd, and W. Bignell, admitted to infantry, and prom. to ensigns.

Oct. 26.—Maj. Gen. Sir Jasper Nicolls transferred from presidency of Fort St. George to that of Fort William, in anticipation of a vacancy on Bengal staff, on embarkation of Maj. Gen. Sir Thos. Reynell for Europe.

Maj. Gen. Sir A. Campbell appointed temporarily to staff of Fort St. George, v. Maj. Gen. Nicolls.

64th N.I. Ens. E. K. Hume to be lieut. from 8th Oct. 1827, v. Wilcox dec.

Lieut. Col. K. Swettenham, 9th L.C., transferred, at this own request, to invalid establishment.

Head-Quarters, Oct. 22.—Maj. Aubert, 2d extra N.I., to have charge of 31st N.I.

Maj. F. Walker re-appointed to charge of 16th N.I.

Ens. W. E. Warden (recently admitted) app. to do duty with 46th N.I. at Dinapore.

Lieut. Veteh, 54th N.I., to act as adj. to Rungpore light infantry, from 1st Oct.

Separ.

Superintend. Surg. Dickson app. to Cawnpore division.

Personal Staff of Com.-in-Chief. Capt. G. C. Mundy, H.M.'s 2d Queen's Royals, to be aide-de-camp, v. Capt. Sydney Cotton, app. to general staff.—Lieut. R. F. Dougan, and Lieut. W. Parker, 10th L.C., to be extra aides-de-camp.

Lieut. Corbet Cotton, H.M.'s 16th L.Dr., to be brought on estab. as aide-de-camp, on 1st Nov.

Fort William, Nov. 2.—*Cavalry.* Maj. Geo. Arnold to be lieut.-col. from 26th Oct. 1827, v. Sweetenham invalided.

2d *L.C.* Capt. H. De Burgh to be major, Lieut. J. Fraser to be capt. of a troop, and Cornet B. C. Boundillon to be lieut., from 26th Oct. 1837, in succ. to Arnold prom.

Assist. Surg. J. R. Martin to officiate as 1st-assist. to Presidency General Hospital, with medical charge of prisoners in Calcutta Gaol.—Assist. Surg. W. Twining to be 3d permanent assist. to Presidency General Hospital.—Assist. Surg. W. W. Hewett to officiate as an assist. to General Hospital during absence of Assist. Surg. Grant.

Assist. Surg. J. R. Martin to have medical charge of Governor-general's body guard.

Cadet of Cavalry G. R. Biddoes prom. to cornet.

Mr. Arch. Campbell admitted on estab. as an assist. surg.

Capt. T. Wollocombe, 65th N.I., transferred to invalid. estab. at his own request.

Ens. W. G. Beck, 24th N.I., permitted, at his own request, to resign service of Hon. Company.

Lieut. Col. Com. E. P. Wilson, 17th N.L., to command Rajpootana field force, with rank of brigadier, v. Brigadier C. Fagan, selected for high staff employment by Com.-in-chief.

Cadet Mr. T. H. Sissmore admitted to artillery, and prom. to 2d-lieut.—Cadets Wm. Baker, Edw. Taylor, and V. F. T. Turner admitted to cavalry.—Cadets W. H. Penrose, J. G. W. Curtis, Thos. Boodle, J. N. Marshall, T. F. H. Pemberton, B. W. R. Jenner, Geo. Ranken, D. Gaussen, and J. B. Murrell admitted to infantry, and prom. to ensigns.—Messrs. M. Lovell and E. J. Agnew admitted as assist. surgs.

Head-Quarters, Oct. 26.—Capt. Hepworth, 61st N.I., to officiate as major of brigade at Decca, during absence of Capt. Fell.

Lieut. Wm. Palmer, 39th N.I., to officiate as dep. judge adv. gen. in Cawnpore div. during absence of Capt. Pratt.

Capt. Hough, now officiating at Cawnpore, directed, when relieved by Lieut. Palmer, to assume charge of office of dep. judge adv. gen. in Sirhind division.

Oct. 27.—Lieut. Col. Com. Alfred Richards removed from 51st to 33d N.I., and Lieut. Col. Com. H. Bowen, from 33d to 51st ditto.

Assist. Surgs. posted. L. J. Cameron to 9th L.C.; Alex. Bryce to 1st L.C., at Muttra.—Assist. Surg. Gilmore app. to depôt at Chinsurah.

Surgeons removed. Castell from 7th L.C. to 64th N.I.; Urquhart from 11th N.I. to 7th L.C.; R. Tytler from 58th to 28th N.I.; R. Paterson from 28th to 8th N.I.; Henderson from 64th to 58th N.I.

Oct. 29.—Ens. W. H. Flemyng, 63d N.I., removed at his own request to 36th N.I.

Fort William, Nov. 9.—Cadet H. H. Christian admitted to cavalry, rank as cornet being already assigned.

Lieut. H. O. Frederick, 67th N.I., to command escort of resident at Nipaul during absence of Capt. Robinson.

Head-Quarters, Oct. 30.—*Removals and Postings of Surgeons.* Corbyn from 69th to 66th N.I.; Fallowfield from 66th to 69th N.I.; B. W. MacLeod from 5th bat. artil. to 67th N.I.; Everest from 67th to 20th N.I.; A. Wood posted to 5th bat. artil.; J. J. Paterson posted to 66th N.I.

Oct. 31.—Lieut. A. Charlton, 6th extra N.I., to act as adj. to 2d Nusseree bat. until further orders; dated 14th Oct.

Lieut. Pauk to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 29th N.I. from 17th Oct., during absence of Lieut. Brown.

Artillery. Lieut. Jos. Turton to be adj. and qu. mast. to 5th bat., v. Vanrenen prom.

Lieut. H. P. Cotton, 7th L.C., to be aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. Pine, from 16th Oct.

Capt. Hough, dep. judge adv. gen., removed from Sirhind to Cawnpore division, and Capt. Pratt from Cawnpore to Sirhind division.

Lieut. Palmer directed to take charge of office of dep. judge adv. gen. at Kurnaul.

Assist. Surg. Brett app. to 29th N.I. at Shahjehanpore.—Surg. Hayley removed from 29th to 56th N.I.—Assist. Surg. G. Smith posted to 67th N.I.

Lieut. A. C. Dennistoun to act as adj. to 11th N.I., v. Croudace prom.; dated 12th Oct.

Assist. Surgs. James Stokes and T. T. Morgan directed to place themselves under orders of superintending surgeon at Cawnpore.

Officers returned to duty, from Europe.—Lieut. J. C. Tudor, 46th N.I.; arrived 24th Sept. 1837.—Maj. H. G. Maxwell, 43d N.I.; arrived 4th Oct.—Maj. J. L. Gale, 1st N.I.; arrived 2d Oct.—Lieut. Col. Com. Sir Jas. Mouat, of engineers, arrived 31st Oct.—Lieut. A. Fenton, 1st N.I.; arrived 29th Oct.—Lieut. John Lang, 36th N.I., arrived 27th Oct.—Surg. John Patterson; arrived 31st Oct.

HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

Head-Quarters, Sept. 30.—Lieut. C. S. Naylor, 89th F., to be capt. by brevet in East-Indies only.

Oct. 23.—Capt. Moore, 45th F., to be capt. by brevet in East-Indies only; dated 31st Dec. 1832.

Nov. 1.—Assist. Surg. Murray, 16th Lancers, to be surg. to Com.-in-chief.

FURLOUGHS.

To *Europe.*—Sept. 28. Lieut. W. H. Lancock, 30th N.I., for health.—Oct. 5. Capt. Jas. Aitchison, 29th N.I., on private affairs.—19. Lieut. E. M. Orr, 58th N.I., for health.—Assist. Surg. Jas. Gordon, on private affairs.—26. Lieut. G. T. Bishop, 9th L.C., for health.—Maj. T. C. Watson, 2d Europ. Regt., for health.—Nov. 2. Maj. A. MacLeod, 19th N.I., for health.—Capt. C. O. Mason, 10th N.I., for health.—9. Capt. C. Griffiths, 37th N.I., on private affairs.—Lieut. R. Riddell, 33d N.I., on ditto.

To *Bombay.*—Nov. 9. Lieut. Wm. Alexander, 5th L.C., on private affairs.

To *New South Wales.*—Oct. 26. Lieut. J. C. C. Gray, 16th N.I., for eighteen months for health (via Isle of France).

To *Isle of France.*—Oct. 19. Capt. J. C. Odell, 41st N.I., for twelve months, for health (also to Cape of Good Hope).

Cancelled.—Oct. 5. Maj. Gen. Sir Thos. Reynell, to Bombay, and eventually to Europe.

HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

To *Europe.*—Oct. 3. Lieut. Fothergill, 49th regt., on private affairs.—Lieut. A. Wilson, 44th regt., for health.—13. Capt. Akenside, 14th regt., for health.—Assist. Surg. Cotton, 14th regt., on private affairs.—Lieut. Steuart, 46th regt., on ditto.—23. Lieut. Armstrong, 30th regt., for health.—Ens. Stuart, 6th regt., for health.—Ens. Gray, 41st regt., for purpose of retiring on h.p.—25. Brev. Capt. Finucane, 14th regt., on private affairs.—Lieut. Douglas, 31st regt., for health.—Nov. 1. Maj. Brown, 4th L.Dr., for health.—Lieut. Kelly, 6th regt., for health.—Lieut. Primrose, 31st regt., for health.—Capt. Baldwin, 31st regt., for purpose of retiring on h.p.—Capt. Clarke, 46th regt., on private affairs.

Cancelled.—Oct. 17. Lieut. Brownrigg, 13th L.Inf., to Europe.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, *November* 6.

Justification of Bail.—Repeated proofs of the audacious perjury of natives in justifying

tifying bail seem to have induced the court to take measures to check it.

This day, Rampersaud Ghose appeared to justify bail in a case, and upon its being objected that he had offered as bail before and had been rejected, the fact was denied by him on oath. He likewise swore positively that he had never appeared to justify bail before in any cause whatsoever. A variety of witnesses distinctly contradicted his testimony upon both points; and on his examination by Sir C. Grey, he evinced his perjury so clearly, that he was delivered into custody and sent to Mr. Justice Ryan's chambers, from whence, after further examination, he was fully committed to take his trial for perjury.

The ensuing day (Nov. 7) another native, who came forward for the purpose of justifying bail, told the court that he had resided at Simleah for 150 years! and another stated, upon his examination, that his maternal grandfather left no issue! The bail of both was rejected.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DUTY ON EAST-INDIA SUGAR.

A meeting was held, pursuant to requisition, at the Town-hall, on the 5th Nov., for the purpose of petitioning Parliament for the equalization of the duties on East and West-India sugars, and also for "the removal of the restrictions on the resort of British subjects to India and their residence therein, with reference to their influence on the commercial prosperity of the country." Mr. James Young was called to the chair.

Mr. Bracken, in moving the first resolution, justified the blending the two subjects in the same requisition; he contended that they were closely united. He examined the claim of the West-India proprietors to a monopoly on the ground of prescriptive right, and showed from the history of the sugar trade that this position was untenable; other grounds he considered equally indefensible. In respect to the second subject, he contended that history demonstrated that the resort of Europeans to India had been beneficial to India and to England; but that so long as the prohibition to purchase land exists, and an arbitrary power of transmission to England be vested in the local government, the full and complete advantages contemplated from their skill and capital cannot be realized.

Mr. Colvin, in moving the second resolution, stated that he was one of those who had not strictly attended to the language of the requisition, and he was not prepared to go so far as his friend Mr. Bracken in regard to the object involved in it, although he would not oppose it. His own opinion was, that the power of transmission placed no obstacle in the way of vesting capital in India, for that the power had been very leniently used, of which his own case was an instance, as he had been twenty-five years in India without a license. In the other observations of Mr. Bracken he fully concurred.

Mr. G. Prinsep, in moving the third resolution, expressed his dissent from what had fallen from Mr. Bracken as to the policy of continuing the power of transmission. In arguing against the impolicy of continuing the prohibitory duties on sugar, he dwelt upon the singular predicament in which Great Britain placed herself by the existing law, in the event of some of our West-India islands, which have been so often conquered and reconquered, becoming again the property of an enemy. England might then, as he believed she has done before, admit East-India sugars on equal terms; but where would be procured the increased production necessary to meet this increased demand upon India?

The resolutions were agreed to:—

1. That this meeting, deeply impressed with a conviction that the commercial intercourse between England and India is susceptible of great and indefinite extension, which is prevented by the imposition of extra duties on the products of India, and by legal obstructions to the application of British skill and capital to the cultivation of those products, entertain a just confidence that the wisdom and justice of parliament will, by the removal of such impediments, give an immediate impulse to the commercial prosperity of both countries, and incalculably promote the general interest of India.

2. That a petition to the above effect be prepared and submitted to his Majesty and to both Houses of Parliament.

3. That this meeting cannot omit this opportunity of expressing its grateful admiration of the unsolicited and often renewed efforts of Wm. Woolrych Whitmore, Esq., and other members of the Legislature, in support of the claims of India to be put on an equal footing, in point of import of duties, with the other tropical dependencies of the British crown, and that the chairman of this meeting do communicate accordingly, by letter, to Mr. Whitmore, our respectful thanks, and our solicitations for his continued and powerful assistance in a cause which must eventually prevail, when it shall have been fully discussed and thoroughly understood by our countrymen at home.

4. That the Most Noble the Marquess of Lansdowne and the Right Hon. Lord Goderich be respectfully requested to present and support our petitions to the House of Lords, and Mr. Huskisson and Mr. Whitmore in the House of Commons.

The Petition.

I. That your petitioners have observed with

with the utmost satisfaction, the various acts of parliament which have, within these few years, been passed for the purpose of facilitating commercial intercourse between Great Britain, her colonies, dependencies, and all other countries, and the unqualified recognition of those sound principles of political economy, by which such intercourse ought invariably to be regulated: relying on these public pledges that your honourable House have nothing more at heart than, by moderate and equal duties, to promote the most advantageous distribution of capital and application of industry, your petitioners beg leave respectfully to remind your honourable House, that the duty of thirty-seven shillings per cwt. charged on East-India sugar (while that payable by the sugars of the West-Indies and the Mauritius is only twenty-seven shillings), necessarily has the effect of greatly restricting the export and import trade, the public revenue, and general prosperity of India.

II. That an equalization of the duties on East and West-India sugar would also be of most essential benefit to all classes in Great Britain, for whose relief from acknowledged distress the Legislature has so frequently desired to provide the means;

1. To the manufacturer, by the increased facility of making returns for the goods sold in India, thus removing a serious obstacle which at present exists to the extended consumption of British manufactures in that wide field;

2. To the ship-owner, by a favourable effect upon freight;

3. To the artizans, agriculturists, and general community of Great Britain, by providing the means of meeting the annually increasing demand for sugars at considerably reduced prices;

And 4. While the benefits of the measures would thus be shared by the British manufacturer, the ship-owner, and the general community, and a stimulus be given to the extended production of sugar in the British possessions in the east.

The revenue derived by Great Britain from East-India sugar, instead of being diminished, would unquestionably be materially augmented.

That your petitioners are not aware of any objection that has been or can be urged to an equalization of the duty, except that its tendency to reduce the selling price of sugar in England would be prejudicial to the interests of the planters in the West-Indies; but if similar objections have been overruled in numberless instances of a return to sound commercial policy, and if the vast addition to the exportation of sugar from the Mauritius, which immediately followed the equalization of the duties in 1823, has not been considered a sufficient reason for withdrawing the privilege then extended to that island, your petitioners trust that the same just and wise principles will be applied to promote the agriculture and trade of India.

III. That the cultivation of the sugar-cane in India is subject to a still greater discouragement than an extra duty of ten shillings per cwt. in the regulations of the East-India Company, sanctioned by acts of parliament, and strictly enforced by the local government, which prohibit British subjects from being proprietors of land, while this prohibition is maintained.

Your petitioners submit, that although exportation of tropical productions and the importation of British manufactures has been considerably extended, still the opening of the trade, which was granted in 1813, must remain comparatively valueless, the revenues of India unnecessarily cramped, and the native inhabitants but partially impressed with feelings of attachment to the British government, so desirable to be cherished. While, therefore, we are actuated by a regard to our own immediate interests, we contemplate, in the concession of the prayer of our petition, the attainment of objects essential to the welfare and to the permanence of the British empire in India. Similar disadvantages to those consequent to the sugar duties are felt as regards rum, coffee, cotton, ginger, and other articles of eastern produce, the removal of which is equally called for.

The prayer of your petitioners is, that your honourable House will be pleased to take into consideration the expediency of equalizing the duties chargeable on sugar and other articles imported from the East and West-Indies, and of abolishing all such restrictions on the resort of British subjects to and on their residence in India, as are calculated to affect the commercial prosperity of the country.

The editor of the *Government Gazette* makes the following observations upon the subject of this meeting:—

Although we have no objection to give the individuals, who assembled at the town-hall on Monday morning, credit for temperate and decorous conduct, we cannot admit any claim to soundness of judgment in those who framed the petition. They have forced into juxta-position two objects by no means necessarily connected, and have thus deprived themselves of that universal support, which would have been promptly given by every class of the community to the first part of the prayer, had that been suffered to stand alone. It is for the parliament of Great Britain to consider whether the interests of British India be the interests of Great Britain; a proposition that is by no means so undeniably evident, in every case, as our venial partialities

partialities and consideration of self may induce us to imagine. No blame, however, can attach to the British merchants of India, for endeavouring to ged rid of onerous imposts on articles of Indian trade, in the ports of Britain or any other foreign country. But we deny, and the majority of the British residents in India will deny, that sugar cannot be extensively cultivated, unless every Englishman be at liberty to occupy lands on his own terms. We are no enemies to what is very absurdly termed colonization, and see no great objection to Englishmen holding land in India, provided always that they hold it on the same condition, which would be imposed in France or Italy, or even in republican America, that of being amenable to the local jurisdiction, and subject to the laws of the country in which they are domesticated, and not pretend to be governed by the code of the kingdom from which they are estranged. To assert, however, that this is indispensable to the growth of the sugar-cane, is to assert what is not true. Has not indigo been extensively cultivated for years? has not cotton been reared and transmitted till the markets were glutted, and the shippers ruined? and why should sugar alone demand a different state of things? More than enough, we doubt not, may be procured to meet the demand as soon as the duties are equalized, when the article can come into the market upon equal terms with the sugar of other countries, although not a foot of land calls an European its lord. As to the idea that sugar cannot be grown because respectable merchants and agents are afraid of being ordered to quit the country before their harvest can be gathered, we much mistake the character of our mercantile friends if it was ever seriously entertained by any of their number. They have too sound a judgment, too shrewd a prescience, too solid a regard for their substantial interests, to prefer political martyrdom to the profits of trade, or to cast away the goods of fortune in an unavailing contest with authority. In the respectability of their own characters, they have a safeguard against an untimely voyage to Europe, and it is unworthy of their dignity to put forward the apprehension of such an improbable event, even though it excite the sympathy of those who have cause to dread it, or awaken the credulous compassion of those at home, whom they seek to interest in behalf of their legitimate pretensions.

The Calcutta *John Bull* states, with reference to this meeting: "the attendance at the Town-hall yesterday morning belied the interest, which we imagined was generally taken in the questions, commercial and political, that were understood as coming before it. We observed only three native gentlemen present, with a very few Indo-Britons; and certainly, from whatever cause it originated, the interest was altogether dully supported."

RETURN OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

On Tuesday evening, October 16, the Right Hon. the Governor-general and his family returned to Calcutta. From the north-east angle of Tank-square to Government House his Lordship's carriages passed through an avenue of troops, formed by his Majesty's 14th regt., and at the Government-house the body guard was drawn up. As his Lordship passed, the troops presented arms, and what with the number of people assembled to witness his Lordship's arrival, the presence of the military, and the occasion altogether, the spectacle was a very imposing one. His Lordship was received at Government-house by a number of the principal members of the civil and military services of the presidency. Shortly afterwards his Lordship resumed his seat in council under the usual salute.

Yesterday morning the Governor-general held a levee at Government-house, which was most numerously attended. The company were received singly by his Lordship in a most urbane and affable manner. Although the presentations began a little after ten o'clock, it was about two P.M. before they terminated.

His Lordship, we understand, derived much benefit to his health, no less than personal gratification, from his tour to the Upper Provinces, and, we were glad to observe, looked remarkably well.—*Ind. Gaz., Oct.* 18.

The Countess Amherst held a drawing-room on Thursday evening, which was attended by all the rank, fashion, and beauty of the presidency.

The company, which was exceedingly numerous, began to assemble shortly after nine o'clock, and her Ladyship entered the drawing-room at ten o'clock.

The body guard was drawn up in the northern anti-chamber, and the band struck up as the noble party approached, while the assembled crowd opened right and left, forming a brilliant avenue, through which the Governor-general, the Commander-in-chief, the Countess Amherst, and Lady Sarah Amherst, ushered in by the staff and the gentlemen of the Governor-general's household, in state dresses, passed on to the canopied space at the end of the room, where her Ladyship stood and received the company.

The presentations then began immediately, and did not conclude, we believe, before half-past eleven.—*Ind. Gaz., Oct.* 22.

ASSEMBLY.

The first of the Calcutta assemblies was held at the town-hall on Wednesday evening, and graced by a numerous assemblage of beauty and fashion. The Right Hon. the Governor-general, the Countess Amherst, and Lady Sarah Amherst, honoured the assembly with their presence, and entered the rooms a little after ten o'clock. Dancing was kept up with the greatest spirit until after twelve, when the company sat down to an elegant supper, provided by Messrs. Gunter and Hooper. After supper dancing was again renewed. —*Cal. John Bull, Nov.* 9.

EARTHQUAKE.

We learn that on the 8th instant, at five o'clock in the afternoon, an earthquake was very generally felt by the European and native inhabitants of Dacca. There were four distinct shocks in succession, continuing altogether about one-quarter of a minute; its direction appeared to be from south to north, unaccompanied by any rumbling noise. The weather both before and afterwards was sultry and oppressive. The natives are sickly, and some fatal cases of cholera have lately occurred, but chiefly confined to Hindoos, those probably who have exposed themselves to the heat during the day, and the damp air at the night, for the purpose of attending the festival of Doorgah.—*Cal. John Bull, Oct.* 15.

THE NEW SETTLEMENT OF AMHERST.

A correspondent, speaking of Amherst, says that his opinion of it, after several visits, is that it is a very dangerous harbour; it cannot be attempted with safety by large ships from the numerous dangers, and the circumstance of the tides, which are exceedingly rapid, setting right across the channel.—*Beng. Chron., Sept.* 20.

PERSECUTION OF HINDU CONVERTS.

The *Missionary Intelligence* of Calcutta, in an account of the Tinnevelly mission, gives the following statements respecting the persecutions to which native converts to Christianity are exposed, and which naturally tend to check the progress of conversion and encourage apostasy.

"And here we cannot but say a few words on the facility with which, under the present system, such wicked schemes can be successfully carried on. The law requires the judge or magistrate to decide according to the evidence of witnesses. Now these unprincipled heathen can get any number of witnesses together for a few fanams to swear to any thing; and, in this way the European magistrates are made parties to the most crying acts of injustice, contrary to their own wish. The worst under these circumstances is, that the magistrate can receive no private information respecting any case, which, if he could, would give him much light on it. This would be just, if it were practised with respect to both parties; but the fact is, that the heathen have always secret intercourse with the tasildar and court servants, who, notwithstanding all injunctions to the contrary, are easily bribed to make such representations to their European master as they chose; the Christian cannot do it: in this way justice is administered; and we could multiply instances of the most distressing consequences of it, by which the innocent, not only among the Christians, but also among the heathen, suffer. The present mode of trying cases would be right if all had the same principles of justice, or the same check to committing perjury, &c. The Christians have such a check in the instructions they receive: the heathen have none, and therefore can go on with impunity. There are shrewd and wicked heathen in this district, who actually make a trade of false accusations, who get a number of witnesses together to swear to any thing; the accused party often is as far from having committed the crime as heaven is from the earth; but upon his being apprehended, rather than exposing himself to the risk of being carried 100 miles to the court, having there to wait in prison perhaps six or eight months, while his family at home is starving, he secretly compromises with the accuser, pays him some money, and so is let free; and in this traffic peons and kutcherry writers are all implicated, who share in the spoil.

"With respect to the payment of taxes it is no better: a number of villages have a public accountant, a heathen, who looks for nothing but filling his chatties with money, and does his duty only so far as he must, for fear of being detected in his frauds. His duty is to number the people, to adjust their taxes according to their respective employments, and to collect them. In this he practises all possible skill to cheat government and to oppress the people: suppose there are in a village thirty houses, fifteen of which come under one sort of taxes, and fifteen under another; of these fifteen he will register only *four*, and let the rest go free, taking a bribe from them, and all the fifteen pay only so much as would come upon *four*. This was the case with a village before it came under Christian instruction; after that the people were instructed not to give bribes, and to pay to government what is due. The accountant comes next year with the intention to play the same trick over again; the people refuse to give him a bribe; instantly he changes his account and registers them all; so that now they must pay nine or ten fanams each, whereas formerly they paid but two or three fanams.

name. His registering them all is no more than just: but as the Christians are still men having no clear ideas about taxes, they refuse to pay, and say; 'we have all along paid only so much, and now we are to pay nearly two or three times more.' The accountant has a fair excuse in case they complain, and as for discovering his former cheats, he has many ways and means in hand to prevent it. Oftentimes the people know nothing about the cheats, the accountant having made up matters secretly with one or two of the headmen or owners of the villages. But still more; when the people were heathens they paid certain taxes to idol temples for the performance of idolatry, and other contributions for the maintenance of dancing-girls, travelling sunnyasies, &c.; now becoming Christians, they think themselves justly freed from such contributions; but the accountant comes and demands the same from them as from the heathen: they of course refuse, and instantly they have to suffer from him for it. The Christians have applied to the collector for redress, and he thought it just that they should be exempted from such taxes, but cannot remit it without an order from the Board of Revenue. A petition with the endorsement of the collector was sent to Madras; but ten or twelve months have elapsed and no answer is yet arrived. In the mean while the people are not a little plagued and harassed."

The *Government Gazette* of Oct. 7 has some remarks regarding the success of the church missionaries in southern India, occasioned by the account of the Tinnivelly mission, in the *Missionary Intelligence*. The editor seems to think, that the fact of Christianity existing in that part of India excited surprise among the newspapers of the presidency. This is not a very correct view of the matter, nothing, in regard to India, being more generally known or more often repeated, than that a numerous body of professing Christians have existed, even from apostolical times, in many parts of the Indian peninsula, and very little industry indeed was requisite to come at this information. The surprise excited arose from the circumstance of its having come to their knowledge, and for the first time through an English paper, that forty villages of Hindostan had renounced idolatry, and put themselves under "Christian instruction;" and the circumstance of the same intelligence having been long before pretty widely circulated in India, without attracting the notice of the public press, certainly is a sufficiently unaccountable circumstance, and argues little for the interest taken in these matters by those connected with it.

Upon further inquiry it appeared, that instead of forty villages in January 1825, there were not less than 125, in which this desirable change had been effected. All this, when brought to the notice of the public, naturally called forth several questions in regard to the subject, viz. as to how many of the converts were Christians previous to the preaching of Mr. Rhenius and his colleagues, and also, how many Christians of every denomination existed in that district? The inquiries have been answered in a most satisfactory manner in the August number of the "Missionary Intelligence." It there appears that only twenty-one Roman Catholics have joined the establishment, and only twelve families belonging to the Protestant missions, the rest being all converts from heathenism. By a survey, taken in 1820, it appeared that in the district of Tinnivelly, out of a population of 700,000, 23,000 were Christians; 4,000 Protestants, and the remainder Roman Catholics. There are in that part of India few of the Kshatriya class; the other castes however are in the usual proportions. Parriars and Pallers are the most numerous, but Shanars or cultivators of the palmira tree are next to them in number. The converts are principally from this latter class. The whole of the progress of Mr. Rhenius and his colleagues, in the country around Palamcotta, is to be dated from the year 1822: for although they arrived there two years previous, that period was consumed in overcoming the prejudices of the people in regard to caste. The teachers were in fact obliged to give up the schools which they had established, so strongly did prejudices of this kind abound, and these they had wisely resolved not to countenance. In the above-mentioned year, however, a better spirit was excited, and it had so increased, that in January 1825, 1,100 families were under their instruction. Up to August last they had in all baptized 270 individuals, of whom 257 were heathens, and thirteen children of Christian parents. It would appear that the recent converts have met with a good deal of discouragement from their heathen neighbours, owing to their defection from their old idolatry. The effect of the difficulties in which the new converts found themselves enveloped has had the effect of diminishing their numbers in some degree; but we should hope that at the same time they have rather consolidated the foundation which the labours of Mr. Rhenius and his colleagues have laid. The number of families under Christian instruction, including those baptized, in the end of June last, are stated at 756 families, living in 106 villages, amounting, exclusive of one hundred individuals, who form the Palamcottah congregation, to 2,557 inclusive of children. — *Cal. John Bull.*

LIEUT. KENNEDY.

Letters from Rungpore contain the melancholy intelligence of the death of Lieut. Kennedy, adjutant of the Rungpore Light Infantry. He and Lieut. Veitch had gone out to hunt on elephants, and Mr. Kennedy's gun, by some accident or other, went off, and its contents were lodged in his body. He expired almost instantly, and even before his friend could reach him to render him any assistance.

CALCUTTA MARKETS.

Cotton.—The transactions in this, since our last, have been limited, and confined to native dealers.

Indigo.—The market has been active during the past week, and sales to a considerable extent have been effected at 260 to 275 per maund according to quality, for immediate shipment. The article is coming in fast now.

Piece Goods.—Continue in fair inquiry at our quotations.

Saltpetre and Sugar.—The demand has been brisk during the week, and prices steady.

Silk.—We have heard of no sale in this since our last, and our quotations are almost nominal.

Metals.—Copper, sheet and sheathing, stock rather heavy, in limited demand, and lower. Slab steady at our quotations. Lead, pig and sheet, on the decline. Iron in fair demand, but a shade under last week's quotations. Block tin steady. Tin plates in moderate demand at our quotations. Spelter, sales have been effected in this during the week at our quotations.

China Goods.—Continue dull and stock heavy.

Pepper.—A shade lower.

Coffee.—Mocha in moderate inquiry. Sumatra neglected, and our quotations almost nominal.

Freight to London.—Still rate at £4 to £6 per ton.—*Calcutta Price Curr., Nov.* 14.

THE LATE KING OF OUDE.

Our Extra Gazette of Saturday evening announced the unexpected demise of his Majesty Shah Zemin, the King of Oude, and minute guns were fired from the ramparts of Fort William, according to the years of his Majesty's age. The late King of Oude was the eldest of the ten sons of Mirza Sadat Ali, the brother of Asef ud Dowlah, Nawab Wazir, who was raised to the Subahdaree of Oude upon the deposal of Wazir Ali in 1798. Mirza Ghazi ud din Hyder, the original designation of the late sovereign, succeeded his father in July 1814 as Nawab Wazir, but in 1819 assumed, with the concurrence of the British government, the regal dignity, taking the title of Abul Muzeffer, Moiz ud din, Shah Zamin, Ghazi ud din Hyder, Padshah. His Majesty was fifty-eight years of age at his demise, the cause of which was a fever, followed by extreme debility and exhaustion of the vital principle. Shah Zamin, during a part of his reign, was the liberal patron of European and native talent. His patronage of the former was, no doubt, a matter of munificence rather than of taste; but he was ambitious of holding a place amongst the latter himself, and in the Heft Kulzum, a voluminous compilation in the Persian language, comprising a dictionary, a grammar, and a system of prosody and rhetoric, prepared and printed by his orders, and at his expense, and attributed to his own industry, has left at least a permanent and honourable record of his reign. The work has attracted the attention of several eminent orientalists in Europe, as Von Hammer and De Sacy, and has thus familiarized the name of Shah Zemin in countries far beyond the limits of his dominions: a distinction to which his mere possession of the sceptre of Oude would scarcely have entitled him.

His Majesty, we understand, will be succeeded by his son Mirza Nusseer ud Din Hyder. The present ruling family of Oude is of Persian origin, by both maternal and paternal lines. The maternal ancestor of Sadat Ali, Buhran ul Mulk, came from Persia in the reign of Mohammed Shah, and was appointed Subahdar of Oude. He was succeeded by his nephew and son-in-law Sefder Jung, who was nominated Wazir of the empire by Ahmed Shah. He was succeeded by Sujah Dowla, who played a conspicuous part in the early history of British India. The next Nawab Wazir was Asef ud Dowla, who was succeeded by Wazir Ali, his reputed son. After a short interval, grounds for disputing the authenticity of Wazir Ali's pretensions having been established, he was deposed, and Sadat Ali Khan, the brother of Asef ud Dowlah, raised to the mesned in his room. That prince was succeeded, as above observed, by the late sovereign, who dropped the now unmeaning title of Wazir, for that of Padshah, or King. These notices are probably familiar to most of our readers, but may serve to recall to their recollection some points of interest in our connexion with the history of Hindustan.—*Gov. Gaz., Oct.* 29.

HINDU ANTIQUITIES.

The following letter is addressed to the editor of the Calcutta *John Bull*:—

In the *Government Gazette's* notice of the last meeting of the Asiatic Society * there is a brief advertence to the enigmatical characters inscribed upon the N. Behar pillars, upon Firoz Shaw's Läth, and upon

* See p. 350.

upon the Khundigiri rock of Orissa. The editor of the paper inclines to think that these characters bear a sort of resemblance to the Greek, or to the Ethiopic letters; and by this vague surmise appears willing to revive the defunct notion that those monuments of ancient Hindoo power, upon which the mysterious writing is graved, were raised by some strangers from the west.

Without presuming to say a word upon the characters in question, I beg to submit to your readers a remark, which, if duly weighed, will, I think, prevail with candid critics to leave the glory of the monuments in question with the Hindoos until, at least, something like evidence has been produced that the writing engraved on them is decidedly not Indian.

The monuments are scattered over the vast extent of one-half of India, and are in general, at least the N. Behar pillars are, of such a structure as could be achieved only by an unlimited command of labour and of money.

Now it seems to me evident that no individual could undertake such works, and not less clear that no government which had not continued in long and secure possession of the country, would dream of such an unprofitable application of its resources. But I ask, what shadow of evidence is there that any dynasty from the remote west, prior to the Mahomedans, long and securely swayed the sceptre of half India? I answer none; and I infer, therefore, that these monuments must necessarily have been raised by Indian monarchs, with the aid of their native subjects.

The immediate neighbours of the Hindoos have ever been the Chinese, the Persians, and the vast Tartaric family. To these our knowledge peremptorily forbids us to ascribe the monuments and inscriptions in question; so that if we will wander abroad in search of their authors, we must go to the ancient Egyptians, Chaldeans, or Phœnicians: and certainly, so far as the judgment of the eye deserves attention, commend me to the identities discoverable or imaginable between the characters graved on our Indian monuments and those in use among the ancient people of Egypt, of Chaldea, and of Phœnice, as they are exhibited in Drummond's comparative tables. Before, however, any curious body commence his wanderings into these remote regions, I would suggest to him the prudence of priorly considering with attention what many learned Brahmans confidently assert, *viz.* that Sanscrit has or had sixty-four derivative Prakrits, and that all or most of these have or had their appropriate alphabetic characters.

True it is that the claims of Egyptians, Phœnicians, and Chaldeans to a literate antiquity are very high; but are those of the Hindoos less so? And do those persons govern their assent by the greater probability, who would lightly import letters and religions into the land of Menu from the distance of half the globe? General and particular analogy justify us in assigning a religious origin to the monuments which have given rise to these remarks; and be it observed, too, that the central position of the inscriptions upon the Behar pillars, obliges us to conclude that those who raised the structures imprinted the mysterious letters on them, in order to proclaim the fame of the founders and the objects of their works. To conclude where I began—it seems to me wild to suppose that any, save native princes, would have devoted their wealth and power to the purpose of erecting these columns; nor less so to assume with facility that the princes of primevally learned and bigoted India accepted creeds and letters from some pilgrim teachers of the remote west.

DR. REDDIE.

We are sorry to learn by letters from Cawnpore of the 23d of last month, the death of a distinguished member of the medical service, Dr. Reddie, who died of a violent fever on the evening of the 22d. The unaffected modesty of Dr. Reddie alone prevented him from taking an eminent place in the literary annals of India, as he added to extensive acquirements in the higher departments of Asiatic literature, unusual conversancy with the classical languages of antiquity. The professional abilities and zeal of Dr. Reddie were of the same superior orders as his literary talents and acquirements, and would have done credit to that high place in the medical service to which he was rapidly advancing, and in which he would have maintained the character of the service as well as his own. His very retired manners confined the due appreciation of his private character to his intimate friends, but they bear testimony to the cheerfulness of his disposition and the goodness of his heart. Contemplated, however, as a member of the medical profession and an oriental scholar, in which respects alone we have reason to allude to his loss, and which designations we confess we are always proud to see associated, the place vacated by his death will not readily be supplied.—*Gov. Gaz., Oct.* 4.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

A coroner's inquest, the second within a little time of the same unhappy kind, has been held on the body of a female native child, who met her death under circumstances which, were they not sheltered by the custom of early marriage among the natives of this country, would certainly subject the party concerned to the most serious consequences. The child was scarcely ten years of age, and how far the customs of the country are to be received,

as

in stripping the dead of *legal* criminality, we do not presume to take upon us to say; but the case appears loudly to call for such interference as may prevent its recurrence, and we cannot doubt that the right to interfere must rest somewhere, as otherwise crimes of the most unheard-of nature might be perpetrated with impunity.

It is also, however, remarkable, as affording another instance of the effects of the chloride of lime in staying putrefaction. The child died on Saturday at four o'clock, P. M. The coroner was obliged to adjourn the inquest, and the police surgeon examined the body on Monday at eleven A. M.; it was then, as may easily be imagined, scarcely approachable. The chloride was applied according to the directions, and in a short while the atmosphere was purified of every noxious taint, and at half-past four P. M. of the same day the inquest was able to proceed without the least inconvenience.

The jury returned a verdict of *Manslaughter* against one Gopaull.—*Cal. John Bull, Oct.* 3.

PARRIAH DOGS.

We understand that a native was bitten on Monday by a parriah dog in a very dangerous manner: the man was taken to Messrs. Bathgate's dispensary, where excision was immediately resorted to. The number of these dogs in the streets of late has been observed to be on the increase, and we hope the circumstance will attract the attention of the magistrates. It would be, we think, an act of humanity, however, to adopt a less barbarous mode of exterminating these animals than that in use. Could not the natives catch and hang them, instead of beating them to death with staves in the savage manner which they now do?—*Beng. Chron., Oct.* 11.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

Cholera morbus, we are concerned to learn, is prevailing to a considerable extent in the native part of Calcutta, and many of the cases have terminated fatally. The violence of the disease, we apprehend, is to be attributed to the unprecedently great power of the sun for this season through the day, and the coldness of the nights, arising from the north winds, which now begin to prevail. This month, so far as it has gone, has by no means been so healthy as it usually is, bad cases of fever being by no means unfrequent.—*Cal. John Bull, Oct.* 19.

IMPROVEMENTS.

We hear it rumoured that the continuation of the strand along the Esplanade and past the fort is again in contemplation, and likely to be soon commenced upon. We would again congratulate the denizens of Calcutta on the immense addition likely to be afforded to their comforts, and to the splendour of this metropolis, by the completion of this undertaking; even in its present state the strand is perhaps unequalled as a drive in any city in the world. Dublin itself can hardly be said to possess its equal, seeing the Liffey will not bear a moment's comparison with our own much more magnificent river; and were the projected improvements completed, we should suppose Calcutta not only unrivalled, but in this respect quite unapproachable.—*Ibid.*

DINNER TO LORD COMBERMERE.

Sir Charles Metcalfe gave a grand dinner at the Town-Hall on Monday last to Lord Combermere, previous to his departure to the Upper Provinces, and to a party of more than two hundred gentlemen of the civil and military services, and of the mercantile body, invited to meet his lordship. The dinner was unquestionably the best set out altogether that we have ever seen at the Town-Hall, and the wines were various and excellent. Many healths were drank with much applause, the band of H. M.'s 14th regt. playing appropriate airs. It was a late or rather an early hour before the party broke up; nothing could exceed the genuine conviviality and elegant hilarity that reigned throughout. At length the "witching time of night" having arrived, a worthy member of the festive phalanx that still stood at their post round the hospitable board proposed that a flowing cup should be quaffed to the health of their distinguished host, which motion was most cordially concurred in, and so ended the proceedings of a most pleasant evening.—*Ind. Gaz., Nov.* 1.

THE STAMP TAX.

With a view to caution the commercial community against attempts now making to betray them into acts which would render them liable to the penalties of the stamp regulation, the following facts are detailed upon the authority of a party upon whom we can rely.

Two days ago a respectable looking native broker came to the office of an agency establishment in this city, and tendered the sum of 50,000 rupees on loan for six months, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, which was accepted of, and a stamp receipt offered for the same, upon which the broker consulted with another native who accompanied him, and declined paying for the stamped paper, stating that he would be quite satisfied with the receipt of the parties upon plain paper: which not being acceded to, they left the house; and circumstances having occurred to excite suspicion, they were traced directly

rectly into the office of the collector of stamps. The parties returned on the following day, and after further negociation, they paid down 100 rupees to bind the bargain, in the usual manner, when a receipt for the 50,000 rupees was made out upon stamped paper of the prescribed value; which being objected to by the brokers, upon the grounds that a receipt upon plain paper was all that was required, it was explained to them that the party borrowing the money was willing to pay for the stamp, and that the receipt would, at all events, be as good with a stamp as without it. They then departed, accompanied by two sircars of the borrowers, and proceeded to complete the transaction at the private dwelling house of the dewan of the collector of stamps. A common sircar in the employ of the father of this dewan had by this time been announced as the nominal lender of the money, but which was now refused, under the pretext that the brokers had only been employed to negociate the loan upon the condition of procuring a receipt upon *unstamped paper*.

Any comment upon the above appears to be quite unnecessary; but the public will do well to be upon their guard. The brokers have since declared that Ramchunder Ghooshall, the dewan of the collector of stamps, was the sole person who employed them in the transaction; that they received the hundred rupees paid as earnest money from his own hands, and that it was he who instructed them to take a receipt in the name of his father's sircar above referred to.—*Cal. John Bull, Oct.* 19.

ACCIDENT.

A most lamentable accident, we are concerned to say, happened on the 21st ult., within four or five marches of Almorah, by which an amiable and beautiful young lady lost her life.

Capt. Salmon and his family, it appears, had gone to the hills for a change of air, on account of health. On the day mentioned, Miss Salmon, in company, we believe, with her relative Capt. Hearsey, was crossing a sangah, or torrent bridge, when, shocking to relate, it broke down, and both were precipitated into the torrent; the gentleman was saved, but the strength and rapidity of the current, along with the shock of the tremendous fall, overpowered the young lady, and she sunk to rise no more.—*Intl. Gaz., Oct.* 15.

INDIGO CROP.

Letters from Bogoorah state that the district had, in the end of September, been visited by a heavy inundation, which had left a considerable sediment, and had greatly raised the spirits of the ryots, from the known good effects which such an occurrence is sure to produce on the indigo crop. A similar overflow had not been known for seven years.—*Cal. John Bull, Oct.* 23.

THE CHOWRINGHEE THEATRE.

The play of *Venice Preserved* was represented at this theatre on Friday, November 2d: we subjoin the reports given by two newspapers of the performance:—

Otway's tragedy of *Venice Preserved* was performed on Friday night at the Chowringhee Theatre, and was, on the whole, one of the most successful representations we have witnessed on those boards for a long time. The house, though not crowded, was very respectably filled, and the curtain fell at the early hour of half-past nine, amidst the unanimous applause of the audience.—*Bengal Chron., Nov.* 6.

Until Friday evening we had deemed "*the plot discovered*" no laughing matter; but we confess our mistake, and the result proves the power of genius to turn every thing to its own purposes, and to give to things dark and drear its own genial brightness; for we have our doubts now if *Venice Preserved* be not one of the most finished comedies of the English stage. Altogether, with a few exceptions, *Venice Preserved* was one of the most deliberate murders we have ever seen on the Chowringhee boards. We seldom write in the strain we have indulged in on the present occasion; but such was the character of the performance, taken all in all, that we could not conscientiously do otherwise.—*India Gaz., Nov.* 5.

The "Castle Spectre" was performed on Friday evening at Chowringhee Theatre, to an audience which has never been exceeded in numbers or fashion; in fact, the house was crowded to the very standing places. As had been announced in the papers of the presidency, the Right Hon. Earl Amherst, the Countess, and Lady Sarah Amherst, honoured the house with their presence, as did also the members of council, and many other distinguished individuals. About seven o'clock the Right Hon. the Governor-general with his Lordship's family and suite made their *entrée*, and were greeted on this, their first appearance at the theatre since their return to the presidency, with three distinct rounds of applause, the audience standing, and the orchestra playing God Save the King.—*Beng. Hurk., Oct.* 22.

NATIVE PAPERS.

(*Mr. Dunn.*)—This gentleman, late a merchant, residing at Delhi, has bequeathed his property to the different seminaries established in Calcutta or elsewhere, after the decease of his wife, who is to enjoy the interest of it during her life.—*Shamachar Durpun.*

Mon-

Abandonment of Relatives.—We understand that the grievous annoyance to which we adverted last week, with respect to the prohibition of the Hindoos conveying their dying relatives to the river side, is removed, the order being abandoned, and that no one will meet with any obstruction to his conveying the dying persons to what spot he pleases. We are unable to describe the joy this has afforded to the Hindu population.—*Sambad Timira Nasak.*

Christian Morals.—"To the Editor." On Wednesday last an affray took place at Mirzapore between two of the Christians, a man and a woman, in which the former beat the latter severely. She applied, streaming with blood, to the thanna, and the thanadar seized the culprit, and sent him to the magistrate: thus far we have heard. If this is the manner in which Christians subdue their evil passions, then what is preached on the highways, that people having overcome them should become Christians, is all mere pretence. "A Reader."—*Ibid.*

Phenomenon.—Advices of a wonderful phenomenon were received at Poona of heavy rain at Nagar, in Khandesh, having been followed by drops of blood from the skies. In several places hail-stones weighing half a seer each (about a pound) had fallen.—*Jami Jehan Numa.*

Maharaja Holkar.—A Brahman woman lately complained to the raja that her husband had been in the service of Madho Rao; but for two years, having lost all his property at play, he had not been heard of; that her only means of living were the sustenance granted by Madho Rao, and that her daughter was marriageable. Orders were given to Retna Rao to give 500 rupees to his gumashta, and inquire what further was necessary.—*Ibid.*

The Ganges.—We learned from Benares that the Ganges has risen there higher this year than in any year since 1752. The water extended to Indradyumna and the Matsyodara Tank, and for three or four days Bhairo Bazar was completely inundated.—*Udanta Martanda.*

Jaypur.—On the 25th of September the Maharaja and Dowager Rani travelled part of the night to the fort of Amir. On the 27th, at midnight, after beginning the celebration of the Ashtami, his highness set off and travelled three coss on his return to Jaypur. On the 28th the sunts and mahants were collected, and worship offered to the horses, and presents made to the grooms. On the afternoon of the same day the political agent and all the officers of the court made offerings on the occasion of the approach of the Dushera; and the Maharaja, with the agent and his court, repaired to Bhimdivas to offer worship to the elephants, the horses, the state palankeens, and other insignia and military weapons, after which the resident took leave; whilst the raja went to Jaybagh to the mela, and to worship the kujhra tree, and receive the usual benedictions before returning to the palace.—*Jami Jehan Numa.*

THE NATIVE PRESS.

The editors of the native papers of Calcutta are entitled to much credit for their candour, and for the ingenious simplicity with which they confess how little benefit they derive from their speculations. One Persian paper has been long abandoned through want of support, and we apprehend the Hindi paper, the *Udanta Martanda*, does not meet with that encouragement which it deserves. The native community, it is clear, continues insensible to the importance of periodical illumination, and the European portion of the society takes no real interest in its dissemination through the local dialects. Paragraphing is cheap patronage; but the native press evidently does not thrive upon such insubstantial fare as declamatory anticipations of the marvellous effects it is to produce. The *Udanta Martanda* has been rather irregular of late, and in the last number the editor, to apologize for the irregularity, tells a piteous story of the seizure of his property, and the seals of court having been put upon his printing materials for arrears of rent to the amount of eighty rupees. In adverting to a private grief, however, if the interests of the editor of a newspaper be not a public concern, we may take occasion to notice a question of general interest to the native inhabitants of Calcutta, and we think it not unlikely that the manner in which the sentence of the law is sometimes enforced, in cases of this description, requires some attention on the part of the competent authorities. A Bengali letter on the subject was addressed to us a short time ago, which has since appeared in the *Samachar Chandrika*, and will be found amongst the extracts from the native papers. There may be some exaggeration, and some personal feeling in the statement; but when the habits and characters of the natives are taken into consideration, it is not impossible that the ill-understood processes of English law may be converted into excuses for extortion and oppression on the part of those by whom they are carried into effect.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz., Oct. 25.*

The following is the letter referred to.

To the Editor of the Government Gazette.

Passing to-day along Bans Tola Gully, in the Burra-Bazar, I observed a number of people collected about a house, and on inquiring the cause, was told the serjeant had come to distrain for rent; but that of the sum for which the distress was levied one-third was demanded unjustly, and that

that of the whole debt charged against this and an adjoining residence, half was fictitious. The seal was nevertheless put upon the property, and if in five days the whole was not paid the goods would be sold, when for a debt of ten rupees, goods in value five hundred rupees would be sold for fifty at most: there was no redress in such cases, and many people had been utterly ruined by this mode of proceeding. Suppose, also, that any persons wish to practise villainy, this is a most favourable opportunity of oppressing the poor debtor.

RUNJEET SINGH.

The Ukbar and native papers contain some meagre accounts respecting this personage, and the transactions in his territories. The Maharaja quitted Lahore on the 28th August, and proceeded to Amritser. Here he received a vakeel from the hakem of Samarcand, who complained of the devastation of his master's estate by the hakem of Peshawer; he was informed that Yar Mohammed Khan had stated, on the suppression of the disorders in Peshawer, nothing had been received from Samarcand for two years, and that a balance of 90,000 rupees remained due on the last instalment. It was ordered that "when these accounts were adjusted, matters would be settled." In the beginning of September the Maharaja set out from Amritser on a tour through the hill countries, and on the 27th September he reached Lahore. On the 29th he again set out for Amritser, where he arrived the next day. After bathing in the Tarinitaran reservoir, and visiting the shrine of the Akalis, and dividing the sweetmeats as usual, his Highness went to the Rambagh, where, preparatory to the Desbera, he offered worship to the military weapons, and horses, and elephants; he afterwards took his seat in court. The Maharaja again repaired to the reservoir in the evening, and returning on an elephant, scattered money with both hands amongst the crowd: the day terminated with a nach. On the 1st of October the vakil of the Nizam of Kashmir presented a pair of shawls, on the border of which the weavers had woven the texts of Guru Nanak. On the 4th the Maharaja returned to Lahore.

The authority of Runjeet seems to be gaining ground again in the Peshawer country, and which continues to be occupied by the Sikh troops. Moulavi Ismael and his partizans, however, still keep the field. The governor of Peshawer was obliged to despatch a force of 2,000 Kuttaks against Mohammed Hafiz, a follower of the Moulavi, who laid waste the country near Jellalabad. The Nawab of Sindh had encountered the Mohammedan insurgents in his territory, and had defeated them. Runjeet has offered a reward of 1,000 rupees for every sirdar of the insurgents taken alive. Advices from Moultan state that great numbers of the Mohammedans of that province had gone to join Moulavi Ismael. It has also been announced that the jagirs of the servants of the mosque who might join the insurgents would be confiscated. A body of Yusofzees, to the number of 5,000, under a Moulavi named Gholam Ahmed, had laid siege to Makhurpur, from which he levied a contribution of 10,000 rupees and retired. The Prince Governor of Kandahar, one of the royal family of Cabul, had gone with his troops to join the king of Persia.

LORD AMHERST'S DEPARTURE.

It is said that as Earl Amherst's desire, the *Herald* yacht, which took out Mr. Lushington to Madras, has gone round to Calcutta to convey his lordship and family to England.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz.*

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

Sept. 29.—*William Young*, Morrison, from Liverpool, and *John Dunn*, Hicks, from London.—Oct. 1. *Flora*, De Bastilo, from Rio de Janeiro.—20. *Enterprize* (steam-vessel), Johnstone, from Amherst, and *Clyde*, Munro, from Madras.—Nov. 4. *Thomas Grenville*, Shea, from London; *Marquess Stattenberg*, Gallist, from Bordeaux; and *L'Aele*, Ducros, from Bordeaux and Madras.—5. *Guido*, Ashmore, from New South Wales.—7. H.M.'s yacht *Herald*, Astley, from London and Madras.—9. *Joseph*, Christopherson, from London, and *General Foy*, Vedit, from Bordeaux.—10. *Childe Harold*, West, from London and Madras.—11. *Chesapeake*, Doret, from France, China, and Singapore.—12. *Resolution*, Binney, from South America, Otahelte, &c.—14. *Lord Melville*, Brown, from London, and *John*, Freeman, from the Mauritius.—18. *John Hayes*, Worthington, from Liverpool, and *Grecian*, Allen, from London and Madras.—19. *Isabella*, M'Neil, from Sumatra.

Departures from Calcutta.

Oct. 31. *Jessie*, Boag, for London, and *Richmond*, Hawkins, for the Mauritius.—Nov. 1. *John Dunn*, Hicks, for the Mauritius.—6. *Louisa*, Mackey, for China, and *Britannia*, Gonsalves, for Rangoon.—7. *Caroline*, Smith, for New South Wales.—13. *John Biggar*, Kent, for London.—17. *George*, Fulcher, for London.

Loading for London.

Mellish, Vincent; *Clyde*, Munro; and *Lady M'Naughten*, Faith—to sail 20th Dec.

Eliza, Sutton; *Childe Harold*, West; *Royal George*, Reynolds; and *Sir Edward Paget*, Gray—to sail 30th Dec.

Kingston, Bowen; *Caroline Cecile*, Davey; and *Cambridge*, Barber—to sail 1st January.

BIRTHS.

May 8. At Moulmein, Tenasserim coast, the lady of Maj. E. F. Boys, H.M.'s 43d regt., of a daughter.

30. At sea, on board the *Lady Flora*, the lady of Lieut. Wm. Hickey, of a son.

July 27. At Moulmein, the lady of Asstt. Surg. W. P. Birmingham, H.M.'s 45th regt., of a son.

29. At Meerut, the lady of Major King, 16th Lancers, of a daughter.

Aug. 18. At Almorah, the lady of Capt. J. Morson, of a daughter.

20. At Dinapore, the lady of Capt. S. Houlton, 11th N.I., of a son.

28. At Chandernagore, Mrs. A. C. Tydd, of a son.

30. At Gorruckpore, the lady of Lieut. F. E. Manning, interp. and qu. mast. 12th N.I., of a daughter.

Sept. 5. At Futtyghur, Mrs. H. Bohanan, jun., of a son.

12. At Chittagong, Mrs. H. Randolph, of a daughter.

14. At Myaupoorie, the lady of Lieut. E. Wintle, 3d extra regt., of a son.

— The lady of the Rev. Edw. Ray, of a son.

17. At Bareilly, the lady of H. Graham, Esq., civil service, of a son.

— At Ghazeepoor, the lady of Dr. Butler, civil surgeon, of a daughter.

21. At Bareilly, the lady of H. S. Boulderson, Esq., civil service, of a son.

— At Allahabad, the wife of Mr. J. Beatson, of a daughter.

24. At Mirzapore, the lady of H. T. Stewart, Esq., of a son.

25. The lady of J. A. Hessing, Esq., of a son.

26. At Garden Reach, the lady of Capt. J. J. Hamilton, assist. adj. gen. of the army, of a daughter.

— At Chowringhee, the lady of J. Lowis, Esq., civil service, of a son.

— At Hansi, the lady of Capt. Ramsay, 36th N.I., of a daughter.

— At Moorshedabad, Mrs. Burnett, of a daughter.

27. At Fort William, the lady of Lieut. C. Douglas, 2d in command of the Rungpore light infantry, of a daughter.

29. The lady of the Rev. Wm. Adam, of a son.

— At Sehore, the lady of Lieut. J. Winfield, commanding the Bhopal contingent, of a son.

— At Chinsurah, Mrs. H. F. Blood, of a son and heir.

30. At Bhauguipore, the lady of Capt. John Graham, commanding the Hill Rangers, of a son.

— The lady of A. R. Jackson, Esq., of a son.

Oct. 1. At Hoogley, the lady of W. H. Belli, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

2. Mrs. J. Clements, of a daughter.

— At Ballygunge, the lady of Wm. Bruce, jun., Esq., of a son and heir.

6. The lady of T. Scallan, Esq., Bengal Marine, of a son and heir.

— Mrs. C. D'Souza, of a son.

— Mrs. Eliz. Rebeiro, of a son and heir.

— Mrs. P. D'Cruz, of a son and heir.

8. At Moradabad, the lady of Lieut. B. Browne, Bengal artillery, of a daughter.

— At Dacca, the lady of Chas. Smith, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Rutnagherry, the lady of L. R. Reid, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

9. The lady of Major H. Maxwell, of a daughter.

— The lady of Capt. Mackey, of the ship *Louisa*, of a daughter.

10. The lady of P. Minos, Esq., of a daughter.

— At the residency, Lucknow, the lady of Mordaunt Ricketts, Esq., of a son.

— Mrs. W. Dolby, of a daughter.

— Mrs. A. J. Cannell, of a son and heir.

12. Mrs. G. Gleeson, of a son.

— At Agra, the lady of Geo. Webb, Esq., surg. 1st Europ. Regt., of a son.

13. At Cawnpore, the lady of E. Smith, Esq., civil service, of a son.

— At Benares, the lady of Benj. Tayler, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

— At Saidabad, Mrs. R. Fleming, of a daughter.

— At Saugor, the wife of Mr. F. Barthelemy, of a daughter.

14. The lady of Capt. Bruce, assist. com. gen., of a daughter.

— Mrs. John Moore, of a son.

15. At Dinapore, the lady of Capt. W. F. Steer, of a son.

— Mrs. Ann D'Cruz, of a son.

16. In Chowringhee, the lady of Major J. A. Hodgson, of a son.

— At Tirhoot, the lady of J. P. Maillard, Esq., of a son.

19. Mrs. T. Payne, of a daughter.

— The lady of N. Paliologus, Esq., notary public, of a son.

20. The lady of Capt. Maddock, secretary to the Clothing Board, of a still-born son.

22. At Ghazeepore, the lady of H. S. Lane, Esq., of a son.

— At Gya, Mrs. J. Vallasto, of a son.

24. At Cawnpore, Mrs. Wm. Gee, of a daughter.

— At Meerut, the lady of Capt. E. Gwatkin, superintendent of the Hanguee stud, of a daughter.

25. At Chandernagore, Mrs. L. Piron, of a daughter.

— The lady of W. S. Bayley, Esq., of a son.

26. At Malda, the lady of F. Gouldsbury, Esq., civil service, of a son.

— The lady of the Rev. Cyrus Stone (from America), of a daughter.

— At Moradabad, the lady of J. A. N. Forde, Esq., civil service, of a son.

27. Mrs. S. P. Singer, of a daughter.

28. At Lucknow, the lady of Capt. Geo. F. Holland, of a son.

— At Cossipore, the lady of W. F. Clark, Esq., of a son.

— Mrs. S. Smith, of a daughter.

29. The lady of P. A. Lemouroux, Esq., of a daughter.

31. At Hanskhalee factory, Kishnaghur, Mrs. J. Bluett, of a son.

Nov. 1. At Tumlook, the lady of C. W. Welchman, Esq., M.D., of a son.

— At Howrah, the lady of Jas. Mackenzie, Esq., of a daughter.

— Mrs. C. M. Hollingbery, of a son.

2. The lady of E. Wilkinson, Esq., of a daughter.

— Mrs. J. D. M. Sinaes, jun., of a son.

— At Bhauguipore, the lady of Assist. Surg. F. W. Brett, of a son.

3. At Barrackpore, Mrs. Macleod, of a daughter.

4. The lady of Gregory Apcar, Esq., of a son and heir.

— At Dum-Dum, the wife of Mr. Jas. Robertson, head master at the school bungalow, of a son.

5. Mrs. J. Gomes, of Boitaconnah, of a daughter.

7. Mrs. Ambrose Mathews, of a daughter.

9. At the Calcutta Great Gaol, Mrs. G. M. Anderson, of a daughter.

— The lady of John Drew, Esq., civil service, of a son.

— Mrs. F. D. Kellner, of a son.

10. At Barrackpore, the lady of Capt. C. A. Munro, 6th extra N.I., of a daughter.

— Mrs. Thos. Campbell, of a son.

14. The wife of Mr. H. Osborn, jun., surveyor, of a daughter.

15. In Chowringhee, the lady of Lieut. Col. Monsom Boyd, of a daughter.

— Mrs. M'Dermand, of a daughter.

16. Mrs. Aug. Pereira, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 28. At Bandel, Mr. R. Chambers, of Serampore, to Miss H. Fuschal, of Calcutta.

Oct. 1. At Agra, Mr. J. W. Chaplain, of the Bhurtpoor political agency, to Miss C. Lyons.

— At Meerut, F. O. Wells, Esq., of the civil service, to Maria Alicia, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Rich. Scott, of the Hon. E.I. Company's service.

— R. Wright, Esq., to Eliza, widow of the late Lieut. John Walker.

— Mr. H. B. Gardener to Miss A. C. Dumoan.

3. Wm. Bedell, Esq., to Francis Elizabeth Ann, only child of the late Capt. Wm. Sivright, of the 8th regt. Bengal L.C.

— Mr. Alex. Dias to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Mr. F. Pereira.

5. Mr. John Kelso to Miss H. E. Benjamins.

11. At Nusseerabad, Capt. Henry Hall, commanding the Mairwarrah local bat., to Sarah, eldest daughter of Brigadier Fagan, commanding the Rajpootana field force.

— Dr. G. G. Brown, assist. surg., to Catherine Ramsay, daughter of the late W. Furnie, Esq., Fifeshire.

12. Mr. W. Nix James to Mrs. M. A. White.

13. At Saugor, Capt. Buttamshaw, executive officer, 14th division, to Miss Hobday, daughter of B. Hobday, Esq., near Birmingham, and niece of Lieut. Col. Nott, commanding 43d N.I.

— Mr. T. B. Timms to Miss C. Peachy.

15. At Fort William, Mr. E. B. Gleeson, town major's office, to Miss H. Jones.

18. E. I. Emin, Esq., to Mariam, daughter of Sarkies Owen, Esq.

20. Mr. H. McKellar, of the firm of Gibson and Co., to Mrs. Anne Gibson, widow of the late Mr. G. T. Gibson.

— Thos. Harton, Esq., to Mrs. Emily Dichle.

20. Mr. J. B. D'Cruz to Miss C. Eddington.
22. At Bhaugulpore, Mr. John Neville, of Poorhead, to Eliza Rose, daughter of Mr. S. Bradshaw, of Calcutta.
25. Mr. C. P. Chester to Miss M. Zoter.
26. James Field, Esq., organist of St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, to Miss E. Branigan.
— At Cawnpore, Mr. John Mellish, chemist and druggist, to Hannah Olivia, eldest daughter of Mr. C. Cottrell, coach and cabinet-maker, and formerly of the country service.
27. Mr. W. Patson to Mrs. Jemima Davis.
— Mr. Jos. Albies to Miss R. Garrett.
29. Mr. Thos. Swaine, register in the general department, to Miss Lydia Jane Smith.
Nov. 3. At Lucknow, Capt. G. C. Ross, aide-de-camp to General Knox, to Mary Anne, second daughter of Brigadier Maxwell, C.B., commanding in Oude.
5. Mr. J. Heberlet to Miss M. L. Latour.
8. Wm. Thacker, Esq., to Miss Martha Anne Smith.
10. D. B. Wardlaw, Esq., to Miss Anne Brodie.
14. Mr. Thos. Botelho, assistant in the office of R. W. Poe, Esq., to Ann, only daughter of the late Mr. John Andrews.
16. At Dum Dum, the Hon. H. B. Dalzell to Miss Isabella Campbell.
— Mr. W. G. Crieff to Miss M. Vallenté.
Lately. At Mynpoory, Alex. Chalmers, Esq., M.D., assist. surg., to Maria Frances Jane, eldest daughter of Lieut. Col. Bishop, commanding the 3d extra N.I.

DEATHS.

Aug. 17. At sea, on board the H.C.'s ship *Warren Hastings*, Charlotte, wife of Geo. Gough, Esq., of the civil service, and daughter of Gen. G. V. Hart, M.P., in her 22d year.
24. At Moulmein, Tenasserim coast, aged 26 years, Alicia Catherine, wife of Major E. F. Boys, H.M.'s 45th regt.
Sept. 3. At Mhow, Lieut. H. H. Doherty, 18th N.I.
7. At Mymensing, Angela, wife of Mr. John Baptist.
20. At Moulmein, Assist. Surg. W. P. Birmingham, H.M.'s 45th regt., leaving a wife and three children.
21. At Ghuseepoor, Elizabeth, widow of Mr. Jas. Ellison, late of the pilot service, aged 58.
22. At Cawnpore, of a fever, Geo. Reddie, Esq., superintending surgeon, aged 58.
23. At Delhi, Thos. Dunn, Esq., many years a respected inhabitant of that place. Mr. Dunn has, we understand, made several eventual bequests to charitable institutions, in and about Calcutta.
25. At Moorshedabad, Arabella, second daughter of Robert Creighton, Esq., aged four years.
28. Mrs. Louisa Becher.
30. Mrs. Anne Hyppolite, aged 36.
Oct. 1. Mathis, lady of Charles Mackenzie, Esq., civil service, aged 38.
2. At Moorshedabad, Robert Creighton, Esq., of the civil service, aged 30.
4. At sea, on board the ship *Childe Harold*, on his passage to Bengal, G. Shellingford, Esq., late indigo planter, aged 32.
5. Mary, wife of the late Mr. Moran, aged 32.
6. Mrs. Ann Rees.
7. At Chandernagore, Mr. F. Deagranges, in his 69th year.
— Mr. Wm. Taylor, aged 23.
8. At Bogwangolah, Moorshedabad, Edward, sixth son of the late Mr. Chas. Rose, aged 17.
— At Comillah, Mr. Thomas Crichton.
10. Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Mathew Siret, aged 28.
12. Capt. F. M. Chambers, 3d N.I., aged 38.
13. Lieut. Stanhope Bruce, H.M.'s 3d Buffs, aged 30.
— At Sydabad, Manatsecan Vardon, Esq., aged 60.
14. At Serampore, Mr. Joseph Measures, aged 57.
— In the Fort of Allahabad, Mr. Gerrard Orlingar, assistant commissary of ordnance, aged 56.
17. Mr. Felix Rebello, of the Sea Custom House, aged 32.
18. At Benares, James Ross, Esq., aged 35.
20. At Seebpore, Auston Nurne, aged 14, third son of Mr. John Chew.
— W. B. Davidson, Esq., late commander of the ship *Hamilton Shaw*, aged 30.
21. On board the brig *Greeks*, off Calcutta, Mr. Gilbert Hostesson, chief officer, of bilious fever, aged 23.
24. At Howrah, Capt. Abel Penn, late commander of the H.C.'s vessel *Mermaid*, aged 39.
— At Tippocotah, Furreedpore, E. T. Bourgoin, Esq., aged 32.
25. Elizabeth Marie, lady of Capt. John Cocks, aged 32.
26. Mr. D. J. Munyard, of the H.C.'s marine, aged 34.
27. Mrs. Catherine Sparks, aged 30.
— Mr. John Forsyth, of the H.C.'s marine, aged 27.
29. At Chandernagore, Maria Félicé, wife of Mr. A. Millett, aged 22.
31. Mr. N. Rummel, a pensioner, aged 85.
Nov. 1. Jane, relict of the late Mr. D. J Munyard, aged 36.
2. Mr. James Ellison, indigo planter, aged 45.
— At Fort William, Mr. Henry Bailie, quartermaster of H.M.'s 47th regt., aged 42.
4. Mr. Wm. Turner, riding master of the Right Hon. the Governor-general's body guard.
6. At Berhampore, Capt. Chas. C. Smith, 4th extra N.I., aged 41.
9. Rose, relict of the late Mr. John D'Stoss, a native of Italy.
— At Chinsura, Mr. Wm. Andrews, aged 21.
— At Chandernagore, Maria Seraphina, wife of Mr. J. L. Lavalette, aged 26.
— Of spasmodic cholera, John Patterson, Esq., a surgeon on this establishment, aged 35.
— Mr. John Brodie, late a first mate in the Bengal marine.
14. Mr. G. H. Forth, assistant apothecary, aged 21.
Lately. At Ramcollah factory, in Zillah Sarun, A. C. E. Wilson, Esq., aged 27.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

LIEUT. COL. G. CADELL.

Fort St. George, Sept. 4, 1827.—Lieut. Col. George Cadell, of the 23d Light Infantry, and deputy adjutant general of the army, is permitted to retire from the Hon. Company's service, in compliance with his request.

The Hon. the Governor in Council takes this opportunity of expressing in general orders his entire approbation of Lieut. Col. Cadell's meritorious conduct, and his regret at the loss of his services.

TEA AND SUGAR TO TROOPS.

Head-Quarters, Sept. 25, 1827.—Under the authority of government, and with a view, if practicable, to ensure to H.M.'s and the H.C.'s European troops on this establishment a constant supply of tea and sugar of good quality, the Commander-in-chief is pleased to direct that the issue of these articles be made by the commissariat department for payment.

Officers commanding European corps of H.M.'s and the H.C.'s service, including veteran battalions, the depôt of European pensioners, garrison staff, and Europeans attached to garrisons and native corps, are therefore directed to forward an estimate to the commissary general annually, in the month of January, of the probable quantity of souchong tea and sugar that will be required by their corps for

for twelve months, commencing in the following January.

These supplies are to be issued monthly on indent to the quarter-masters of regiments, &c., and payment for them made by the deductions in the monthly abstracts, through the pay department, as is observed in all other supplies of provisions obtained through the commissariat.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, *October* 12.

The King, v. *Codundaraumen and others.* This was an indictment for the murder of Mrs. C. Bennet, mentioned in our last vol., p. 611. The indictment charged the prisoners Codundaraumen, Chinnatoomby, Trevengadom, Condapen, Teagaroyen, and Mooneyen, with the murder of the deceased on the 30th day of March last, by strangling her with a rope, and the prisoner Rookemnoy with having been an accessory before the fact.

Codundaraumen had confessed the murder and afterwards recanted; he and the other prisoners now denied all knowledge of the murder.

The jury found the first-named prisoner guilty, and acquitted the rest. Codundaraumen suffered the next day.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW GOVERNOR.

His Majesty's yacht *Herald*, having on board the Right Hon. S. R. Lushington and suite, arrived at Madras on the 18th October. Mr. Lushington landed at eleven o'clock A. M. on the 19th, at the sea-gate of the fort, under the customary salutes. He was received upon landing by the members of government and all the principal gentlemen of the settlement. The Right Hon. the Governor immediately proceeded to the council chamber, where the commission of government was read, and Mr. Lushington took the customary oaths of office, under a salute of nineteen guns and all customary honours.

The Governor held his first levee on the 29th October; the banqueting room was thrown open a little before ten A. M., and it was soon after crowded with all the principal persons of the settlement. Mr. Lushington entered the room at ten o'clock; he looked remarkably well.

KOLAPORE.

Letters reached us on Wednesday from Kolapore confirming the news of the unconditional surrender of that fortress and its territory to the British government. The whole force arrived before Kolapore on the morning of the 15th ult., and on the 17th a battalion of native infantry, under the command of Lieut. Col. Trewman, marched into the fort and took silent possession of it. This event was followed by the occupation of the formidable hill-forts of Pounghur and Purnullalighur, each by a Naique's guard; two other minor forts were secured by similar detachments, and thus ended this long talked of campaign. We understand that the Rajah is to retain the sovereignty of the country, but is to receive a subsidiary force, consisting of a brigade of infantry and one brigade of guns, which force, it is stipulated, is to remain stationary at the capital.

This salutary arrangement will effectually preclude any further aggression on the part of the Rajah, check his predatory propensities, and preserve him within the pale of British protection. It is, above all, fortunate for the inhabitants that this wholesome restriction has been enforced, for the acts of atrocity which have been committed by the Rajah on his unoffending subjects are characterized by close observers as disgraceful to humanity. The cholera continued to rage with great violence, and carried off nine and ten men daily.—*Mad. Cour.*, *Nov.* 2.

DEATH BY A COCK'S SPUR.

A man of the Chuckler caste, named Dosseri, met his death on Wednesday last under the following uncommon circumstances:—The deceased was an inhabitant of the village of Choley, and was sitting before the door of his hut about seven o'clock on the morning of the accident, having a game cock near him at the time. A man of the same caste, whose name we have forgotten, happened to pass by with another game cock under his arm, and seeing that of the deceased, challenged Dosseri to a cock-fight; the challenge was accepted, the spurs (or rather the small country blades serving to the same purpose) were affixed to the legs of the feathered champions, and the battle began immediately. After a short period, Dosseri, perceiving that the spur belonging to his bird had slipped away, took him up, and was in the act of adjusting the instrument, which for that purpose he held incautiously in his lap, the bird made a desperate struggle to get free from his hold, and in so doing, plunged the weapon with such force into the thigh of the unfortunate man as to sever the femoral artery, of which wound the poor wretch literally bled to death in about two hours afterwards, without any application for medical assistance having been made, or even judged necessary by his neighbours, who applied some powdered charcoal to the orifice, and bound up the thigh, without entertaining the remotest apprehension of its fatal termination. The coroner, with commendable promptitude, held an inquest on the body, and the jury delivered a verdict of accidental

dental death, the evidence being so clear as to defy suspicion.—*Mad. Gaz., Oct. 6.*

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Oct. 12. H.M.'s yacht *Herald*, Astley, from Portsmouth.—30. *Warren Hastings*, Macan, from London and Johanna.—*Nov.* 1. *Security*, Ross, from London, Cape of Good Hope, and Isle of France. —5. *Elphinstone*, Atkinson, from London.

Departures.

Oct. 16. *Grecian*, Allen, for Calcutta.—17. *Emilia*, Dufoy, for Malabar coast.—19. H.M.'s yacht *Herald*, Astley, for Calcutta.—26. *Louisa*, Harris, for Padang.—30. *Diadem*, Wilson, for Calcutta.—*Nov.* 1. *Forth*, Proudfoot, for Calcutta.—2. *Venelia*, Malmedey, for Masulipatam and Calcutta.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 29. At Jaulnah, the lady of Capt. T. P. Hall, assist. qu. mast. gen. light field division of the Hyderabad subsidiary force, of a son.

Oct. 9. At Bellary, the lady of Capt. Chas. Sinclair, 24th N.I., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 13. Edw. Muller, Esq., Royal regt., to Selina, eldest daughter of Maj. Gen. Sir Thomas Pritzler, K.C.B.

15. Mr. Escolastico D'Rosario to Miss Louisa Thompson.

Bombay.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 11, 1827.—Ens. H. S. Gunter removed, at his own request, from 2d Europ. Regt. to 20th N.I.

Surg. Jas. Orton to be garrison surg. at Tannah, v. Hathway proceeding to Europe.

Oct. 13.—Assist. Surg. Buddo to perform medical duties of H.C.'s cruiser *Tortoise*.

Oct. 15.—7th *N.I.* Ens. G. B. Lloyd to be lieut., v. Richardson dec.; dated 8th Oct. 1827.

15th *N.I.* Lieut. W. Wilkie to be capt., and Ens. J. E. Falkney to be lieut., in suc. to Edsall dec.; dated 2d Oct. 1827.

Oct. 16.—Lieut. Col. Salter, 22d N.I., to have command of Gulcowar subsidiary force, in room of Lieut. Col. Com. W. Sandwith, proceeding to Europe.

Oct. 17.—15th *N.I.* Lieut. T. Mitchell to be qu. mast. and interp. in Hindoostanee and Mahratta languages, v. Macan proceeding to Europe; dated 12th Oct. 1827.

FURLOUGHS.

To *Europe*.—Oct. 11. Lieut. G. Macan, 15th N.I., for health.—Lieut. Thos. Graham, 2d Gr. N.I., for health.—Surg. L. Hathway.—12. Maj. S. Hughes, 4th N.I., for health.—16. Lieut. Col. Com. W. Sandwith, 1st Europ. Regt.—Lieut. R. W. Lakin, 16th N.I., for health.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW GOVERNOR.

The *Neptune*, Capt. Cumberlege, having on board his Exc. Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B., the new governor of this presidency, dropped anchor in the harbour at noon this day, from London the 6th July. The hon. the Governor, his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, and other public functionaries, immediately proceeded on board the *Neptune*, and welcomed his Exc. once more to India, who landed under a double salute of nineteen guns.—*Bom. Gaz., Oct.* 26.

MR. ELPHINSTONE.

A requisition having been conveyed to the sheriff of Bombay, calling upon him to convene a meeting of the British inhabitants, in order to afford them an opportunity of considering in what manner they may best express their sentiments of regret on the approaching departure of the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone from Bombay, the sheriff appointed the 5th November for that purpose.

We have been authorised to state, that at a numerous meeting of gentlemen, held at the mess-room in the town barracks on Thursday last, pursuant to the notification in the *Gazette* of the preceding day, it was resolved to invite the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone to a public entertainment, to be given to him on the occasion of his approaching departure from Bombay, and that a deputation was appointed to wait on Mr. Elphinstone for the purpose of notifying the same to him. The entertainment fixed on is a ball and supper on a grand scale.—*Bom. Cour., Oct.* 20.

It is said that Mr. Elphinstone will leave Bombay the latter end of November, and proceed to England overland from Mocha.

BOMBAY BIBLE SOCIETY.

On Saturday last a respectable meeting of the friends of the Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society was held, when the ninth annual report was read, from which it appeared that, during the year, 6,237 copies of portions of the Scriptures had been issued from the depository of the Society; of these, 3,407 were parts consisting of single books of the Scripture in Mahratta, which have been sent principally into the southern Concan, where they are read in the schools of the missionaries, and many are given to persons who apply for, and are capable of reading them. Four thousand parts of the Bible in Goozuratee have been distributed in Surat, and in the interior of the province. The greater number of these was distributed by the missionaries one by one, after having heard the receivers read a portion of the book. The new edition, in larger type than that of the former one, is much preferred by the natives, as they can read it with ease and comfort.—*Bom. Cour., Oct.* 6.

LIEUT. COL. SCOTT.

Died at Bombay on the 8th of October, Lieut. Col. Scott, H.M.'s 6th regt., and commanding the garrison of Bombay, eldest son of the late Lieut. Col. W. Scott,

Scott, of the same regiment, leaving a widow and daughter. He was born in 1779. In 1793, at the early age of fourteen, he entered the service as ensign in the 4th Foot. In the year following he exchanged into the 6th regt., then commanded by his father, and was promoted to lieutenant in 1796. He proceeded with the 6th to Ireland, where he was actively employed during the suppression of the rebellion of 1798. On the embarkation of the regiment for North America in the ensuing year, he obtained a company by purchase, and continued in Canada till 1806, when the regiment was ordered to England. In 1807 he sailed with the regiment to Gibraltar, from which he shortly after embarked with it on the expedition which made a landing at Mondego Bay. He was present in the actions of Roleia and Vimiera under Sir A. Wellesley, and subsequently joined the army under Sir John Moore, with which he underwent the fatigues and privations which attended the disastrous retreat on Corunna. The regiment had hardly landed in England when it was ordered to form part of the expedition then fitting out against Walcheren. In that unhealthy climate he suffered so severely from the fever, that the injurious effects were occasionally felt through the remainder of his life. On the return of the expedition he obtained the promotion of brevet major. From 1810 to 1812 he remained with the regiment in Ireland, from which he embarked at Cork for the peninsula, and was present at the battle of Vittoria, and all the operations of the 7th division in the Pyrenees, and when the regiment so highly distinguished itself in carrying the heights of Echellar, which affair elicited the particular notice of the Duke of Wellington, and which was communicated in General Orders. He was also present in the action of the Nive and Nivelle, and had the honour of commanding the regiment in the battle of Orthes, for which he received a medal and promotion to lieutenant colonel in the army. He assisted in the operations which followed against the remains of the French army on the Garonne and Dordogue. On the regiment's proceeding to Canada he was detained on duty at Bordeaux, and on its completion joined the 2d battalion. In 1815 he rejoined the regiment, which had been selected to form part of the army of occupation in France. After the breaking up of the army he accompanied the regiment to England, where it remained till 1827, when it was ordered to St. Helena, and finally to the Cape of Good Hope. While there, he held the command of the frontier and of Simons Town. In 1825 he embarked for Bombay, and on arrival took command of the regiment. On the embarkation of the regiment for field service in Cutch he was appointed to the command of the 1st brigade, and on the departure of Col. Napier for Europe, to that of the whole force. In 1826 the regiment returned to Bombay, when the command of the garrison was conferred upon him by the governor, in which situation he continued up to the period of his sudden and lamented death.

His remains were attended to the grave by his Exc. Sir Thomas Bradford, commander-in-chief, K.C.B., as chief mourner, the staff of the army, and all the officers of the garrison, as also by many of the civilians of the presidency.

MR. PARRY AND MR. GRAHAM.

In p. 274, we reported some particulars of a squabble between Mr. G. F. Parry, a member of the Bombay bar, and Mr. Graham, an attorney of the Supreme Court. An account of the transaction and notes of the proceedings in court, furnished by Mr. Parry, have since been published. It appears that Mr. Parry, in consequence of the affair, has withdrawn himself from practice in the Supreme Court. In his letter Mr. Parry states: "So long as the knowledge of the insult, to which my professional duties as an advocate had exposed me, was confined to the members of the Supreme Court, I felt it unnecessary to break silence further than was sufficient to secure my person from violence; but when a false and distorted statement, bearing the semblance of authenticity, and repeating that disgraceful insult, had been published in the *Bombay Gazette*, relative to my conduct in a personal communication with an attorney of the Supreme Court, I then deemed it my duty, in justification of my honour and character, to come forward, and by a summary appeal to what I conceived my 'proper and legitimate tribunal,' at once to place the whole truth before the public, and to endeavour to secure to the offender that punishment which of itself would characterize the part I had had in the transaction."

Then follows a full report of the proceedings in the Supreme Court on the 2d July, with the speeches of the two judges, who (as is stated in the *Bombay Gazette*) certainly did animadvert in strong terms upon the erroneous conceptions of Mr. Parry, and upon the uncourteous course he had pursued towards Mr. Graham.

Mr. Parry subjoins to this report some reflections upon the *dicta* of the judges, wherein he contends that the blame and censure cast upon him by those learned personages are not * warranted by the facts,

* This important monosyllable is omitted in the paper in which these details are published.

facts, and that their opinion on his course of proceeding is altogether extra-judicial. He then gives a statement at some length of the circumstances of the dispute, which does not materially vary from that already given, reasoning upon them as he proceeds. With obvious reference to a remark in the speech of Mr. Justice Rice, that "from Mr. Graham's general good character, and from the manner he has always conducted himself in this court, both before and since his admission, I think there is nothing which throws discredit on Mr. Graham, which should prevent any one shewing that courtesy in addressing him which I consider he is entitled to, from his being in the situation of a gentleman;" Mr. Parry expresses himself as follows:

"As this was by no means the first occasion on which Mr. Graham had introduced disrespectful observations into his instructions to me, I was induced to notice it, and my reason in so doing, for adopting towards this individual the line of conduct stated in my affidavit, was founded on my studious determination to avoid all communication with him, which was not obligatory upon me from its professional nature. I should consider it as a sufficient justification in forming such a determination, to refer to the facts recorded amongst the criminal proceedings of our court, *viz.* of Mr. Graham's having been sentenced to nine months' imprisonment in the gaol of Bombay for an assault on one advocate; of his having been recently convicted of an assault; and also of a gross libel on another. Of his gross insult to the grand jury, by them presented to the court, on a late occasion, when, but for the unqualified apology reluctantly extorted from him by the court, he would perhaps have been committed to prison; but, independently of all this, I might allude to other circumstances in Mr. Graham's conduct and demeanour, which have produced their impression on my mind. Claiming, however, as I do, in common with every member of society, to exercise my judgment and discretion, as to the limits of my intercourse with others, I think it sufficient to say that I have never permitted Mr. Graham's intercourse with me, either in its origin or continuance, whether as clerk or partner of Mr. Ayrton, or of Mr. Hopkins, or subsequently as an attorney of the Supreme Court, to assume any other than a strictly professional character."

NAUTICAL NOTICE.

Bombay Harbour.—A spire buoy has lately been placed in the Fairway at the entrance of Bombay Harbour, between Tull Shoal and the reefs which extend from the lighthouse on Old Woman's Island, as a guide for ships entering the harbour in the south-west monsoon, when pilots are unable to reach them outside the reefs during the flood-tide. The buoy is placed in seven fathoms at low water, and nine fathoms and a half at high water, distant about three-quarters of a mile from the nearest part of the light-house reefs, and one mile and a half from the nearest part of Tull Shoal, and from this spire buoy the island of Kanary bears S. ¼ E.; lighthouse on Old Woman's Island N. by E.; Tull Nob S. E. by E. ½ E., a ship's length open to the northward of the northernmost pap on the high land of Tull; the Funnel hill on the back land E. ¼ N., well shut in with the north part of Caranja great hill; the sunken rock floating-light vessel, or the buoy off the same rock in the fair weather season, N.E. ¼ N., on with the eastern part of Butcher's Island; the Oyster Rock (upon which a beacon of stone, twenty-four feet high, has been erected) N.N.E. ½ E., a little open to the eastward of Cross Island.

A ship entering the harbour without a pilot, should pass at a small distance to the southward of the spire buoy, then steer N.E., N.E. by N., and N.N.E., if it be flood-tide; but E.N.E., N.E. by E., and N.E., if it be ebb tide, to give a birth to the reefs projecting from Old Woman's Island; then steer for the sunken rock vessel or buoy, taking care to pass to the eastward of it, and afterward wait for a pilot.

CHARLES KEYS, Master Attendant.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Sir: By giving the accompanying nautical notice a place in your wide-circulating publication, you will thereby render a service to oriental navigators, and oblige

Your's, &c., JAS. HORSBURGH.

Chart Office, E. I. House, March 20, 1822.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Oct. 21. *Ganges* (steam-vessel), Jump, from Calcutta.—23. *King George the Fourth*, Baster, from Muscat.—26. *Neptune*, Cumberlege, and *Sir William Wallace*, Brown, both from London.—*Nov.* 4. *Malvina*, Murray, from London.—7. *David*, Richardson, from London.

Departures.

Oct. 27. *Competitor*, Jackson, for London.

BIRTH.

Oct. 8. At Rutnagherry, the lady of L. R. Reid, Esq., of the civil service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 20. Ingram Chapman, Esq., commanding the ship *Katherine Stewart Forbes*, to Agnes Stannus, eldest daughter of Lieut. Col. Willis, town major of Bombay.

24. Henry Hancock, Esq., of the Hon. Company's military service, to Susan, youngest daughter of F. De Berckem, Esq., of Upper Clapton, Middlesex.

DEATHS.

Oct. 2. At Baroda, Capt. Edsall, commanding 18th regt. N.I., aged 38.

14. W. A. Jones, Esq., judge at Surat.

19. Mrs. Amelia Tedman, aged 34.

Penang.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The court of judicature, established by the new charter for the incorporated settlements was opened for the despatch of business on the 1st November. A table of fees was fixed, and in the course of the day some of the heavy arrear of business was disposed of.

DESERTION FROM A COMPANY'S SHIP.

The ship's cutter with an European crew which arrived at the pier on the 10th October, belonged to the H.C.'s ship *Farquharson*, brought away from Singapore on the morning of the 25th ult. by the sixth officer and seven of the crew of that ship, who have taken French leave, in consequence, as stated by the officer (whose name is R. H. Manley), of the severest ill-treatment experienced by him and the men who accompanied him. The boat was provided with a compass and arms suitable to the voyage; and the officer duly reported the arrival of himself and companions, and the cause of their appearance, to the superintendent of police, under whose custody they now are, for the purpose, we understand, of being sent for trial to Calcutta, there being no admiralty jurisdiction vested in our courts of judicature, although, perhaps, more necessary in these straits than in any part of India, and which has been frequently recommended as essential, by the highest local authorities, both of the Hon. Company's and the King's Services.—*Penang Register Oct.* 17.

BIRTH.

Sept. 14. At Kelso, the lady of Major Lake, of a son.

DEATH.

Oct. 6. Mrs. E. Mitchell, wife of Mr. T. G. Mitchell.

Singapore.

BIRTH.

Oct. 31. The lady of Andrew Farquhar, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

Oct. 10. Lieut. S. R. Hicks, adj. 35th regt. Madras N.I., to Sarah Kennedy, only daughter of Lieut. Col. Com. C. Farran, Madras army.

DEATH.

Sept. 22. Of dropsy, Capt. Chas. Harvey, Nagpore service.

Netherlands India.

Papers have been received from Batavia to the 15th Nov. They contain an account of an expedition of the column under the command of Lieut. Col. Sollewyn to the desas Gamplong and Banjoemenang, at which last place Diepo Negoro was stationed for a considerable time. They also report an expedition to Passer Gedee. In the first expedition, which took place in the end of October, the enemy were driven from both these desas, which were entirely destroyed. According to the latest accounts the sickness at Djocjocarta had not diminished, and there were about 400 patients in the hospital.—*Brussels Paper.*

Persia.

RENEWAL OF THE WAR.

An Extraordinary Supplement of the *St. Petersburgh Journal* of the 4th March has been received, which communicates the following important details connected with the refusal of Persia to ratify the treaty recently concluded with Russia:—

The accounts from Persia, which have been long expected, and arrived at length on the 27th and 29th of February, have unhappily not realized for the present the hopes of peace, which the negociations opened with Abbas Mirza, his formal promises, and the written declarations of the Shah himself, authorized us to conceive. Already all the articles of the treaty which was to put an end to the war between the two states had been solemnly approved and signed by the plenipotentiaries of the Emperor, by Abbas Mirza, and another plenipotentiary of the Persian sovereign; already all discussion was at an end on the important point of the pecuniary indemnity claimed by Russia. The amount of the just compensation, for so many losses and expenses, was finally fixed. As soon as it should have been delivered to the plenipotentiaries of his Imperial Majesty, the Russian troops, according to the stipulations mutually agreed upon, were to evacuate the province of Azerbijan, and retire to the left bank of the Araxes. The money intended to pay the indemnity to Russia was on the road to Tabriz, when General Paskewitch learned, all at once, that the intentions of the Shah had changed, that a special plenipotentiary, Mirza Aboul Hassan Khan, was on the point of proceeding to the place of conference to declare that unless the Russian army withdrew in the first place to the left bank of the Araxes, and evacuated the province of Azerbijan without the least delay, Feti-Ali Shah would not pay any indemnity, and would not ratify the peace, the conditions of which he had accepted. The declaration which Mirza Aboul Hassan Khan was to make admitted but of one answer. As soon as on his arrival at the camp of General Paskewitsch he had performed the orders of his master, and communicated the new decisions of the Shah, the

the Commander-in-chief announced to him that the conferences were broken off, and that military operations would be recommenced. They have been renewed in part, and will be carried on with the greatest vigour.

Abbas Mirza seemed thunderstruck at the resolutions of his father. This change of system, which he deplores, seems to have been produced in Persia by internal and external causes, which have acted with equal force, by the ambition of one of his brothers who aspires to the throne, and by the promises of support and diversion given by another Asiatic power. However, we may be allowed to hope that the Shah will still be made sensible of his real interest. Mirza Aboul Hassan Khan considered, with as much alarm as the hereditary prince, the necessary consequences of the renewal of hostilities. He had set out again with all speed for Teheran, in order to induce his sovereign no longer to delay the conclusion of the peace, and the payment of the indemnity agreed upon. Lastly, accounts from Teheran itself, dated the 20th of January, announce that sums equal to the whole amount of the indemnity had been sent by the Shah's orders to Kazbin, and that the fear of the progress of our troops would soon triumph over the obstacles which had intervened to prevent the signing of a treaty, the conditions of which were dictated by moderation and justice.

Details of the operations of the two armies during the last campaign are given in the Calcutta and Bombay papers, from statements received from the camp of the British envoy, and from private letters from Tabreez, which represent the transactions in a more favourable light than they appeared in from the Russian accounts, from which our reports were necessarily taken. Thus in the defeat of the Russians on the 8th June 1827,* the Russian force is described as superior to that of the Persians; and instead of the Russians losing 102 men and two officers, they are said to have lost 500 killed or taken, and twelve officers: the loss of the Persians, instead of being upwards of 200, did not exceed fifteen or twenty, killed on the first onset of the Lancers. "When the Cossacks gave way, the rout of the Russian cavalry became complete, and after that their opponents did not lose a single man." It was reported that Gen. Benkendorff had been placed under arrest on account of this affair.

When Gen. Paskewitch marched from before Erivan in the beginning of July, a body of Persian horse, under Hassan Khan and Ali Mucky Mirza, hung on his flank, and succeeded in capturing a large convoy of provisions and stores. No mention is made of this in the Petersburgh accounts.

The Russians were repulsed on the 14th July, with heavy loss, in attempting to carry the fortress of Abassabad by escalade. The battle of the Araxes, on the 16th July,* which decided the fate of Abassabad, by compelling Abbas Mirza to retire, is very differently related in the Persian accounts from those in the Russian papers. By the former it appears that the battle was brought on by an attempt on the part of the Prince Royal to surprise a Russian reconnoitering party which passed the Arras. The Russian party was charged, driven with loss across the river, which Hassan Khan crossed, and approached the Russian line, which obliged him to recross, followed by the Russian cavalry, each carrying a foot soldier. The remainder of the Russian army endeavoured to cross the Arras, but the fire of the Persians prevented them, and occasioned them great loss. At length the Russians, moving up the banks, discovered part of the Persian army in ambush in a ravine, and bringing their guns to bear on the troops, they fled in the utmost confusion, pursued by the Russians, who eventually re-crossed the Arras. The amount of loss is not stated, but the Russians must surely have lost more than eight killed and twenty-eight wounded in this affair.

The capture of the strong fortress of Abassabad was owing to some Nuktshiwans, forming part of the garrison, and who were well affected towards Mehdi Kouli Khan, a partizan of Russia, having opened one of the gates to the Russians.

Some private letters from Persia state that the people began to betired of the war, and insinuate that the Prince Royal was acting a treacherous part. It is added that there is a wide extended spirit of disaffection to the government throughout Persia, and that the surrender of Abassabad might have found a parallel elsewhere. Disunion exists in the royal family, and three of the princes, the governors of Malagar, Mehawend, and Booroojird, instead of sending their contingents to the camp, employed them against each other.

By advices from St. Petersburgh, dated 11th March, it appears that the Russians have occupied Ardebil, and that the Shah, alarmed, has consented to fulfil the treaty. The scene of negociation is removed from Tabreez to Miana.

China.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPER.

We have received the first two numbers of the *Canton Register*, the first English newspaper ever printed in China. It is edited

* See *Asiat. Journ.* vol. xxiv. p. 254.

* *Ibid.* p. 516.

edited, we understand, by an American, and is perhaps one of the most beautifully printed papers extant in the east. The type is large, uncommonly elegant, and apparently new. The plan of the paper, which appears on the 1st and 15th of each month, is to present a copious and correct price-current of commodities, and reports of foreign markets, and occasional accounts relative to the trade, customs, and peculiarities of the Chinese, as well as translations from their standard works. The first number appeared on November 8th.

STATE OF CHINA.

The military operations in Western Tartary or Turkistan, commonly called Little Bucharia, are discontinued, and the imperial army recalled. During the summer campaign of this year, the Mohammedan rebels were driven back from Aksa to Cashgar, and the Chinese frontier on the N.W. in that neighbourhood. The towns of Yarcand, Kotin, &c., which the preceding year had fallen into the hands of the rebels, were re-taken by his Majesty's forces. But the chief rebel, a Mohammedan pretender * to the throne of Little Bucharia, was not taken. It is indeed reported among the natives that he has returned to the charge with a reinforcement of troops furnished to him by the Russian governors on the frontier.

* *Chang-kih-urh*, the name of the chief rebel, seems the Chinese mode of writing *Jehangir*, which is the name given to this chief in the accounts received *vid* Russia.—*Ed. A. J.*

The natives (of China) complain of increasing poverty among the mass of the people, and consequently the increase of banditti; some of whom, even in the northern parts of Canton, betake themselves by thousands to the hills and vallies defended by narrow passes, where they set the government at defiance.

The finances of the country are not in a good state. Hence last year a new measure, consisting in the sale of offices, was adopted, and a price fixed by government for all the different offices below governors and deputy governors. This measure was reluctantly adopted for one year to meet the expenses of the Tartar war. It has produced under six millions of taels (about two millions sterling).—*Canton Register, Nov. 15.*

For the latest intelligence from China we refer to the letter of a correspondent from Canton in a preceding page.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Whampoa.

Oct. 30. *Marquess Hastings*, from N.S. Wales.—*Nov.* 1. *Guildford*, from ditto.—15. H.C.'s ships *Windsor*, *Farquharson*, and *Astell*, from England.—19. H.C.'s ships *Ingtis* and *Seal by Castle*, from ditto.

The H.C.'s ships *Bombay*, *General Kyd*, and *Hythe*, were to sail for England on the 30th Nov.; the *Charles Grant* on the 5th Dec. (via the Cape); the *Buckinghamshire*, *Waterloo*, *Kellie Castle*, and *Duke of Sussex*, on the 20th Dec.; and the *Atlas* on the 5th Jan. 1828 (via the Cape).

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *25th March*, 1828.

Law of Real Property in India.—Mr. *Fergusson* rose to present a petition of which he had given notice, from the British, native, and other inhabitants of Calcutta, respecting the law of real property within that settlement, and particularly respecting the liability of such property in the hands of executors and administrators to the payment of the debts of the deceased. This petition, which was signed, he believed, by almost every person of respectability and opulence in Calcutta, complained of the imperfect and unsettled state of the law in that particular, arising chiefly from some late decisions of the Supreme Court, affecting property to the amount of many millions sterling. The petition stated, that previously to the granting by his Majesty of the Charter of the Supreme Court in 1774, houses and lands of British subjects were liable to be seized and sold for the payment of debts, as well in the hands of the owner in his life-time, as of his executor or administrator after his decease. The letters patent or charter of justice, in 1774, recognized this to be the law; for after giving to the Supreme Court the power to try and determine actions and suits of a personal nature, and "all rights, titles, claims and demands, of, in, and to any houses, lands, or other things, real or personal," within the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, against his Majesty's subjects, and against the executors and administrators of such his subjects, it authorizes the same court to give judgment in such actions, and thereupon to award and issue writs of executions, commanding the sheriff

sheriff to seize, and deliver possession of houses, lands, and other things recovered by such judgment; or to levy any sums of money recovered by such judgment, by seizing and selling so much of the houses, lands, debts, or other effects of the party against whom such writs shall have been awarded, as shall be sufficient to satisfy such judgment. The petition stated that it was the meaning and intention of this provision in the letters-patent, to place houses and lands on the same footing with personality as to liability for debts, either in the life-time or after the death of the debtor, and that such had always been considered to be the law, and never had been doubted untill lately, when in a case decided in the Supreme Court, Sir Charles Grey, the chief justice, had declared it to be his opinion, that such estates being of inheritance, which he thought British subjects might hold in Calcutta, were not assets in the hands of an executor or administrator for the payment of debts, and that if liable for the debts of the deceased at all, they were liable in the hands of the heir, who was the person to be sued, and not the executor or administrator. The other two judges, however, Sir Anthony Buller and Sir John Franks, were of opinion that such estates were liable to the payment of such debts, and were assets for that purpose in the hands of the executor or administrator, who might lawfully sell and convey the same.

The judgment of the court was given in favour of such power, but the petition stated, that such was the alarm created by the effect of the opinion given by the chief justice, joined to a decision which had subsequently taken place respecting a claim of dower, that the sale of houses and lands by executors and administrators had been wholly suspended, and that all titles to houses and lands which had ever been conveyed by an executor or administrator were rendered liable to objections and doubts. He (Mr. Fergusson) could well conceive this, for he had no hesitation in saying that if the law was, as laid down by the Chief Justice, of whose talents and learning he could not speak otherwise than with respect, it would go to shake almost every title in Calcutta. In the course of a long practice, in which numerous titles had come under his (Mr. Fergusson's) consideration, he scarcely remembered one in which some link in the chain of title did not consist of a conveyance from an executor or administrator. Mr. Fergusson could safely say, that during a practice of seventeen years, he had never heard, either at the bar or from the bench, a doubt thrown upon the law, that an executor or administrator had a power to sell an estate in lands or houses, whether of inheritance or not, for the payment of the debts generally of the deceased, and that such estate was assets in his hands for that purpose. The case of dower referred to in the petition was one in which the Chief Justice and Sir John Franks, the only two judges who then constituted the court, concurred in holding, that the lands of a British subject in Calcutta could not be sold, either in his life-time or after his death, for the payment of his debts, unless subject to the right of dower. This was, certainly, the first decision that had been given in the Supreme Court in favour of dower, as a claim preferable to debts; and the petitioners contended that by the law and practice which had at all times obtained, lands had been seized, and sold by the sheriff under writ of *fieri facias*, as well in the lifetime of the owner as (after his death) in the hands of his executors or administrators for the payment of debts, and that no reservation had ever been made or claimed to be made on account of dower.—Whatever might be the law, Mr. Fergusson said, on this point, it would seem that, for the future at least, it would be most desirable that in a commercial community like Calcutta, the transfer of landed property, particularly for the payment of debts, should be entirely freed from this charge, and the rather as by the bankrupt law, the real estate of a bankrupt situate in any part of the dominions of the crown passed by the assignment and became liable to the payment of the bankrupt's debts discharged from all claim of dower. There was another judgment of the Supreme Court mentioned in the petition, which was the unanimous judgment of the three judges, but in which the point was decided for the first time, that an alien could not take lands by descent in Calcutta. From the protection afforded by the British government to persons residing within its territories it was certain the subjects of foreign states had been induced to resort to and settle in Calcutta, and had purchased lands and houses which had descended to their heirs, as the petition stated, without let or hindrance. In the two first charters, which were granted in the reigns of George I. and II. it was recited, that the "United Company had, by a strict and equal distribution of justice, very much encouraged not only his Majesty's subjects, but likewise the subjects of other countries, and the natives of the adjacent countries, to resort to and settle in Calcutta." This was a point of great importance, and which involved questions of general consideration; and he (Mr. Fergusson) was sensible that if any thing was to be done to alter or affect the law on this subject, it must be under the express sanction of the crown. There was one remaining point noticed in the petition, which was also of great interest, he meant the want of a proper law respecting insolvent debtors, whereby many persons

persons were imprisoned for a great length of years in the gaol of Calcutta, although they had no means of discharging their debts, and had delivered up all they possessed. Mr. Fergusson understood that a bill for the purpose of remedying this evil was now in preparation, under the sanction of the Court of Directors and the Board of Control. This subject he (Mr. Fergusson) did not therefore mean to include in the bill, which it was his intention, after presenting this petition, to move the house for leave to bring in. He thought he had said enough to satisfy the house that the law, and the very important subject to which he had called their attention, ought not to be suffered to remain in its present unsettled and imperfect state; he did not therefore anticipate any objection to the motion of which he had given notice for that evening. In the mean time he would content himself with moving for leave to bring up the petition.

Mr. *C. W. Wynn* said that, during the time he had been connected with the Board of Control, he had commissioned a chief justice who was sent out from this country to collect information respecting the propriety of introducing the insolvent debtors' laws there. That learned judge, however, fell a victim to disease in about six months after his arrival in India, and consequently the desired information was not collected. Great difference of opinion existed on the subject in India. If it could be done, he (Mr. Wynn) was of opinion that it would be better effected by some species of regulations respecting debtors there, than by any legislative enactment here. The draught of a bill upon the subject had arrived in this country a few days previous to his (Mr. Wynn's) leaving office, and he recommended to the noble lord (Melville), now at the head of the Board of Controul, to have the matter laid before the law officers of the crown. Perhaps it might be supposed that he (Mr. Wynn) would be most competent to introduce the subject to the consideration of the house, and if that were the case, he should be very happy to do so. (*Hear!*)

Mr. *Hume*, Mr. *Trant*, Mr. *T P Courtenay* and Lord *Althorp* made a few observations; after which

Mr. *Fergusson* obtained leave to bring in the bill to explain and amend the law in respect to real property belonging to British subjects and others in India.

LAW.

The King *v.* Sutton and Others.

(*Before Lord Tenterden and a Special Jury.*)

This was an indictment against Samuel Sutton, William Andrews, James Patten Anstice, John Edward Despard, Joseph Tyndale, George Henry Gibbons, Thomas Wright, and Charles Elton Prescott, charging the seven first individuals with having conspired together for gain, reward, and profit, to negociate for one Edward Drake Back to be nominated and appointed a cadet under the East-India Company; and it further charged Charles Elton Prescott (a Director) with unlawfully, wilfully, and knowingly aiding, abetting, and assisting the others. Capt. Prescott, Anstice, and Despard, pleaded *not guilty*; the other defendants *guilty*.

Before the indictment was opened by Mr. *Carter*, on the part of the prosecution, the defendant Anstice prayed by his counsel to be allowed to withdraw his plea of *not guilty* and plead *guilty*, or to have a verdict of *guilty* recorded against him. The latter was accordingly done.

Mr. *Solicitor General* then spoke as follows:—May it please your lordship, gentlemen of the jury, I appear in this case on the part of the prosecution against the eight defendants who have been named by my learned friend. It is a prosecution that has been instituted at the suit of the East-India Company, for the purpose of detecting, and bringing to punishment, persons who have been guilty of a very gross act, in the sale of patronage belonging to their body.

Gentlemen, before I begin to narrate the facts of the case, I would state to you, that the parties stand in very different relations: the first seven of them being those who are charged with the actual guilt of the transaction itself; but Mr. Prescott, the gentleman who is last named upon this record, being charged only with having aided and assisted and abetted the rest, but not himself charged with being the perpetrator or part perpetrator of the criminal act itself. It appears also by the statement of my learned friend, that several of these defendants have thought proper to withdraw their plea of *not guilty*, and submit to the judgment of the court against them; and one of them, since we have entered the court, since you have been sworn (Mr. Anstice), has allowed a verdict to be taken against him. I have no other observation to make upon this, than that the prosecutors of this indictment are no parties whatever to any agreement, or any understanding, or any hope of withdrawment of punishment held out to the parties who have so thought proper to withdraw their plea; it is a matter for their consideration: they have thought, I dare say, and rightly thought, that the evidence we were prepared to lay before you was so strong and conclusive, that rather than give the trouble of a more minute investigation, they have voluntarily, by the advice

advice of those under whose care they have entrusted themselves, withdrawn their plea, and suffered judgment to be entered against them; at present therefore the only persons with whom you have any concern are Capt. Despard, who has pleaded he is not guilty of the charge, and Mr. Prescott, who I have already stated, stands charged with an inferior degree of guilt, not an actual participation in the original transaction itself; but with having aided and assisted, or at least, as I think the evidence will satisfactorily shew you, of having connived in this act, when performed by a person of the name of Sutton, the principal agent.

Gentlemen: it will be my duty to lay before you, as shortly as I can, the evidence that will be brought in review before your judgment; and I think you will be of opinion, that there is a case, not only irresistible against the first of those defendants, but upon the result of the evidence, and the observations I shall make, if they shall be justified by the evidence I shall produce, you cannot entertain a doubt but that the directors of the East-India Company would have deserted that duty reposed in them, and betrayed the trust they held, and the conduct of those large concerns which are entrusted to their care, if they had not investigated this question to the very foundation, and persisted in bringing it before a jury of the country, to decide upon the guilt or innocence of the parties accused. This observation is the more necessary, because one of these defendants, Mr. Prescott, stands in the situation of being a brother director with those who have instituted the prosecution; and it became therefore doubly their duty —it became an imperious duty, and from which it was impossible they should withdraw themselves, that they should bring the case of that gentleman with the rest before the judgment of a jury of their country; for it would otherwise have been said, and I know not what answer could have been made to it, that though they were willing to prosecute those, the immediate guilty parties, who participated in the transaction; yet with a case laid before them, and their suspicions justly excited, they were desirous of throwing a shield over parties who were their brethren in the government of the body, and unwilling to bring all equally guilty to the punishment they deserved. It has, therefore, been determined, and upon the evidence before you you will decide whether properly or not, that this prosecution should proceed; and that Mr. Prescott, charged as he is with having assisted, with a knowledge of the guilt of the transaction, on the part of those who were the immediate perpetrators, should receive at your hands, as the evidence turns out, either a verdict of guilty, or a verdict of acquittal.

Gentlemen: it will appear to you that the first intimation that was given to the East-India Company of any transaction which at all affected the sale of the patronage in question, was so early as the month of February 1827: but before coming to that I shall beg leave to mention a few transactions that had occurred, which, although they have no immediate reference to the parties now upon the record, will clear the way to your more fully understanding the whole nature of the transaction, and introduce one of those persons who is a prominent party in the transaction.

It will be proved to you that a clergyman of the name of the Rev. Dr. Back, residing at Little Hampton, in the county of Sussex having perceived in the *Morning Herald* newspaper, in August 1826, one of those advertisements with feigned names tothem, or only letters, I believeM. N. in this case, denoting, as you often read, that if inquiry was made at a particular place, an opportunity offered to parents of obtaining a situation of a respectable nature for a youth under twenty to go abroad, but his outfit would require means, without which no application need be made. Dr. Back having a son that he was desirous should obtain some employment of the nature pointed out in that advertisement, wrote a letter to the fictitious character M. N., to which he afterwards received an answer. I shall not trouble you with the correspondence upon that occasion any further than that it introduces to your acquaintance before it had ceased, which was only the 20th of August, the name of Mr. Wright, one of the parties on this record. It seems, however, that Dr. Back being dissatisfied with the negociation, which went on to a certain extent on that occasion, by a friend in town having called on the party in town to whom the letter had referred, entirely abandoned it. However, in October 1826, there is another letter addressed to him at Little Hampton, requesting him to call upon Mr. Wright, and stating where Mr. Wright the defendant then resided, which I think was in Alsop's Buildings, Regent's Park. Dr. Back accordingly a short time after came up to London and called at the place to which he was referred, where he introduced himself to Mr. Wright, not under the name of Dr. Back, because upon these occasions there is always a little degree of reserve and secresy; and having once written a letter in the name of Edwards, he thought it would be as well during the progress of this transaction that he should not pass by his own name of Dr. Back, but by that of Edwards; he calls upon him, and has a conversation with him under the name of Edwards. Now, upon that occasion the conversation turns upon th

the nature of the employment which Mr. Wright could furnish, and the price required for it; and it appears that Mr. Wright stated that the nature of the employment was that of a cadetship to India; and if it was a cavalry cadetship it would be 900 guineas; and if in the infantry, from £600 to £700 only. Dr. Back, however, having been informed in the course of the former negociation that no price would be required, felt himself certainly indignant at hearing so large a sum mentioned for the outfit, as it might be called, of his son; and upon this communication, which had been renewed in October, he again abandoned all further negociation, and went back again into the country.

It seems he remained there in quiet till the month of January 1827, the end of that month; and then from some circumstances in his own family he was desirous that his son should obtain this situation; but a thought came across him that there was something irregular and mysterious in this mode of acquiring his appointment, and he thought it right at once to direct a letter immediately and directly to the Chairman of the East-India Company, telling him all that had taken place upon the former occasions, and asking him distinctly and openly whether this was a proper mode by which the patronage of the Company should be obtained. The natural consequence of that letter was, that the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman, they being the persons to whom this letter had been communicated, thinking it right in a matter of this nature that strict secresy should be observed, sent down a very confidential person in their immediate employment to Dr. Back.

Without troubling you with a detail of what took place, it appeared fit to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman that, if possible, this opportunity of detecting what they were afraid was too common, namely, the trade and traffic in the patronage of the Company, by guilty persons leaguing together, should be probed and sifted to the bottom, and the guilty brought to punishment; they therefore requested, and made it quite an earnest request on their part, that Dr. Back himself, an extremely respectable man, should continue in the negociation, in order that he might, if possible, trace the different steps in it, from those who it then appeared were most distantly connected with the patronage itself, and see whether or no there were any persons in the employment of the Company who were themselves participators in the guilt; or, at all events, bring to punishment those who thought proper thus to delude the public.

Now, after this communication from the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, you must bear in mind that every subsequent step was entirely known to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, and considered by them well; and that nothing was done in the course of this transaction that was not immediately communicated to the confidential adviser so employed by them. I will now go on to state to you what took place from time to time down to the period when the detection was complete, and shew you what share each party upon this record had in the transaction now before the court.

Gentlemen: after Dr. Back had received this information, he writes a letter to Mr. Wright, whom I have already named to you as the person who had fixed the price of this cadetship, in a manner renewing and opening the contract that had been so abandoned, and he receives an answer to that letter upon the 27th of February 1827: "Mr. Wright presents his compliments to Col. Edwards," that was the name under which the negociation was carried on on the part of Dr. Back; "and begs to say, that the opportunity now exists for opening the treaty alluded to in his note; but that he is going out of town to-morrow for a week or ten days, and will commission a friend of his to attend to any communication or appointment that Col. Edwards may think proper to make for that purpose, being perfectly conversant in those matters. Mr. W. begs to say, that he only came to town on Sunday, which is the cause of Col. Edwards not having had an earlier reply, and shall feel obliged by his addressing him in future to No. 63, Upper Norton-street, having quitted his house in Alsop's Buildings. Mr. W. will feel obliged by an early reply, as the opportunity may not last long." And he dates this from 63, Upper Norton-street, so that the effect of this letter is to identify himself with the person afterwards found in 63, Norton-street; in effect, handing over Dr. Back from any farther communication with himself at this moment to this person, whoever he might turn out to be, who would be found upon the premises in Norton-street. Accordingly, a short time after Dr. Back came to town, I think upon the 5th of March after, he sent a note to the direction of Norton-street, No. 63, having addressed it to Mr. Wright, who, he supposes, would either be there in person, or to whom it might be forwarded. He receives no answer to it, nor any letter from Mr. Wright, but from a Mr. Gibbons, one of the other defendants upon this record; the letter he receives is this: "Mr. Gibbons, on the part of Mr. Wright, will meet Col. Edwards to-morrow at one o'clock, at 32, Walbrook, having an appointment there at that hour; and as Col. E. has desired his

letter to be addressed to the City, it probably may be more convenient to him than Norton-street." So that here is a direct appointment formed between Mr. Gibbons, the representative of Mr. Wright, and Col. Edwards, that is Dr. Back, who was come up to town for the purpose I have already mentioned to you.

On that day, the 5th of March, or the next day the 6th of March, a meeting takes place, Dr. Back goes into the City, to No. 32, Walbrook, which is the chambers of a respectable attorney, I believe, who has nothing to do whatever with this transaction—he there meets Gibbons, that person with whom, till that moment, he was an entire stranger. Upon meeting Mr. Gibbons at that place, the conversation immediately assumes the form of a more direct treaty, for Gibbons, upon that occasion, points out the necessity of having the money brought forward directly; that he again specifies the difference in the price of a cavalry and infantry cadetship, and he states that the mode in which these matters are managed is by dividing a bank-note in two parts, by leaving one-half with himself or some banker, and the party so advancing to keep the other half, which finds its way to the first half when the matter is completed. That is the statement that Gibbons makes Dr. Back. Accordingly, Dr. Back being in communication with the East-India Company, for the purpose of following up the line which has been so pointed out by Gibbons, does, at a subsequent day, procure from them a note for £500, for the purpose of being deposited in the mode I have stated. But before they separated on the 6th March, Gibbons produces to Dr. Back, and puts into his hands a printed form, which, I believe, is called a cadet's form of certificate and interrogatories, in order that Dr. Back may procure it, to be properly filled up in order that the intended cadet may obtain the situation. I shall have occasion to make several comments upon this as I go on. I shall only now state, that on this day when the sum was fixed upon, this form of certificate was put into his hands by Gibbons.

Gentlemen, I think upon the 12th of that month the money was actually advanced—this printed paper having been put into the hands of Dr. Back, and as one part of this requires that there should be a certificate of the baptism of the intended candidate for the office, which requires some time to fill up, if he has been baptized in the country, or in some remote part of the kingdom, a considerable interval took place. Dr. Back went down to Little Hampton, and this paper I have in my hand was sent down to Exeter, to procure the proper entry of the baptism, and the certificate of the baptism of young Mr. Back, the son of Dr. Back; it was afterwards sent up to Little Hampton, and was sent by Dr. Back to Gibbons, covered with a letter addressed to Gibbons. I do not know that I need trouble you with such minute details, but it is acknowledged afterwards by a letter from Gibbons, and nothing further that is material takes place till the beginning of April.

Gentlemen, about the 10th of April, Gibbons writes a note to Colonel Edwards, "Sir, I wrote to you yesterday, to which I beg leave to refer, and according to what I then wrote, that you would hear from me again, this day I have to request you, or the young gentleman, will meet me at 32, Walbrook, on Thursday next, at half-past eleven o'clock, and be prepared to carry the cavalry appointment into effect." The meaning of carrying the cavalry appointment into effect was, producing on the part of Dr. Back the stipulated sum of £500, which was first to be laid down before the remainder was advanced. On the 12th of April, Dr. Back comes and having obtained a bank-note of the value of £500 from one of the officers of the Company for this purpose—it was cut in half; one is delivered to Gibbons to be kept by him until the appointment is completed, and the other is kept by Dr. Back, and upon that occasion Gibbons gives a regular receipt—that he has "Received 12th April, 1827, of Dr. Back, the half of a £500 Bank of England note, which I engage to return in case the appointment agreed upon does not take place."

Now, so the matter stands, I think, up to that day; on that day a new person is introduced upon the stage, for upon that day a person of the name of Tyndale, (Joseph Tyndale), one other of the defendants, is introduced by Gibbons to Dr. Back. To the very great surprise of Dr. Back, he found that Tyndale, although only two days had passed since the deposit of the half of the £500 note, that by some means or other that £500 note has got shifted into the hands of Tyndale, or at least that Tyndale produces an engagement that he has it in his hands, that he only retains the £500 until he has performed his engagement with Gibbons,—thus getting one link further on, as if he was the party to receive the money, he was to procure some other person, this Tyndale, for instance, upon the present occasion, who was to receive the money if he procured the appointment, or a part of it, or what agreement was made between them we know not, and it was immaterial to inquire; but the agreement entered into with Gibbons was by some means or other transferred to

to Joseph Tyndale. This man, Tyndale, seems to express some degree of disappointment that the whole matter has not been concluded, and promised very largely that a very little time should elapse till it is; at the same time, as he naturally supposed that Dr. Back would begin to be a little impatient as his money had been lodged, he endeavoured to put him off for some time upon the impracticability of its being then immediately concluded on account of the existing state of things; stating, that the ministry being unsettled, there was a great difficulty in getting this cadetcy appointment. What part of the ministry he alluded to I know not, but I believe that was as true as many other statements I shall have to refer to. I need not remind you, that that was exactly the time that there was a change effecting in the administration of the country.

So, gentlemen, the matter rests, considerably to the apparent disappointment of Dr. Back, who was urging the completion of this matter till the 25th, and then it is stated that the matter will very soon be brought to a close, and another person is introduced—Capt. Despard, another of the defendants—he comes in, and states his great surprise that a matter of this sort has been allowed to be under the conduct of Mr. Gibbons and Mr. Tyndale—he does not wonder that this disappointment has taken place, but, he says, I will put you into a way to get it completed directly. I will introduce you to a partner of a great East-India House, Mr. Anstice, who is one of the defendants. But before Capt. Despard makes his appearance, which I think was in the afternoon of the day, there has been an application made to Dr. Back to furnish the remaining part of the money, which was to be the payment for a cadetship. You recollect only £500 have been already advanced; it is stated that not a single step can be taken further in the progress of this matter, unless there is another note of £300, treated in the same way, and cut in two, and deposited, one half with Mr. Gibbons, and the other kept: that is done on the 25th of April; so that now you perceive that all the money that was to be forthcoming on the part of the purchaser has been parted with by him, and put into the hands of Mr. Gibbons, who appears to be the stakeholder. I have told you that Capt. Despard affected a high tone; he speaks with the same disrespect of Mr. Tyndale, that Mr. Tyndale had expressed towards Mr. Gibbons, and that now the money had been advanced, there could be no excuse for not carrying it into effect: I will take you to a person, and the matter shall be managed immediately, and he accordingly takes him to Great St. Helen's, where Capt. Anstice has a counting-house; and when he gets there, he finds Capt. Anstice stating to him, that he has had in his custody for some time the half of that £500 note, and when the other is applied to it, there will be no difficulty in carrying the arrangement into effect, so that this money forms the connecting link between three of the persons I have mentioned to you—between Mr. Gibbons, Mr. Tyndale, and Capt. Anstice—and that Capt. Despard is the person who cements and links together all three, being the medium of introduction of the one to the other. During this time Capt. Despard is as full of his promises as the preceding persons; he states a little difficulty has arisen in consequence of the director he named not being in town, that that director, or another he named, are the persons from whom it is to be obtained. I do not mention the names at present; if their names should appear they are in court, and they are ready upon their oaths to deny having any share in its participation—in short, it is only the means by which these inferior persons,—who are gulling the public in endeavouring to impose upon their betters in society, and obtaining an introduction to directors,—it is only the mode by which they carry their base intentions into execution.

We then come down, gentlemen, to the 25th April, and that is the most important part of the case, because upon the next day it is that for the first time Capt. Prescott will be brought forward to your notice. Gentlemen, I will now trace out,—because it will be more convenient to make the matter clear to you,—after observing that upon the 25th of April the name of Capt. Prescott is brought forward, I will go on and trace the remainder of the parties up to the time when the detection takes place; but I will refer back to this 25th of April, to shew how far the evidence will implicate Capt. Prescott in a guilty knowledge, or means of knowledge, of this transaction.

Gentlemen: upon the 27th of April, Dr. Back attends again according to appointment at Capt. Anstice's office, which is at St. Helen's; he is informed that nothing as yet is accomplished; he begins to be extremely anxious, perhaps not so anxious as if the money was his own; he would probably then have urged with a greater degree of vigour the completion of the contract, but he shewed sufficient to induce them to promise to put into exercise all their powers to get it completed. He calls there two or three times in the course of the day, and nothing takes place. At last Capt. Despard, who is still appearing upon the stage at Capt. Anstice's and is the conductor of Dr. Back, Capt. Despard states he had sent to Regent Street to have some intercourse with the gentleman who was to procure

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the appointment: this is very much to the surprise of Dr. Back, who had never before heard of any person in Regent Street; he asked, why do you introduce a new person to us; I thought you told us that A, B, or C, at the head of affairs, was the person to whom you looked: why do you now say a stranger is the person from whom you are to obtain it? He could get no answer to the question, but on the following day Capt. Despard called again and said all was finished. He said that at first, but he corrected himself and said, "all will be completed immediately: there is no doubt that all will be immediately right." Still nothing came. The morning of Saturday, the 29th of April, was wasting away, Dr. Back calling from time to time; put off for half an hour, and then calling again; nothing comes forward in the course of that morning; until at last Capt. Anstice, being tired out, says "we will go together to a gentleman at Waterloo Place, Regent Street, and we will see what is to happen there." Accordingly Dr. Back, accompanied by Capt. Anstice, goes to the office of a gentleman of the name of Andrews, in Regent Street, who is another of the defendants upon the record. He does not see him when he gets there: Mr. Andrews is absent, but had left word he should be there at a certain time; although they wait long beyond that time, Mr. Andrews does not make his appearance. Then it is agreed that the very next morning Dr. Back shall call upon Capt. Anstice at his private house, and they shall go together to Mr. Andrews at his private house, and see what was going on as to this appointment—that will be on Sunday; and accordingly on Sunday, the 29th of April, Dr. Back and Capt. Anstice called upon Mr. Andrews and saw Mr. Andrews, and a conversation takes place. The precise purport of the conversation will be explained to you by the witness when he comes. The effect of it was, that every thing would be completed on the following day. At the same time a great caution is given to him not to say any thing upon the subject to any body; that it is extremely important that no one should know what was going on, and that it was no fault of his that it was not completed, for his client was in great want of money at that time, and it would be of great importance to him to receive it. So that now I have introduced another defendant to you, Mr. Andrews. Gentlemen, Monday was the 30th of April, and that Monday the 30th of April had been fixed by Mr. Andrews and Capt. Anstice for the purpose of fully completing the transaction. Still there is some delay, and some fresh excuse why the appointment does not come forward. You will hear the reason why, when I come to state to you what was going on with respect to the appointment at the East-India House, between the nominating and recommending directors.

On this day, the 30th of April, another of the parties, we had long since forgotten in the transaction, steps forward again. Mr. Gibbons sends a note on this day, "Sir, I am quite in the dark," this is to Dr. Back, "as to what is going on. I went to Mr. Anstice's at three o'clock, being told you were to be there at that time, but did not meet you, and after waiting half an hour was told you had been and gone. I was desirous of knowing what was likely to be done, as I am keeping an infantry appointment open, and the party complains of my not giving an answer. I shall expect to see you in the morning, and will call here about eleven." A pretty good intimation of the necessity of making these inquiries, when Mr. Gibbons talks so quietly that he is keeping an infantry appointment open, and he desires to know what is to become of it, as the owner was impatient. I think it was high time for the Company, when they discovered any thing of this sort, to probe it to the bottom, and see who were the guilty parties. However, I only introduce this to shew that on this day Gibbons steps forward again, who supposes that this has got into some other train, and that he shall not receive the money he expects. It is only one proof, among others, that the parties cannot trust each other, and that they are introducing link after link in order that you may not be able to trace it out.

That brings us to the next day, Tuesday the 1st of May, when a letter arrives from Capt. Anstice addressed to Col. Edwards (*a nom de guerre*, while he was conducting this business), stating that he must either come by himself, or send his son by himself, to Mr. Andrews's office in Regent Street. Matters are now arriving very closely to their ultimate termination, for on the very following day, Wednesday the 2d, the whole of the scheme takes effect, and the evidence we bring forward will be complete. Accordingly, the following day the son goes early by himself to Mr. Andrews's house, and there he discovered a stranger he had never seen before, but who turned out to be Mr. Sutton, one other of the defendants upon the record.

What does young Mr. Back go there for? He goes for the purpose of filling up one part of this printed form which it was necessary he should fill up himself, and which had been left unfilled up till that moment it is put into his hands, is in the office of Mr. Andrews, by Sutton, with a pencil-mark upon it denoting the manner in which it is to be filled up; in fact, containing the name

name of the director who had recommended him to the preferment: so that there you have a new person in that stage introduced you see at the last moment—Sutton; but at the most important stage, because it is just preceding that time when the £300 and £500 notes are to be made complete, and when they would be efficient in the hands of the bearer.

As soon as that is done, Dr. Back is told to repair to the East-India House, and that Mr. Sutton and Capt. Anstice will be there as soon as he is. Accordingly on the 2d of May they both proceed from the west end of the town, first to the Monument coffee-house, where Dr. Back had appointed to be present, before all the parties repaired to the India-House to pass this young man. They proceed to the Monument coffee-house, and there they find Dr. Back, and a conversation takes place as to the remaining halves of the two notes, the parties insisting—that is, Andrews and Sutton insisting—that they would have both the halves of the notes delivered to them before they would stir a step further; but Dr. Back, who seems to have some intelligence upon this subject, saying, "No, it is quite sufficient if I trust you with the half of the £300; I will not give you the half of the £500 until the young man is actually passed; we will all go together, and as soon as he is passed the half of the other shall be put into your hands." At last it is so agreed, a considerable discussion having taken place. The half of that note having been delivered to Sutton, who is to apply for the other half to Capt. Anstice, they proceed together to the India-House, and when they come there, the papers then being completed and filled up, they are put into the hands of a clerk, a Mr. Haldane, one of the clerks in the Cadet office, it having been previously arranged and orders given, that the moment the papers came in, they should be handed up to the Committee of Directors. In consequence of that I need not state the young man was unable to pass, and the whole thing is blown up. Sutton is found at an opposite house, very much alarmed, to which Dr. Back goes back. He finds Sutton alone, or Sutton and Andrews together, and stating he should be a ruined man if this matter was discovered, and then stating he was Sutton and giving his direction, and I believe it will appear at a subsequent period that he goes down to Dr. Back to make inquiries. On the same day I should state that Gibbons is found just at the time the parties enter the India-House watching in the office to see what was going on, knowing that the passing of the young man will take place that day, to take a share in the plunder. Dr. Back asks, "what do you do here? We have had nothing to do with you for the last six months." Gibbons says, "I come on behalf of myself and Mr. Wright, to get the difference between the sum we first named and the sum you have got it for; for as I told you it would cost 900 guineas and you have got it for £800, there is £145 to spare, and I mean to have the odd £45 and give Wright the £100." That shews the connexion between all the parties from the first to the last.

That, gentlemen, is pretty much the outline of the case against the first seven of the defendants, and upon that evidence, even if it had not been corroborated as it is now, beyond all dispute, by the acts of the parties themselves pleading guilty to the indictment, and one of them taking a verdict by consent, there could be no doubt in the minds of gentlemen of your intelligence that they were all of them, and not part, guilty of the transaction.

But I come now to state the facts that relate to Mr. Prescott, and I begin by stating that there is not the least charge against him, nor am I instructed to state, that he was guilty of any actual participation in the money given for this appointment. He is charged only with having abused the situation he held by knowing, or at least having certain means of knowledge of, that which had taken place in the course of this transaction by Sutton, and yet lending his aid to it by giving Sutton the patronage so to be disposed of.

Now, what is the exact connexion between Sutton and Mr. Prescott I am not able to trace out; they are friends, and have long been intimate and acquainted. That Sutton is a person who has served Mr. Prescott very much in the course of some elections that have taken place, that I believe I shall be able to prove, and whether, by having this patronage in his power, Capt. Prescott thinks proper actually to sell it and convert the money to his own use, or whether he thinks proper to give it to a person from whom he has received services and is indebted, that that person may convert it into money and apply it to his own purposes, does not make any material degree of distinction between the parties accused: in either case it is a gross perversion of the purposes for which this public trust is reposed in him, is rather a shade in the degree of guilt, than in the degree of fraud.

But I now proceed to state the evidence that will affect Mr. Prescott. It will appear that on Thursday the 20th April, he made application to another director, Col. Toone, a gentleman who has been a director of the Company for the last thirty years, to lend him, which is by no means an uncommon transaction, an appointment for that year of a cadetship in the Madras cavalry. Col. Toone said he was extremely welcome to it;

it; that no man in England was more welcome to his patronage than Mr. Prescott. This was on Thursday the 26th April, and I have already stated, while I was mentioning the other steps in the transaction, that this was the day immediately following that upon which the £800 had been completely deposited in the city with Gibbons or Capt. Anstice. It seems that on the Friday some conversation had taken place at the East-India House which it is unnecessary for me to state; I only state it as occasioning an act done by Col. Toone; but some conversation took place at the India-House that made Col. Toone uneasy at the promise that he had made to Mr. Prescott to lend him this appointment, and in consequence of that Col. Toone called upon Mr. Prescott, or met him at the India-House, and a conversation ensues that it will be extremely important for you to bear in your minds. You will perceive when this paper is put into your hands, that there is a letter, signed by the party who recommends any young man to the appointment under the East-India Company, in which he states that he declares upon his honour that he received the nomination of cadet for the Madras cavalry from one of the directors gratuitously, and that "I have given it gratuitously to Mr. Edward Drake Back, with whose family and connexions I am well acquainted." There is upon every one of the papers, before a cadet can be passed, a letter written by the recommending person to the directors, from which it is called a recommendatory letter, and there is an assertion from this person so recommending, that he is well acquainted with the connexions and the family of the person so recommended to notice; in fact, that is the only security the directors have that their patronage shall not be abused; they know nothing of the young men brought forward, but each individual director knows the person to whom he has given his patronage, and if he can trust him, he sees his name at the bottom of the letter, that he is either the parent of the party, or well acquainted with the party recommended: the only pledge the directors have left that improper persons shall not be admitted into the service of the Company, is this letter of the party so recommending.

Gentlemen, upon this occasion, instead of being signed, as the letter ought to have been, by some person who had actually recommended young Mr. Back to this patronage of the Company, this document is irregularly, and unusually, and therefore I say improperly, signed by Mr. Prescott himself. What does Mr. Prescott assert in this letter? He asserts that young Mr. Back is a person with whose family and connexions he is well acquainted; this is signed by Mr. Prescott at the East-India House on Saturday the 28th of April. I have told you, on Friday afternoon something had occurred to render the mind of Col. Toone uneasy that he had given this offer, and a conversation takes place to which I wish to call your attention. Col. Toone asks Mr. Prescott what he knows of young Mr. Back, what he knows of his connexions: the answer given—I wish to give it in the very words—is this, he stated "that he knew the young man's father—that he was a respectable clergyman residing in Devonshire—that the young man wanted only two months to be twenty-two years of age, and that he was as fine a youth as any in England." I am sorry to say, gentlemen, that not one part of this assertion is borne out by the fact. Mr. Prescott did not know the father of Mr. Back—he had never seen or heard of the father before this transaction—Dr. Back was not a clergyman in Devonshire for the last twelve years—he had been living abroad, and I believe has not been in Devonshire for a longer period than the twelve years in question—the young man wanted more than two months of twenty-two—he was not at this period more than twenty-one and a half, and this is not an immaterial allegation, because the time at which a young man would be superannuated being twenty-two, the nearer he approaches to that age, the more necessary it is that all due diligence shall be used to procure the appointment; there is the more occasion to look about to see that the young man is provided for; that assertion was one not founded on fact; and when he asserts he is as fine a youth as any in England, I am told that that is by no means a proper and just description of the gentleman; however, he will be called as a witness, and you will see whether that is a proper description of the party; so that you have the letter filled up irregularly by the person who ought not to have subscribed it, but who ought to have insisted on the party who had obtained the recommendation from him to have been the recommendation upon the face of the letter: and who is that party? I have no scruple in saying it is Sutton; the facts of the case shew it was Sutton, and Sutton only. Sutton ought to have written this letter, and Mr. Prescott, instead of being the party recommending, ought to have been the nominator; he ought to have been the director nominating, and Sutton the party recommending. Why was this alteration? why was not Sutton used as the name? why was not he brought forward on this occasion as the party who recommended the young man? I must draw the inference, and the justice or the want of propriety in making the inference must be left to you; I must

I must say—because a very short period before that, in the month of February, the very same transaction took place, his giving an appointment to Sutton, and Sutton has signed the recommendatory letter in February before that, and Mr. Prescott had been the nominating director. I say, therefore, you will judge whether the inference is a just one, that the object was not to bring forward the name of Sutton in these papers, that recourse was had to this mode of filling up the paper, and that the ordinary business and regular course of making this appointment was not adopted.

Gentlemen, we have now got to Saturday the 28th, on which day the conversation takes place I have alluded to. In the course of the morning of the 28th Mr. Prescott goes or sends to the office of the cadet clerks, Mr. Prescott having a right to do that as all the other directors have. A clerk of the name of Sharp, a person who will be called to you, will state what took place. Mr. Prescott produced this printed paper, filled up in the manner I have stated to you. I pause to ask you, how could this paper come into the hands of Mr. Prescott? I have shewn, this paper was given by his friend, and former manager in this transaction, to Dr. Back, to be filled up to a certain extent; I have shewn you it was transmitted back to Gibbons, and it is a perfect blank. What becomes of the paper from its reaching Gibbons to its appearing in the hands of Mr. Prescott? Let that be explained. I suppose in explanation of it, that Sutton is the person whom I have shewn to be colleaguing with the others, and one of the parties in the conspiracy, that Sutton must have been the person, who, as he had asked this favour of Mr. Prescott, so he had put this appointment into the hands of Mr. Gibbons: he tells Sharp the manner in which the remaining part shall be filled up, but as if he felt conscious at the moment there was something irregular in this, he says, "but will this be regular?" "No," says the clerk, "that is not regular; the name of the person who solicited the appointment and obtained it from the director, the person who recommends the candidate, the friend of the young man who is recommended to the notice of the director, should be the person to sign it; you ought not to sign it, you are the nominator; and although it is your own, you have borrowed it from Colonel Toone, and you ought to have signed it, and the real party should have nominated him. Shall I make out the paper inthe usual way?" He says "no; I have given Colonel Toone a great deal of trouble, fill it up in the usual way and I will sign it myself," and he signs it; and a letter is to be written accompanying this and it is to be sent to Colonel Toone at the west end of the town. About nine o'clock in the evening a sealed paper comes containing this which I hold in my hand, containing also a note written in the name of Mr. Abington, who was the head clerk of the office, but who had been absent that day from illness, but in whose name it was written at the express request of Mr. Prescott. A sealed paper enclosing this note and these documents arrives at the house of Colonel Toone, it being necessary for him to make the ultimate signature at the bottom of it, as the party who declares that to his belief all is correct. I have already told you what had taken place in Colonel Toone's mind; he was still so dissatisfied, even that night he writes one note to Mr. Abington at the East India House, requesting that the young man should not pass until he had seen him himself; and he writes another note, which he sent by his own servant to Mr. Prescott, the defendant, telling him he must not bring him to the India-House to pass him until he has seen him, and he is satisfied he is the person represented to be.

Gentlemen, let us follow up this sealed parcel, it takes a very different course from that which was intended; it arrives at Colonel Toone's, and he, after signing it, redirects it to Mr. Abington, the head clerk of the office. An East-India House messenger, who had received his previous instructions, instead of carrying it to Mr. Abington, carries it on to the house of Mr. Prescott, and Mr. Prescott breaks open the seal and obtains possession of this paper. The next day is Sunday, and nothing is done upon this part of the transaction. Ihave already stated on what the other members were occupied on this day: they were calling at Mr. Andrews's private house. Monday morning comes; you recollect the note written to Mr. Prescott, requesting him to attend with the young man, and produce him before any thing was done with the papers. On the Monday morning Colonel Toone goes to the India-House; no one appears from Mr. Prescott, nor the young man himself: therefore although Mr. Prescott had received this intimation of the doubt existing on Colonel Toone's mind, and his anxiety that all should be set right before the appointment was ultimately made, he does not do that, which I must say any man who was occupied in a straight-forward course would be most anxious to do, stop these papers, and prevent their being carried through the office, until that explanation had been given to Colonel Toone, the nominator, which he demanded.

Then again on the Tuesday morning I have stated what took place; there is nothing further as to Mr. Prescott, except this

this, that while the young man is there he calls the young man before him, and asks him how old he is, and whether he likes to go to India; but not a syllable upon that point which ought to have excited a suspicion in his mind, not a word about the party recommending him, or whether it was obtained gratuitously or not; all that which he must have known was passing in the mind of Colonel Toone, and most anxiously passing there, all that is kept back, there is nothing but that simple inquiry.

Gentlemen, these are the facts of the case. Upon the particular circumstances that appear to me to constitute a case against the other defendants I shall not trouble you with a word. These are the facts, which I say appear to me to constitute a case, if not of conviction, at least of such great suspicion against the defendant Mr. Prescott, that I do take on me to say the directors would not have performed their duty to the public if they had not included his name in the present indictment. First, I think it is perfectly clear that a sale had been effected of a cavalry appointment for the sum of £800; that is put beyond all dispute. It is in the next place clear that the party who obtained the advantage of the appointment, obtained it through the means of Mr. Prescott; it is clear he is a stranger to Mr. Prescott, and it is clear that the party who had recommended him to Mr. Prescott had a short time before obtained a similar appointment for another person.

It is clear that Mr. Prescott has signed this recommendatory letter, not in the ordinary course; it is clear that the recommendation to which his name is subscribed contains facts that are not founded in truth; it will be proved to you beyond dispute, that when his particular attention is called to these facts, a conversation takes place between Col. Toone and himself, in which he states his attention being called to it, facts not consistent with the truth; it is clear that the paper which we have traced into the hands of Mr. Gibbons, by some means or other comes into the hands of Mr. Prescott; it is clear that when that paper is sent by itself at night, directed to Col. Toone, it gets back into his hands again, not in the mode in which it was intended by Col. Toone, for by him it was directed and addressed, and intended to be passed back to the regular office; but there is at least this fact, which appears to me to afford the most pregnant evidence against him, that when all those suspicions were raised, he knew what Col. Toone's mind was working upon, and when he had it in his power to stop the papers till a satisfactory explanation was given, he does not only not keep the appointment back for that purpose, but he allows, as far as he is concerned, the previous paper to pass; it is not necessary to state, that the chairman and directors, and committee, had taken effectual care that the paper should not pass, and that was the course followed.

These are the facts of the case; if any observations I have made do not appear to you to deserve the weight that in my mind I am giving them, you will reject them. If there is any doubt in this case, I am sure I only speak the sentiments of the directors in saying, that they would be most happy, if after this full investigation, the name of Mr. Prescott should appear perfectly unconnected with the transaction, and as far as I am concerned, it will give me the greatest pleasure also; but I should have deserted the duty that has placed me here, if I had not made the observations that appeared to me fairly to be drawn from the evidence to be brought before you.

The following was the evidence for the prosecution.

The Rev. Edward Back, D.D., examined by Mr. Serj. Bosanquet. Witness resided at Little Hampton; had resided there about a year and a half, or nearly two years; resided before that in various parts of the Continent for fourteen or fifteen years; lived in Devonshire about that time, fourteen or fifteen years ago; witness's son was born there. In the autumn of 1826 witness's attention was attracted by an advertisement in the *Morning Herald*, relating to a good situation for a young man who was inclined to go abroad, a young man under twenty. In consequence of that advertisement witness obtained an interview with the defendant Wright, at his own house, in Allsop's Buildings, near the Regent's Park; witness called upon him.

The witness identified the advertisement, which was read as follows:—

Morning Herald, Friday, Aug. 11, 1826.—"To Parents and Guardians.—A permanent situation of a respectable nature now offers for a youth under twenty to go abroad; his outfit would require means, without which none need apply. Address by letter only, post paid, to M. N. 33, Crown Street, Strand."

Examination continued.—Witness called at Allsop's Buildings and saw Mr. Wright; witness called in the name of Col. Edwards. It was intimated to witness that the parent or guardian would not be treated with; he was first of all told that no one else would be treated with; witness had cards with the name of Col. Edwards on them. At the time Mr. Wright mentioned the nature of the appointment, and how it was to be obtained, he said £600 or £800 would be necessary; the appointment was to be a cadetship to India in the company's service. He said that it would be £600 if it was in the infantry

fantry, and £800 or £900 if in the cavalry. This was a little more than twelve months since. Before that time witness had not understood that any price was to be paid for the appointment—quite the contrary, and told Mr. Wright that; after learning that those prices were asked for the appointment, witness broke off the negociation. Witness after this communicated to the chairman of the East-India Company the circumstances that had taken place. Witness intended to renew the negociation, and before he did that he communicated with the chairman of the Company, because circumstances had altered in a pecuniary point of view: witness's son had become of age, and was entitled to a small property of his own. Witness wished to renew the negociation, but before doing so he communicated with the chairman of the Company, because there appeared to be a mystery about it, and he was afraid that all was not fair. Witness renewed that negociation at the request of the chairman, after he had told witness the dangerous situation he was likely to be in, and that it was totally against the law. Witness from time to time communicated to the chairman of the East-India Company the different steps he took in this transaction. In consequence of that, witness called again at Allsop's Buildings, but did not succeed in seeing Mr. Wright there upon that occasion. Witness did not become acquainted with Mr. Wright's handwriting; witness received a letter (handed to the witness) after he had called at Allsop's Buildings, having left his card in the name of Col. Edwards; it was about two or three days after.

The letter was put in and read as follows, after it had been proved by Mr. Thomas Varley to be in Wright's handwriting.

"Dated 63, Upper Norton Street, Portland Road, Feb. 27, 1827, addressed by Mr. Wright to Col. Edwards, to the care of the Rev. Dr. Back.

"Mr. Wright presents his compliments to Col. Edwards, and begs to say that the opportunity now exists for opening the treaty alluded to in his note; but that he is going out of town to-morrow for a week or ten days, and will commission a friend of his to attend to any communication or appointment that Col. Edwards may think proper to make for that purpose, being perfectly conversant in those matters. Mr. W. begs to say that he only came to town on Sunday, which is the cause of Col. Edwards not having had an earlier reply, and shall feel obliged by his addressing him in future to No. 63, Upper Norton Street, having quitted his house in Allsop's Buildings. Mr. W. will feel obliged by an early reply, as the opportunity may not last long."

The examination of Dr. Back then continued. Witness called according to that letter, and saw Gibbons, one of the other defendants. Witness firmly believed a letter shown to him to be the hand-writing of Gibbons; witness has corresponded with him. The letter was read as follows:

"Monday, 26th of March 1827, addressed to Col. Edwards.

"Mr. Gibbons (on the part of Mr. Wright) will meet Col. Edwards to-morrow at one o'clock, at 39, Walbrook, having an appointment there at that hour, and as Col. E. has desired this letter to be addressed to the City, it probably may be more convenient to him than Norton Street."

Examination continued. — In consequence of that note witness called at Walbrook on the 6th of March, and on the 8th also. Witness saw Mr. Gibbons at both times, and on both had conversation with him respecting the cadetcy. Gibbons told witness the price of a cadetcy in the infantry was £600, and the cavalry 900 guineas, and that the negociation was to be conducted by depositing money in the hands of any banker, or by cutting bank notes in two. Witness received from him a paper [a paper shewn to witness]. This he gave witness in Walbrook, he believed; however, he gave witness one in Walbrook and some at the cadet office. He gave a blank form at the cadet office and one in Walbrook, and Gibbons told witness to get a certificate of baptism properly filled up, and then return it to him. Witness sent it into the country for the purpose of having it filled up, and returned it filled up to Mr. Gibbons. Gibbons shewed witness other papers respecting the appointment of cadets; he shewed him two different receipts of money that had been paid him. He said it was an acknowledgment to return the half notes in case the promise was not fulfilled. He said there was a young man he had just passed who had gone into the country; he had not embarked yet; he was gone to take leave of his friends in Devonshire (witness thought). After witness had returned the paper filled up, he saw Gibbons again frequently. [The witness then proved the receipt of the following letter, in the hand-writing of Gibbons, which was read].

Letter read dated 39, Walbrook, 24th of March 1827, signed G. H. Gibbons, and addressed to Col. Edwards, or Dr. Back.

"Sir, I received your letter enclosing Mr. Back's certificate, and which I was in hope of carrying into effect ere this, but it unfortunately arrived a day too late; as what I anticipated when I saw you had been disposed of the day before I received your's. However, I have no doubt of being able in the course of about a fortnight of being in a situation to fulfil your wishes, having made an engagement to that effect. I think I can procure one in the cavalry, but not less than 900 guineas will be taken (indeed, there is a good deal more asking for one), if your friend should wish it, and probably from his age it is more desirable: and you are to recollect it is double the infantry pay. I am unfortunately called to Falmouth, where I am going this evening to see my wife, who lies dangerously ill, and with little hopes of recovery. I shall be absent about ten days, and will communicate with you on my return, and you may consider the business as completely arranged; that the young gentleman will be ready to come to town immediately that I apply to you. Should the cavalry be preferred it would be desirable that you should drop me a line to that effect, that I might make the necessary arrangements."

Examination continued.—Witness saw Gibbons again the 12th of April. Witness had been in the mean time in the country. [A paper handed to witness]. Upon the

12th of April witness gave Gibbons a £500 bank note, and he cut it and retained one half and witness the other. Witness received the note from the solicitor of the East-India Company. Gibbons then wrote this receipt in witness' presence.

The same was handed in, and read as follows:

Received the 12th of April 1827, of Dr. Back, the half of a £500 Bank of England note, which I engage to return in case the appointment agreed upon does not take place.—G. H. Gibbons. [*Note.* The name "Dr. Back" originally stood "Col. Edwards."]

Examination continued.—The alteration was made by Gibbons himself. On the 14th April witness met Mr. Gibbons and Mr. Tyndale; that was the first day witness thinks he saw Mr. Tyndale; it was soon after the deposit of the half of the £500. The afternoon of the same day witness saw Mr. Gibbons, who shewed him an acknowledgment from Mr. Tyndale that he had received the half of the note. Mr. Tyndale was not present. Mr. Gibbons introduced witness to Tyndale; he said nothing could be done on that day, as there were no directors at the India House. This was said in Tyndale's presence by either Mr. Gibbons or Mr. Tyndale, or both, and they said "we must wait till Monday." Witness met them on the Monday, and then it was said it was the Easter holidays, and nothing could be done till Wednesday. Witness met both of them frequently. Various excuses were made for the delay; one was, they said that the fact was the uncertain state of the ministry, as the appointment it was supposed would come from the president of the Board of Control. Witness paid a further sum to Mr. Gibbons some time afterwards. (Witness here identified a receipt for the half of a £300 note.) Witness saw Mr. Gibbons again on that day, and gave him the half of a £300 note: it was cut in half. Mr. Tyndale was not present. [Witness then identified a letter in Mr. Gibbons' hand-writing, and stated that it was in consequence of that the money was paid.]

The same was handed in and read as follows:

"Dated four o'clock, 24th April 1827, addressed to Col. Edwards.

"Mr. Gibbons' compliments to Col. Edwards, and acquaints him the appointment can take place to-morrow, but the party stipulated for a further lodgment of the half £300 prior to proceeding, this being the customary mode; and as the business will now be brought to a close, he can see no objection; he therefore requests a meeting to-morrow morning, at Lloyd's, at a quarter before eleven o'clock."

Receipt read as follows:

"Memorandum, 25th April 1827.—I have this day received from Dr. Back the half of a £300 Bank of England note, which I engage to return in case the object for which it is lodged is not accomplished this day. G. H. GIBBONS.

Examination continued.—On that day, the 25th April, when the half of the £300 note had been deposited, and a receipt taken, Gibbons introduced witness to the defendant Capt. Despard, at Lloyd's Coffee-house, who then lamented he had not been consulted sooner in the business, if he had, witness should not have been detained so long in town. He would soon, he said, settle it; he left witness then at Lloyd's Coffee-house, with Gibbons, and went away, and they promised to return in about a quarter of an hour; witness waited for him between four and five hours, but Gibbons did not come. Captain Despard returned, and asked witness if he had seen Mr. Gibbons since he left. An appointment was made for a further meeting next day, when Capt. Despard came in and asked witness if Mr. Gibbons had returned, and witness said, no; he expressed great astonishment. Next day witness met Captain Despard, who told witness he should not be disappointed again, that he would introduce him to two as respectable merchants as any in London. He took witness to Great St. Helen's, and introduced him to Capt. Anstice and a Mr. Stubbs. Capt. Anstice said he had the half of a £500 note in his possession for some time, but that it was of no manner of use until the half of a £300 was also deposited. Witness did not give it to him, not having it with him. Captain Despard said, that Captain Anstice had got most of Mr. Astell's appointments—it was supposed to be one of Mr. Astell's appointments: that he believed that it would come from Mr. Astell. This was not said in Capt. Anstice's presence. Witness attended again the next day, the 27th, at Capt. Anstice's office, and other places; they (Capt. Despard and witness) were running about from one place to another. Capt. Despard, called upon witness that day at the Monument Coffee-house, and said every thing would be completed the next day. Witness was waiting at Captain Anstice's office in very great anxiety, and expressed his doubt to Anstice or Despard, of the ability of the parties to procure the appointment. Captain Anstice said he would be bound to forfeit £100 if it was not completed the next morning; and if witness would leave his son with him, if he wanted to go out of town, he (Anstice) would take care of him. He said "the young gentleman;" he did not call him witness's son. Witness never disclosed, up to the time the papers were ultimately stopped, that witness was the principal, and his name Dr. Back; he kept the name of Col. Edwards to the last. Capt. Anstice said the appointment would be forwarded to the house of the director who was to give it, who was in Hertfordshire, and

and that the director had declined signing it until the half of a £300 note was in Capt. Anstice's possession. He said he had forwarded the appointment by post to this director, who was in Hertfordshire, and he expected it to be returned by post, or perhaps he might come up to town and bring it with him himself; he said that the gentleman who was to give the appointment had been tired of waiting, (that was for the £300,) and he had expressed himself in very angry terms at the delay, and said he would wait no longer—that Capt. Anstice said. It must have been Capt. Anstice himself, it passed at his office. He said he had, two or three days since, returned the half of the £500 to Mr. Tyndale, from whom he had it, saying, it was of no use unless the half of the £300 accompanied it. The name of no other director was mentioned at all, as witness recollects, on Saturday the 28th. On that day witness was waiting all day at Capt. Anstice's office, in expectation of seeing Mr. Andrews, who had promised to be there. Witness cannot recollect who first said that Mr. Andrews was to be there; witness does not think he saw Capt. Despard there that day, but he saw Capt. Anstice, who went with witness to find out Mr. Andrews; they went to the office of Mr. Andrews, in Waterloo Place,—he was not there; they waited a long time, and they did not see him. Capt. Anstice said witness had great reason to complain that he was ill used. On the next day, Sunday, the 29th, witness saw him at his own house in Brook-street, Grosvenor-square. Witness saw Mr. Gibbons in the course of that day at Capt. Anstice's house in St. John's Wood Road, and Mr. Gibbons was talking to Capt. Anstice at the door of his private house. Capt. Anstice said that Mr. Gibbons wanted to go with witness and Anstice to Mr. Andrews, and he would not allow it. They went to Mr. Andrews (without Gibbons) to Brook-street, and there saw Mr. Andrews, who said the appointment was certain, and that the gentleman who was to give it would be in town the next day; he said he would bring the appointment with him to Great St. Helen's (Anstice's office) by two o'clock the following day; he said he was sorry that witness and he had missed one another the day before, that they had not met; that he wished to settle the business as much as witness did, that the money would be very useful to his client at that particular time. He said witness must be very secret, and let nothing of the business transpire to any one. Witness went there according to appointment, on Monday the 30th, to St. Helen's Place; he waited till four o'clock before Mr. Andrews came. He said that Mr. Gibbons, who was to give the appointment, would be with him that evening, and if Capt. Anstice would call upon him in the afternoon in his way home to St. John's Wood Road, the hour of meeting to morrow, that was the following day, should be fixed on. [Here witness proved the receipt of a note from Mr. Gibbons the 30th April. The same was handed in and read, as follows, signed G. H. Gibbons:]

"Monument Coffee-house,
"30th April 1837, half-past four.

"Sir: I am quite in the dark as to what is going on. I went to Mr. Anstice's at three o'clock, being told you were to be there at that time, but did not meet you; and after waiting half-an-hour, was told you had been and gone. I was desirous of knowing what was likely to be done, as I am keeping an infantry appointment open, and the party complains of my not giving an answer. I shall expect to see you in the morning, and will call about eleven."

Examination continued. On the 1st of May witness went to Capt. Anstice's office, and saw Mr. Andrews there; a note had arrived at Capt. Anstice's office from Mr. Andrews, which was opened in witness's presence by Mr. Stubbs, Capt. Anstice happening to be out. [The witness here identified a letter which had been brought to him by a messenger, which letter was proved by Mr. Robert Thornhill to be in Capt. Anstice's handwriting]. The same was read, as follows, signed J. P. Anstice, Tuesday evening, 8, Waterloo-place, addressed to Col. Edwards.

"Sir: My friend sends a messenger in with this to-night, purposely to let you know that Mr. Back must be at this place by ten o'clock to-morrow morning; have the goodness to let him come by himself, if you please, as no third party will be seen by the gentleman, who will take him immediately, and get all done. I must take the liberty of calling your attention to the necessity of this being observed; and I will further add, that if any delay or disappointment takes place now, it will be entirely owing to a want of confidence, and that on our parts you will find all to be correct."

Examination of Dr. Back continued. No. 8, Waterloo Place is Mr. Andrews's office; on the following day, the 2d of May, witness was at the Monument coffee-house, and there met Mr. Andrews; witness's son went down to his office as he was desired, in consequence of that letter; at the Monument coffee-house witness afterwards saw Mr. Andrews and Mr. Sutton; they said that every thing was then completed, and we must go to the India-House, and that witness must pay over the other two halves of the notes; that he refused to do until the young man had actually passed; they continued to press for the other halves of the notes; in walking to the India-House witness and the defendants went into another coffee-house opposite the India-House, called the Ship; witness returned to the Ship, and said he would give them the other two halves of the notes, and laid

laid them upon the table; witness had gone away for a little time to consider whether he would give them the other halves; they went into the Ship without him, and appointed to meet him there; then a new difficulty was started, as the corresponding halves of those two notes were not forthcoming; either Mr. Sutton or Mr. Andrews stated that, witness is not certain which; and Mr. Gibbons had told witness some days before that those halves of the notes were in the possession of Capt. Anstice,—the two first halves. Then a sort of dispute arose upon the subject between Sutton and Andrews, and witness was desired to walk to the other end of the coffee-room, which he did, until they had settled it; but before he did that, he had taken up the half of the five hundred pound note, leaving the second half of the three hundred pound; witness declared positively he would not give up the half of the five hundred pound till the young man had been sworn in. Witness's son was waiting under the India-House, walking about. The other half of the note was taken up by one of the other gentlemen, he thinks Capt. Anstice. The papers were then put into witness's hands by either Mr. Andrews or Capt. Anstice; witness then went with his son to the cadet office in the India-House; witness saw Mr. Gibbons there. Messrs. Andrews and Sutton were left at the Ship; Mr. Gibbons was either in the cadet office or at the door, but he went into the office with witness, and staid a long while there. Witness gave the appointment to a clerk in the cadet office, who immediately disappeared with it; he went out of the room, and witness waited till six o'clock, and he never returned; while the clerk was gone, Mr. Gibbons attached himself very closely to witness all the time, and at last witness said to him, "I shall not wait any longer then, and I should conceive you need not either." Gibbons asked where he could see witness next morning? Witness asked him what he wanted? he said he wanted to receive the difference, as he had got this appointment for eight hundred pounds instead of nine hundred guineas; he wanted to receive the difference between the eight hundred pounds and nine hundred guineas, being a hundred and forty-five pounds, of which he was to receive forty-five pounds, and pay Mr. Wright one hundred pounds, that was all he was to have for his trouble—his words were, "that is all I get by it." Witness in the course of the morning left the India-House two or three times, and went into the Ship; at those times he found Sutton or Mr. Andrews there, sometimes both, and sometimes one was out; when witness went he was detained so long at the cadet office, they began to be apprehensive there was something wrong; they said they could not tell what to make of it; there was something wrong in the business, and there was something irregular they were afraid. Before parting, Sutton walked with witness into the street behind the India-House, or on the side of the India-House; and he said he hoped there was no irregularity, but if the matter was found out he should be a ruined man, and lose his friend for ever. Witness appointed to meet Sutton the next day to tell him what turn things had taken, but did not go, being sent for to the India-House by the directors; witness afterwards saw Mr. Sutton at Little Hampton; he came to witness; nothing particular passed; he begged particularly to know what witness said when before the directors? Witness told him he had not been before the directors; he asked what witness meant to do? witness said he had nothing to say to him upon the subject, and declined all conversation; witness is not acquainted with Mr. Prescott, never saw him to his knowledge. Witness's son's age in March last year was between twenty-two and twenty-three, he was born in October 1805.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Starkie*.—Witness is a doctor in divinity; has not on other occasions than this gone in the name of Edwards. When he went to negociate for the office as Colonel, his dress was black. He might have a black silk handkerchief; he had been abroad a good many years, and had been in the habit of wearing a black silk handkerchief. Was not in the habit of wearing a military dress; has worn an undress military coat and yellow waistcoat on the Continent. When he passed as Col. Edwards he never wore an undress military coat. He has worn a blue camlet cloak, but does not believe either of the defendants ever saw him in it, merely to keep out the rain. In all respects, except a black handkerchief, he dressed in black as a clergyman. When witness passed as Col. Edwards he had some of his cards. Col. Edwards was the husband of his present wife, whom witness married in 1818. Witness took the cards for the purpose. He does not know that he has them now; witness found them in an old box or drawer, or some such thing. Witness has never gone by the name of Col. Drake; never went by any other name than his own on the Continent. Was ordained before he went to the Continent some years. Was chaplain to a foreign garrison. Resided at Brussels; part of the time at Valenciennes in France, but principally at Brussels; he lived also at Ostend. Was tutor to a son of the Duke of Richmond at Brussels, Lord Frederick Lennox; in the year 1817, witness thinks.

Was

Was tutor to him very nearly twelve months, till he went abroad with his father to Canada. This negociation first of all began in August 1826, and witness renewed it in February 1827, when he communicated with the East-India Company. Witness wrote to Sir Geo. Robinson, the then chairman. All the communications witness had with the East-India Company upon this subject were by letter. Witness did not see the solicitor before he had written to Sir George Robinson; afterwards he had repeated interviews with him. These papers were written severally upon the days they bear date; they are not transcripts. This (shewing a paper) contains some of the same dates more particularly.

Col. Sweny Toone, examined by Mr. *Gurney*.—Witness has been for thirty years a director of the East-India Company; the defendant Mr. Prescott has been for some years past a director. Witness served with him seven years in the direction, which made them acquainted. The directors of the Company in their turn fill up the several appointments that are in their gift, and sometimes lend them to each other. It constantly occurs that the director in whose turn the appointment is, lends it to another director, to receive it back again. In the latter end of April in the last year, Mr. Prescott applied to witness for an appointment in witness's gift; witness thinks it was the 26th or 27th April. That (identifying it) is the note witness received from Mr. Prescott. It was in an envelope. [The same was read as follows dated April 26th, 1827, addressed to Col. Toone.]

"My Dear Sir: Will you have the goodness to lend me a Madras or Bengal cavalry appointment, and I will repay you immediately I get one?

"I am, your's, &c. C. ELTON PRESCOTT."

Examination continued.—That meant a cavalry cadetship. Witness cannot recollect whether his answer was in writing or verbal; he thinks verbal; that they met in the street, and witness told him he had one, and should be very happy to accommodate him, having great respect for him. Witness dared say he was in the committee of correspondence at the India-House on Thursday the 26th or Friday the 27th. Something then occurred as to a nomination that had before been given to a person; does not recollect if the name was Frederick. In consequence of what did occur, witness spoke to Mr. Prescott respecting this promise, but certainly not on that day, it must have been on the following morning, or the day after that. Witness cannot exactly recollect what it was he said to him, but witness said there was something that happened in the committee that made witness very anxious about this cadetship he had promised him. Witness particularly said, "you know this young gentleman perfectly well?" and he said, "yes, he is one of the finest youths in England;" that witness perfectly recollected. Witness added, "and you know his family?"—Mr. Prescott said "yes, I know his father; he is a respectable clergyman in Devonshire." He told witness it was necessary to quicken the matter; that the young gentleman was within two months of being of age, and at the termination of those two months he could not be appointed. In fact, after the age of twenty-two they cannot be appointed. Witness has not the least recollection of any thing more being said.

Upon being asked whether any thing was said about what was passing in his mind, witness said: "Upon my expressing those kind of doubts, he said it was caused, he supposed, by a young gentleman that had passed at the India-House about three or four years before; as that has nothing to do with the question, you will permit me to say it has nothing to do with the question; and it was in consequence of that he said he knew this young gentleman very well, and his father was a clergyman in Devonshire." Witness after this conversation wrote a note to Mr. Abington, of the cadet-office. [The witness here identified the note. The same was read, dated the 26th April, signed by S. Toone, addressed to Mr. Abington.]

"William Abington, Esquire,

"Be so good to pass Captain Prescott's youth without delay, as he is near twenty-two, and I will sign the papers on Wednesday morning next, but let the youth pass as soon as possible.

"Your's, &c.

"If the same papers are sent to me this day, I will sign them."

On that day (Saturday), when witness was at home in Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, he received a packet, purporting to come from Mr. Abington, the head of the cadet-office, enclosing two papers marked A and B (identified by witness). Witness signed the latter paper marked A. [Upon looking at the originals, witness said both were signed with his signature.] Having signed them, he enclosed them to Mr. Abington, and witness put his seal upon them, and directed them to Mr. Abington, at the India-House, the same day. One of the India-House messengers who came with it, waited whilst witness sealed them up, and directed them to Mr. Abington. After witness had sent them off, something occurred to witness's mind which induced him to send a note to Mr. Abington. Witness had been called from dinner, and signed the paper suddenly; something did occur to his mind afterwards. This was the note (identifying it) sent to Mr. Abington. That note witness sent by the Twopenny-Post, and another by his servant to Mr. Prescott, the same evening.

Mr.

Mr. *Gurney*. I call for that note.

Mr. *Brougham* (counsel for Mr. Prescott). We have not got it, or you should have it; we never had it.

Joseph Williams examined by Mr. *Gurney*.—Witness is servant to Colonel Toone. He perfectly well remembered, about April last year, being sent with a letter by Colonel Toone to Captain Prescott's. Witness took it to Captain Prescott's house, and gave it to a female servant. Witness never took any other letter from Colonel Toone to Captain Prescott.

Mr. *Brougham*. About this letter I know nothing, except that Mr. Prescott says he never saw it.

Colonel Toone called again, and cross-examined by Mr. *Brougham*.—*Q*. You say that you gave him a verbal answer; did you not also, having received that application in writing, write a letter?

Lord *Tenterden*. What has this to do with it?

Mr. *Brougham*. Does not your Lordship see that there was only one letter, and that may be the letter? He says he wrote one.

Lord *Tenterden*. The witness left it rather doubtfully as to the first communication.

Mr. *Brougham*. We have the letter.

Lord *Tenterden*. How did the letter go?—*A*. I answered the letter.—*Q*. How did you send it to him?—*A*. I think it very likely by one of the India-House messengers.—*Q*. You are not sure you did not send it by your servant?—*A*. I do not recollect sending more than one by my servant.—*Q*. Are you sure you did not send more than one?—*A*. I think it must have been by an India-House messenger; we were upon very friendly terms.

Mr. *Gurney* (to Williams). What day did you take the letter?—*A*. On Saturday the 28th of April.—*Q*. What time of the day?—*A*. In the afternoon part.—*Q*. Was that after dinner?—*A*. Yes; my master wrote the letter before he dined, and I went afterwards, and it was in broad daylight.

Examination of Colonel Toone resumed.—Witness recollected saying in his note to Mr. Prescott, that he had received the papers from Mr. Abington, and that witness had signed the papers; but it occurred to him that he had not seen the young man, contrary to his practice; and that witness had written to Mr. Abington (for he concluded the papers had gone to Mr. Abington), to state that witness had signed the papers sent to him; but that it was his positive orders that the cadet should not be presented to pass till witness saw him; that was witness's positive orders, and he sent his servant with them again the next morning too.

[The letter to Mr. Abington was here put in; the same was read, dated Mortimer-street, Saturday evening, 28th of April, signed S. Toone, and addressed to Mr. Abington.]

"Dear Sir,

"I signed the papers you sent me this evening, but before the matter is finally concluded, I request you will contrive to let me see the youth, and with that view I will call at the India-House on Monday next, and I will attend there before twelve o'clock, and direct the youth to attend at twelve on Monday next."

Examination continued.—On Monday morning witness sent another letter to Mr. Abington; having sent the first by the Twopenny-post, he was afraid it might miscarry, as they sometimes do. The second letter he sent by his servant.

[The same was handed in and read, dated Monday morning, the 30th of April, 1827, from Colonel Toone to Mr. Abington.]

"Dear Sir,

"The young gentleman nominated to my Madras cavalry nomination, for which I returned the papers yesterday, is not to be presented to be passed until Mr. Toone has seen him, and with that view Mr. Toone will attend at Mr. Abington's office as soon as possible."

Examination continued.—On that Monday morning witness went to Mr. Abington's office at the East-India House at the time appointed. Witness never saw the cadet, and never has seen him. Witness remained at the office two hours, and he did not arrive. Witness never received any acknowledgment from Mr. Prescott of the letter he sent him on Saturday evening. Witness does not think he had any other conversation with Mr. Prescott respecting the cadetship than that mentioned. He had the fullest confidence in Mr. Prescott, and did not enter fully into it. He had the greatest regard for him. Nothing more came to witness's knowledge upon the subject until the matter came before the directors on Wednesday the 2d of May, unless what has been now stated may be considered as part of it; the precautions witness took to prevent the thing passing. When witness attended two hours, and found the young man did not come, he gave positive directions that he should not be passed on any account whatever, as he had not been presented; that he should not pass till witness had seen him. Witness knew nothing of any orders that the chairman or the deputy-chairman had given; he was quite ignorant of it.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Brougham*.—When Captain Prescott made the application, witness believes he said there was no man in England, Scotland, or Ireland, he would more readily oblige than Captain Prescott; that was what he felt at the time. The first letter witness sent to Mr. Abington was by the twopenny-post, late

late on Saturday evening. The twopenny-post letters had constantly miscarried, and witness sent his own servant with the second, on Monday morning, that he might be there by nine o'clock. When witness wrote the letter to go on Saturday, he gave it to his servant to put into the two-penny-post that evening before six o'clock. Witness believes the presentment of the appointment never was made to the Committee. Witness never heard that it was; and has no reason to believe that it was. It may either be presented to the directors at their usual meeting on the Wednesday, or to the Committee that meet daily any day but Saturday. There was a very considerable inquiry among the directors respecting the whole of this matter. There are dinners held of the directors, from time to time; but not on Monday or court-days. Witness had been indisposed, and did not believe he had attended any dinners for two or three months. Witness was present at a Court of Directors that was held after that inquiry. The Committee that had made inquiry had made a report to the directors before that meeting. (A question arising out of this was objected to, and not pressed.) Something had occurred with respect to a gentleman of the name of Frederick. It had nothing to do with any sale or traffic of any appointment. Witness does not know if Mr. Frederick is first cousin to Capt. Prescott.

Mr. Edward Drake Back examined by Mr. *Carter*.—Witness is the son of Dr. Back; recollects being with his father in town the latter end of April and the beginning of May 1827; recollects going the morning of the 22d of May to No. 8, Waterloo-place, Mr. Andrews'; believes he saw Mr. Andrews there, and Mr. Sutton, and some persons besides. (Papers A. and B. shewn to witness.) Saw those papers there; they were produced by a gentleman not known to witness; believes it was Mr. Sutton, the gentleman sitting on the floor. Upon the papers being produced, those persons directed witness to fill up what was necessary. There were marks in pencil in places where witness was to write. Question four was one. Witness filled up the answer to question four. The words "Charles Elton Prescott" were written in pencil for witness to write in ink. Witness wrote the words "Charles Elton Prescott." Witness had never before that time heard the name of Capt. Prescott, and did not know him; he also signed his name to the second paper, after the end of question eight. In paper B. "Edward Drake Back," is witness's signature, signed at the same time and place. Having signed the papers, witness left them with the two persons that were there. They then merely said witness was to go to the Monument Coffee-house, and they would be there almost as soon as he was. Witness did return to the Monument Coffee-house, and afterwards waited about the India House for his father; he afterwards went into the Cadet Office, with his father. Some person desired witness to go in, and witness said he was to go in to be introduced to Captain Prescott. Witness went in. Witness saw Capt. Prescott for so very little time, he cannot say whether he is here; he did not see him long enough to have any recollection of his face again. One of the waiters introduced witness at the time he went in, or named the person he was to see. When he introduced witness he said, "Mr. Back;" that was the person desirous of witness's going in to see Capt. Prescott. The person witness saw when he went in, asked him his age, which witness told him; and he then asked if witness liked to go where he was going, and if he had ever been in the army. This was all that he asked witness. Had never, to his knowledge, seen that person before.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Pollock* (Counsel for Mr. Prescott).—Witness knows very little about the arrangement his father has spoken of to-day; he knew that the business was going on for the purpose of detecting those people, and that was all he knew. Witness knew that, as far as he was concerned, this was not real; and in answer to the question, "Do you believe that any person has received or is to receive any pecuniary consideration, or any thing convertible in any mode into a pecuniary benefit, on account of your nomination?" he put "certainly not." The words "Certainly not," witness wrote at Little Hampton. Witness believes it was on Wednesday he was at the East-India House; he took no notes of any thing; he understood he had been sent for in order that he might be seen.

Re-examined by Mr. *Carter*.—Witness went to the India House with his father the same day he went to Waterloo-place and signed the papers.

Mr. Frederick Haldane examined by Mr. *Solicitor General*.—Witness is a clerk in the Cadet Office, India House; recollects Mr. Prescott applying to him in the month of April 1827. Cannot exactly recollect the day, it was between Thursday and Saturday; he sent for witness from the office to receive instructions from him, and put into witness's hand a letter. Witness went to his room. Mr. Prescott merely asked him if he understood the letter. Witness gave the letter to Colonel Toone.

Lord *Tenterden*.—Colonel Toone did not speak of the loss of any letter.

Mr. *Solicitor General*.—He was asked whether he had written a letter to the same

same effect as the conversation he had had; he said he was not quite certain.

Lord *Tenterden*.—A letter by the two-penny post?

Mr. *Gurney*.—No: in answer to the first application that was made; that part about England, Scotland, and Ireland.

The witness continued.—In consequence of that, witness took the letter to the cadet office, and deposited it in the case where it is usual to deposit such letters. Mr. Prescott did not tell witness at all precisely what he was to do, but merely to write it off, that is, to mark off the appointment in the cadet book.

Lord *Tenterden*.—I do not know what that means; I suppose it means that Col. Toone's appointment was filled up.

Mr. *Gurney*.—It is marking the exchange.

The witness continued.—Witness did so. [Mr. Abington produced a book, which was handed to the witness.] When wrote off it shewed that the nomination was put to the director to whom it was transferred; it purported that this was a transfer from Col. Toone to Mr. Prescott. On the following Monday witness saw Col. Toone at his (witness's) office. He said he lamented the circumstance of having lent Mr. Prescott the nomination, but directed that the gentleman was not to pass until he saw him. Witness remembers the papers being brought into his office on the 2d May. He took them immediately from the office, and gave them into the hands of the deputy secretary, Mr. Auber, having received directions from Mr. Auber to that effect. [Some papers were handed to the witness.] These are the papers, and this (the recommendatory letter) is signed by Mr. Prescott.

Mr. Edward Sharpe examined by Mr. *Serjeant Bosanquet*.—Witness is a clerk in the cadet office at the India House. Witness, in consequence of a message, did attend Mr. Prescott the director on the 28th of April in his room. He produced a note from Col. Toone, intimating a compliance with his wish to give an appointment, and for the papers to be sent up to Col. Toone for his signature. He also produced the paper A, and asked witness if the paper was complete. Witness said they were not complete; that the first part was not completed, the letter of recommendation was not complete; it was not filled up. The fourth question was not answered; the other parts were filled up. Capt. Prescott asked witness in what way the first letter should be filled in (the letter of recommendation); witness answered, that if Col. Toone signed the nomination, Capt. Prescott ought to sign the first letter, of recommendation. Capt. Prescott said, "is not that irregular?" Witness answered that it was, but that since Col. Toone was to sign the nomination, it was necessary for Mr. Prescott to sign it, as witness presumed Col. Toone knew nothing of the other parties. Witness also filled in the fourth question by the desire of Capt. Prescott as a cadet, for a guide, in pencil. Capt. Prescott then signed the letter. Capt. Prescott asked witness to fill it in in a proper way. Witness recommended Capt. Prescott to allow him to write a note to Col. Toone, saying in what way the papers ought to be signed. Capt. Prescott desired witness to fill up the nomination, and to send it to Col. Toone for his signature. He said, in consequence of the note he had received from Col. Toone, he would not give him any further trouble, but desired witness to fill up the nomination, and send it to Col. Toone for signature. If Capt. Prescott had signed the nomination himself, and the recommendation had been signed by the person to whom it was given, that would not have given Col. Toone any additional trouble; it was only transferring it to Capt. Prescott. Col. Toone would have had nothing to do with the papers in that case. Witness was not desired to write to Col. Toone. If the papers had been in a different form, they would have been in a form that Capt. Prescott would have had to sign them; that would have given Col. Toone no trouble. After witness had filled up the nomination, Capt. Prescott desired him to write a note, transmitting them to Col. Toone. Witness accordingly wrote a note in Capt. Prescott's name to Col. Toone, and took it to Capt. Prescott for his approval. Capt. Prescott desired him not to write it in his name, but to write it in Mr. Abington's name. Mr. Abington was absent from illness; he was there the Monday following. Witness accordingly prepared a note in Mr. Abington's name, and enclosed those two papers for Col. Toone's signature. Witness delivered the packet to the commodore of the messengers, named John Salter. There are two of them. Capt. Prescott desired witness to give it to the commodore to take it to Col. Toone's house, and the messenger was to wait at Col. Toone's for his answer, and then to take it on to Capt. Prescott's residence. The only thing where Capt. Prescott's name was mentioned in the note was, that by the desire of Capt. Prescott they were transmitted to him, but in the name of Mr. Abington. There was no intimation where they were to go afterwards.

Q. Just look at those two other papers which bear date I believe February 1827, and see if Capt. Prescott's writing is to either of those papers. [Two papers were handed to the witness.]

Mr.

Mr. *Brougham.*—It is his writing, no doubt.

Lord *Tenterden.*—My note must state it is proved.

Mr. *Brougham.*—We admit it.

Lord *Tenterden.*—He has proved the recommendation was signed by Capt. Prescott.

Mr. *Serjeant Bosanquet.*—The solicitor-general opened, there was a preceding appointment, upon the recommendation of Sutton, given by Capt. Prescott in the February following, which might afford a reason why Sutton's name was kept out of view.

Lord *Tenterden* (to the witness).—Have those papers got Capt. Prescott's signature?—*A.* I have every reason to believe it is Capt. Prescott's signature.

Lord *Tenterden.*—Have you seen him write?—*A.* Yes.

Mr. *Brougham.*—We admit the appointment was made the February following.

Lord *Tenterden.*—But unless something is read or said, I do not know it.

Mr. *Brougham.*—We wish to save the papers being read; we admit the appointment was made in the February preceding upon Capt. Prescott's nomination.

Lord *Tenterden.*—I was quite sure you would not admit it in the way they wish it—read the papers.

Mr. *Serjeant Bosanquet.*—Is that an exchanged appointment?—*A.* Yes.

Q. And Capt. Prescott signs it?—*A.* Yes, the nomination.

Q. And the recommendation is signed by whom?—*A.* Sutton.

Lord *Tenterden.*—What is the date of it?—*A.* The 16th February 1827.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Brougham.*—The February appointment is filled up in Mr. Abington's hand. Witness is next to Mr. Haldane, under Mr. Abington, in office. *Q.* When Capt. Prescott said he did not like to give Col. Toone any further trouble in the matter, was not that in answer to an observation of yours, that you had better write to Col. Toone to know in what way the appointment should be made out, in order to save him the trouble of writing the letter?—*A.* Yes.

Re-examined by Mr. *Serjeant Bosanquet.*—Witness proposed to write to Col. Toone, informing him that Capt. Prescott ought to sign the nomination, as it was an exchange or a loan.

Lord *Tenterden.*—What did you mean by saying just now that Capt. Prescott's observation was in answer to your proposal to write to Col. Toone, to know how it should be done? Did you write to know that, or did you write stating how it was done? *A.* May I have the question put again?

Lord *Tenterden.*—It has been put three times. *A.* I proposed to Mr. Prescott to write to Mr. Toone, to say that if Capt. Prescott was to sign the nomination, the proper exchange would be made upon the face of it.

Lord *Tenterden.*—It is better to strike it out; here are three different answers.

John Salter examined by Mr. *Gurney.*—Witness is one of the commodores of the messengers at the India-House; he keeps a book in which he enters letters he receives to take to any person. Turns to Saturday the 28th of April in the last year; he did receive from Mr. Abington's office a letter to send to Col. Toone, and delivered it to John Sullivan, with directions to take it to Col. Toone, in Mortimer Street; to wait an answer, and to take it on to Capt. Prescott.

John Sullivan examined by Mr. *Gurney.*—Witness received on Saturday the 28th of April, a packet to take to Col. Toone; witness waited for an answer at Col. Toone's, and took the packet he received to Capt. Prescott's house, and left it there; it was a sealed packet, addressed to William Abington, esq.

William Abington, esq. examined by Mr. *Gurney.*—Witness is the chief clerk in the cadet office. On Saturday the 28th of April witness was absent from indisposition; he was at the office on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, after that; on the Tuesday he believes he saw Capt. Prescott. He came into the office, and said he understood he had signed a wrong paper; witness's reply was, "I am aware of that—you had no occasion to sign the recommendatory letter"—Col. Toone had nothing to do with it, having transferred it to him. He desired witness to stop the papers as soon as they came to the office, and not to pass the young man, or suffer him to be passed, until Col. Toone had seen him. On the following day, the Wednesday, witness saw Capt. Prescott again—he asked if the young man had attended at the office to be passed; witness's answer was, "no—he had not." His reply was, "mind you let me have the papers—stop the papers as soon as they arrive—do not suffer the young man to be passed till Col. Toone has seen him." A message was sent into witness's office, while Capt. Prescott was in the committee, to know if the papers had arrived; that inquiry witness understood was from Capt. Prescott.

The Right Hon. Charles Watkin Williams Wynn examined by Mr. *Solicitor-General.*—Witness was President of the Board of Control in the month of April 1827; witness knows nothing of the parties, or the subject in discussion today; he was never in the company of Capt. Prescott or the other directors—he had no acquaintance with them.

William Astell, esq. M.P., examined by

by Mr. *Solicitor-General*.—Witness is one of the directors of the East-India Company; is unacquainted with any of the parties to this indictment except Capt. Prescott; witness never heard the name, and never saw the name, of any one of them; knows nothing more of the subject than he had heard here and in the Court of Directors, of which witness was a member.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Brougham*.—Witness has known Capt. Prescott for twenty years or more; after having been in the Company's sea-service, he (Capt. Prescott) has been a director eight years. *Q.* What is the character and reputation of your colleague, Capt. Prescott? *A.* I can only speak from my own opinion. *Q.* I ask you, according to your knowledge, what character he has borne?

Lord *Tenterden*.—In what way is he spoken of? *A.* I have always considered him a respectable man. *Q.* Have you not sense enough to distinguish between your opinion and the reputation of the person? *A.* Certainly. *Q.* Then attend to the question.

Mr. *Brougham*.—I want to know the character and reputation the gentleman has borne.—*A.* As far as I have any knowledge, he has always been spoken of as a very respectable and honourable man. Witness was not chairman or deputy-chairman at the time the prosecution was ordered. Mr. Pattison was deputy-chairman, and is now; he was elected last April as deputy-chairman. The directors being on friendly terms with each other, confiding in each other's power and wish to repay, borrow patronage and appointments from each other. Witness does not know that Mr. Pattison in November last borrowed an appointment from Captain Prescott, or applied to him.

Mr. *Gurney*.—We will now read the paper A, the recommendatory letter.

The same was read as follows:

"Gentlemen,—I do hereby declare upon my honor, that I received a nomination for the Madras Cavalry from Sweny Toone, Esq. gratuitously, and that I have given it gratuitously to Mr. Edward Drake Back, with whose family and connexions I am well acquainted. I am, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

C. ELTON PRESCOTT."

Addressed to "the Honorable Court of Directors of the United East-India Company."

Mr. *Gurney*.—Now question fourth.

The same was read as follows:

"Who recommended you to Sweny Toone, Esq., the nominating director, for this appointment?" Answer. "Charles Elton Prescott, Esq."

Lord *Tenterden*.—Is that your case?

Mr. *Solicitor-General*.—Yes, my Lord.

Mr. *Brougham*.—May it please your Lordship, gentlemen of the Jury: Really, gentlemen, I am sure in addressing you on behalf of this most respectable gentleman, Captain Prescott, for whom alone I am counsel here to-day, it would be a most absurd, not to say ridiculous, at all events an unseemly, affectation in me, to pretend that I feel any of that anxiety and depression, or even those feelings of weight so as to be oppressed by them, which are very often the lot of counsel when they are addressing a jury on behalf of a defendant well stricken in years, and of a most eminent station in society, arrived, after a long course of exertion and of peril, to the very height of his profession, and of his ambition too; who has borne an uniformly fair and spotless reputation in the discharge of many duties, where much was left to his own discretion during the earlier part of his life, and of duties still more delicate, and besetting his path with still more hazard and temptations, during the last eight years of his life; I mean while he had the disposal of his ample share of the magnificent patronage which these twenty-four fellow-subjects of ours, the directors of the East-India Company, enjoy. A person in circumstances for the first time suspected, or affected to be suspected, and put upon his trial for the purpose of clearing his character never before questioned, ordinarily lays his counsel under the pressure of very considerable anxiety for the event of such a case confided to his hands. But I say here, to-day, I cannot affect, for a moment, to feel for the purpose as it were of adorning the exordium of the very short address that I am called upon to make to you,—I cannot affect to feel the least concern for this gentleman's character or for his fate; that character and that fate are committed almost nominally, and for form's sake, to my defence at this moment, but committed to your care substantially, if indeed there is any evidence brought to impeach it. I ought rather to say the evidence which I have to thank the East-India Company, the prosecutors of the indictment, for an opportunity of having heard, and for the power of meeting, as I have; also on the part of Captain Prescott, heartily to return my thanks for the power and opportunity of meeting this charge in a public court of justice.

Gentlemen, I quite agree with the Solicitor General, that the directors of this great trading Company, opulent, and still more powerful than wealthy, whose dominions are large and revenues ample, but whose power and patronage are still more precious than those of wealth or dominion,—I quite agree with my honand learned friend, that a Company entrusted with that power, and above all entrusted with that, so dangerous to human virtue, that immense patronage, though individuals and not ministers of state, that they could do no otherwise than they have done: first inquire, and by their inquiry sift the case; and then, whatever was the result of that investi-

gation

gation, because it was a private inquisition, bring that case before a jury of their country, that it might a second time undergo a more satisfactory, because a more public scrutiny and trial, before an English judge and an English jury; that they would to the end of time have laboured under a suspicion; that they would for ever thenceforward have been taunted to have made a compromise; that there would always have lurked among discontented, or malicious, or captious folk, a notion behind that there had been something concealed which would not bear the light. Though the individuals had pleaded guilty who were the real criminals in this instance, and though of that there could be no doubt, yet if they had let off without a trial, whatever might be their opinion, however satisfactory the private investigation had proved to them before; whatever had been their opinion on the result of it, some suspicion would have lurked, and seemed to linger about their conduct, if, because the other defendant, Capt. Prescott, who stood upon his defence, was one of their own colleagues, they had not brought his part of the charge to a full, strict and satisfactory, because public scrutiny. I agree with my learned friend the Solicitor General in this observation; and therefore, it is instead of complaining, I, on the contrary, rejoice on the part of the defendant that the matter was allowed to take this course. It is the only satisfactory course for me. On the other hand, I agree that the East-India Company, for their own sakes as well as for their hon. colleague, Capt. Prescott, could take no other course, because this is a public acquittal, and the former was only a private acquittal.

Now, gentlemen, what is the evidence brought before you, upon which you are to judge of the gentleman's conduct. That a cadetcy was applied for in consequence of an advertisement; that a clergyman who sometimes passed by the name of Col. Edwards, but sometimes by that of the Rev. Dr. Back—that Dr. Back applied in consequence of that advertisement in the name of M. N., and treated, and then broke off the negociation, in a way not to me, I own, very intelligible, because he said he was astonished to find that M. N. meant to take a premium for the appointment. He says, "I thought he had only advertised from a mere benevolent motive of letting somebody have a good appointment for the bare cost of the outfit, and I was thunderstruck when I was told that M. N. was to receive money beyond the sum required for the outfit." That after that he thought better of it and renewed the negociation, and again drew off, and went to the East-India House, and under the protection of the governor and chairman, and deputy-chairman, very properly was employed to sift to the bottom the whole of this, which appeared suspicious at first, and turned out afterwards criminal. That he carried on the negociation in collusion—I speak it without offence—a necessary collusion with the Company; with the money of the Company. That the Company, in order to inquire more into it, supplied the funds with which the Colonel, the Doctor, was to bribe Mr. Sutton or Mr. Andrews, in order that the crime might be completed, though they did not stand by and see the parties traffic and deal, and commit the guilt of office-brokerage; but they assisted the party to accomplish that which the individual having the will had not the resources to accomplish himself. That this was done by the chairman, or deputy chairman, but with the purest and best object in view, whether with a very good judgment or a very accurate view of their duty in the course of the administration of the criminal justice of the country, or with a view to the proper disposal of their funds, to bribe one of their directors, as it was supposed, though it turned out to be unfounded. I do not quarrel with that; I do not cavil at the zeal they shewed that the parties should be punished; but this turns out only to involve the Doctor, and Mr. Andrews, and Mr. Sutton, and all those agents in this conspiracy. I ask you, is there a tittle of proof, is there a shadow of evidence, to implicate in the slightest degree the hon. and worthy gentleman who sits before me, their colleague, Capt. Prescott? I ask of you upon their evidence, upon their own shewing—I call upon you to look at their case, and I say that the right hon. gentleman who sits by my Lord, who has denied, which he need not have done, upon his oath, and also my honourable friend Mr. Astell, for a long while a director, and for some time chairman of the Company, as honourable a man as any one I have the honour of knowing, who has also truly denied all knowledge of this transaction,—you may as well suppose that their character was concerned, and more so, because Mr. Wynn's name, the President of the Board of Control, was mentioned, and Mr. Astell's too. It was said that Mr. Anstice gets all Mr. Astell's patronage; though he is committing this offence, he cites Mr. Astell as the person whose patronage he enjoys. But who believes it? over whose mind has a shadow of suspicion passed as to the conduct of the President of the Board of Control, or of Mr. Astell the late chairman, and now a director of the Company? No more has been given against Capt. Prescott, in other respects, but less in this respect, as Capt. Prescott's name was never mentioned.

My learned friend the Solicitor General

ral opened the case to you, that Mr. Sutton was the friend of Capt. Prescott; that he had been engaged in electioneering contests for him in the India-House. That is not proved, but I will admit it to be so: a man has his friends in great canvasses, as we see, and which we see more and more of, and the great reason for the ample patronage which, being one of these sovereigns, if I may so call them, places in the twenty-four directors. Our ears are fatigued with the constant canvass, the never-ending solicitations that are going on without end, sometimes without numbers, in the election for the office of director, time after time, and a number of times canvassing the proprietors and holders of India stock, canvassing all their relations and friends; and that during those canvasses there are committees; that a committee will have its chairman, and that the chairman will be active; he is generally an active and useful friend of the candidate, and that Sutton, as was opened by my learned friend for the prosecution, being such a canvassing friend, I do not deny; it may be so, it is what all of them do; that being a friend, he rendered essential service to Capt. Prescott, and for that he was so grateful that he gave him in one year two cadetcies. That is where the case begins and ends; and my learned friend says, I know no great difference whether a man sells for the lucre of gain his patronage, or gives it to an electioneering agent in the discharge of an obligation to him; it comes to the same thing, with the suspicion, my learned friend says, that he meant to sell it. With great submission to him, it comes to a very different thing. A man might well do the one thing without having a lurking suspicion, which I deny that there is any evidence of in the case, but, on the contrary, there is evidence that he never had his mind crossed by the suspicion. My learned friend said he had a knowledge; no, he never said that; he knew his case would not bear him out in that, but he had the means of knowledge—he had guilty means of knowledge, or the means of guilty knowledge. I may have the means of knowing a thing, and if in a question of civil rights I have shut my eyes voluntarily, and have not taken pains to inform myself, the circumstance of my wilful ignorance arising from my shutting my eyes must come against my pocket, and I must pay damages. But it is new to me, and I think to his Lordship, who has had much more experience than I have in these matters, although mine is not of yesterday—I have had some experience upon subjects of this sort, but I never heard of a man being chargeable with a crime because he had the means of knowing, not that he knew it or suspected it, not that he was aware and wilfully lent himself to a criminal act being done, but he had the means, if he chose to use them. He might have sent Mr. Lawford or any other attorney to sift people, he might have gone to Devonshire or Brussels after Dr. Back, because having the means of knowledge, if he had used those means, he would have discovered there was a traffic in his patronage; and if he did not make use of those means he is guilty of knowing, because he might have known, and of conniving, because he might have prevented, and of participating and of abetting the other parties in their guilt, because he had the means of knowing; and if he had used those means he might have known, and if coming to the knowledge he continued to connive, just as he did when ignorant, then that connivance owing to that knowledge through those means, would have amounted to abetting: that is the argument—that is the logical nature of the argument, and the fairness of the argument. I will shew he did not do that; the moment he comes to know it, or suspect it, he says here is an irregularity here: I find there may be something wrong if I do not look sharp and scrutinize the whole thing. But that is not the way I urge that fact, and that last fact came out to the wonder of any man who had heard the case opened by my learned friend, or had heard the case tried at all, and had seen this gallant officer, this respectable East-India Director, a worthy and an honourable man as his friends knew him to be, put upon his trial for a corrupt, for it is corrupt if at all, and wilful sufferance of his patronage being used by a set of swindlers, for aught I know, whom he knew nothing about—whose names he never heard, and of whom he knew no more than Dr. Back—whose name he never heard of at all till it was mentioned by Mr. Sutton: all this is found to be proved by the case laid before you by the evidence, one word upon which I am going to submit to you, if the attention you have already bestowed upon it, and the sagacity you bring to the sifting of it, renders one single comment upon that evidence needful.

Now observe, gentlemen, Mr. Sutton was a neighbour; Mr. Sutton was an electioneering coadjutor and associate, and canvasser for this gentleman—Mr. Sutton asks him for a cadetcy, which he receives; and again asks him for a cadetcy, which is the one in question, which he never obtained, but was put in the way of obtaining: I call upon you attentively to observe that. Have you not the evidence of Dr. Beck here, the remarkable evidence of Dr. Back, in this respect a witness of mine, though a witness for the prosecution, that when he was walking about,

about, and I do not wish to press hard upon the character of Dr. Back—he may be a respectable man for all that has appeared here, men are a little lax when they are anxious to provide for young men, when they have large families—I do not justify it, it is not harmless to society, but it is very different to persons selling offices, and deriving a profit from the sale of offices which should be kept sacred to the public—but Dr. Back says, and nobody can doubt it, that when he was "walking about waiting for some steps of this negociation to be carried through, while we were walking near the India House, in a street by the side of it, Sutton said he hoped we had not been found out; if we were, he was a ruined man, and would lose his friend." Is that the speech of a man who had the least idea in his mind that his friend knew of it. Why, is it not self-evident he was saying to Dr. Back, his associate in this traffic, "pray take care, I hope to God we shall not be discovered; if we are, I shall lose my friend—I have been trafficking with his patronage—I have been abusing, foully abusing, the confidence he reposed in me, and he knows nothing of it—he still confides in me—he trusts me—I shall be ruined, and lose that friend the instant I am found out by him—I have abused his confidence heretofore, and am now doing it, that is my case." You have heard that plain and distinct admission, forming a part of the case for the prosecution against Capt. Prescott, forming a part of the great transaction against Sutton, upon which the whole is built; a part of that is a declaration by Sutton in a moment of alarm, that his friend knew nothing about it, and if he did he would be ruined, and his friend's eyes would be opened to his conduct.

Then it is said that Col. Toone is a witness, to prove that my client, Capt. Prescott, borrowed in the usual way a cadetcy from Col. Toone, and filled it up irregularly, and wrote the recommendatory letter, or rather signed the recommendatory letter, and vouched for facts not within his own knowledge; and these are the only circumstances upon which this suspicion is attempted to be built, for the purpose of connecting Capt. Prescott with the guilt of these parties. This will require no long observation—it is the only part that remains to be commented upon. I speak with great respect of Col. Toone, with the greatest respect. He is an officer who has grown grey in the service of his country; who by his own account has been thirty years an East India director; who from the rank he has in the army, which it is matter of common notoriety to all of us, a man never rises beyond after he comes home save one step, it will not be disputed he must have come home a Colonel, or at least a Major, thirty years ago; and I think I assume very little when, without venturing to ask a question that might seem indelicate as to his age, I tell you he cannot possibly be, (I am sorry for it; for a more venerable looking officer, or a more worthy or a more gallant man, I have never met with in a court of justice to all outward appearance, and I believe that is the character he universally bears); when I tell you he is near fourscore years of age, for a man will not be made a Major or a Colonel, and an East-India director, on the bright side of fifty; and he has been thirty years in that eminent station.

If I was to say there was any thing confused in the evidence of this gentleman, or any thing in the slightest degree betokening a loss of memory, I should say what your experience of his evidence would contradict, and my own feeling upon the subject would flatly, and even loudly disavow; but when a man does not take a note at the time, which he did not, and when he did not suddenly afterwards have his memory refreshed and corrected, and directed to the particular facts, and the materiality of words which weigh much in such a case; when, at a distance of somewhat about a year, he is called upon to swear to those precise expressions, I must say that it does enter into my mind, that when at the time he is called upon to swear, he is about fourscore, as far as regards the perfect accuracy and minute nicety and correctness of recollection of a fact, or rather a conversation, which lasted a minute or two altogether (for he told it in about a minute), that was holden a year ago, and of which it is not pretended he took down any note of what dropped in conversation, which happened recently during the last year of his life, when, in all probability, he would more accurately recollect what had happened twenty years before, by a common rule of memory. Only see upon what a narrow point, upon what a very evanescent pivot, if I may use the term, the case turns, as it regards the evidence of Col. Toone. A single pause, a comma, a particle, a change of a word, makes all the difference between nothing at all, and that upon which my learned friend alone, or almost alone, relies in this case. He first said, "You know this gentleman;" he afterwards corrected the expression and changed it, when my Lord asked him what was the question, or what elicited that answer, he changed the word; he at first said, "You know the gentleman," but he afterwards said, "You are acquainted with the gentleman;" may I be allowed to say both my learned friend and myself observed it.

Lord

Lord Tenterden.—Yes, he said: first I asked him, do you know the gentleman? That mode of asking a question prevails very often, and I hear it very often in this part of the country.

Mr. *Brougham.*—A man very often says, do you know such a one? Does any man believe that Capt. Prescott would say, for the sake of his friend Mr. Sutton, that he would immediately begin to say to Col. Toone, "Oh, acquainted with him! I know him of my own knowledge." That is what is meant to be said; not, I know him through Mr. Sutton, but of my own knowledge I know him. Do you think Capt. Prescott would say, I know him perfectly well—he is one of the finest youths in England. I know his father—he is a respectable clergyman in Devonshire. I have no doubt Capt. Prescott said that. He was asked, I dare say, is he a respectable man? Yes, he is a respectable clergyman: he had been in Devonshire. My learned friend opened him as an eminent clergyman and tutor to the Duke of Richmond's son; and notwithstanding all that has passed, he is a respectable man, and I know that his family is the family of a respectable clergyman in Devonshire, and it turns out that he is so. The word is used in that sense. I beg you to recollect that, suppose he had said so, suppose he had said this, this would be no evidence to convict him of this foul and infamous offence. But I utterly deny that he said it, or that any man in his senses could have said it, without any one possible motive for so doing. But what he did say, was—what he must have said, was the truth, that he knew him through his then friend whom he then did not know, whom he now knows, whose authority he will take care of trusting to again, whom he will never allow any more to abuse his confidence, because knowing him now, and being ignorant of him at the time, he believed what Mr. Sutton told him; as I should a man I had known much less of; people under much lighter obligations than my learned friend stated that Capt. Prescott had been under to Mr. Sutton. Somebody must get his cadetcies. He is not allowed to traffic in them: is he to give them to friends or strangers? Is he to give them to one to whom he lies under no obligation, lest he should come under the severity of my learned friend's observations, of a person who does not traffic in office for lucre or gain, but gives away offices as a reward for past services? Is he, under that strict and fantastical feeling of morality, to look out for people whom he does not know? He is to take the representations of others as to the individuals; upon that he is to act, and so he does.

Now, gentlemen, see what follows—and this is the only other point; but the ground is cut from beneath the prosecutor's feet. I mean the last witness, Mr. Abington, who knows the mode in which the appointment was filled up, the usual way when I borrow of any one.—Suppose we were both directors—I wish we were—when I borrow of you a cadetcy, I, and not you, nominally make the appointment; and when I repay it to you, you, and not I, make the appointment; and accordingly that was followed: and if that had been followed in this case, you would never have heard so much as you have. This was followed in the case of the February appointment, because that worthy officer of the Company, Mr. William Abington, the principal in that department, who is clear and distinct in his manner—much more so than the deputy, Mr. Sharp—he knew how to fill it up, and the appointment is filled up in Mr. Abington's hand: he filled it up right, and sent it to the right person. It being a borrowed appointment, Capt. Prescott signed the nomination, and Sutton signed the recommendatory letter.

But, gentlemen, now comes the appointment in question; he had promised Mr. Sutton a cadetcy; he is told that it pressee, that the young man is within two months of being twenty-two; my learned friend says five months; he was of age in October, according to his father's account, and this happened in April, and, says my learned friend, he ought to have known it from the parish register when it came to be looked into, or he ought to have observed by the appearance of the young man, whether he wanted two months or five; here is another wilful and knowing misrepresentation; it turns out he wanted five months; he hurried the appointment, he goes to the India-House and gets Sharp, the man whom you have seen today so clear in his recollection and his manner of expressing himself, that he answered a question three different times three different ways; the gentleman comes to him, and he says this is the way you ought to do: but says the Captain I do not think so, I think that is irregular, will not it be irregular? Suppose Captain Prescott, and that is the supposition upon which the whole of the case is bottomed, suppose Captain Prescott was anxious to deviate from the regular and usual way—that instead of giving the nomination in his own name, and Sutton signing the recommendatory letter, he was desirous of giving it in Colonel Toone's name, what business had he to raise objections, when Sharp, without any knowledge on his part, happened luckily for his purpose to fall into the snare, and offered himself a willing assistant to this operation to change the name, to keep back Sutton's name?

name? That is the story, that it would look ugly Sutton appearing twice when Sharpe had enabled him to accomplish it, and to fill it up in this way, Colonel Toone giving the appointment, he signing the recommendatory letter. I do pray you to attend to this, for in my mind it is quite decisive upon the question; the whole question turns upon this aye or no, did not Captain Prescott voluntarily sign a recommendation, what Mr. Sutton might know of his own knowledge, what Sutton might have told him upon his knowledge, but signing it as if he knew it himself, he did so or did he not do so, is the question, for the purpose of keeping back Sutton's name from the India-House, and enabling Sutton to sell it? how could he possibly stand better in the execution of this purpose than when Mr. Sharpe comes and voluntarily throws himself into his hands as an agent for this purpose; fill up and nominate, and you sign the recommendatory letter? what is the answer of this honorable man, clearly shewing he did not harbour a thought of taking any such advantage that he had no such scheme in view, and had no wish to step beyond the ordinary course of promotion, or to deviate a moment to favour Sutton, and make Colonel Toone sign, though himself recommended instead of Mr. Sutton; what does he do? He says will not it be irregular to Sharpe? he objects to Sharpe's plan; he says this is not the right plan, will it be regular or not? That is said to be, according to the scope of my learned friend's argument, the very object he makes all the difficulty, and raises the objection about; Sharpe would never have dreamt of it: Sharpe proposed it. He says will not it be irregular, Sharpe? Sharpe says yes; but upon the whole I think you may do it in this way, because Col. Toone gives the appointment, and you know something, and Col. Toone does not. Col. Toone knows nothing of the individual, and he must nominate, and you must sign the letter. Then he proposes another thing, but about that there is so much obscurity that you cannot rely upon it, for you see that Sharpe is the witness for the prosecution, whose want of clearness, if it remained in the case, must puzzle the prosecutor's case and not mine Mr. Sharpe's testimony, if it is fatal to my learned friend, must rend the fabric of the prosecution, and not the fabric of my case. Sharpe, take him as a right witness or a wrong witness, as a clear witness or a confused, he says he proposed writing a letter to Col. Toone. I do not say what follows, there is some doubt upon it: but it is clear he proposed writing the letter to Col. Toone, to which Capt. Prescott added, "I have put Col. Toone to so much trouble, I do not wish to put him to any more." Then it is made out in an incorrect way, which Mr. Abington never would have done, which Mr. Abington in February did not do, but owing to Sharpe's blunder, and Capt. Prescott not wishing to give unnecessary trouble to Col. Toone, it is made out in an irregular way, which leads to difficulty and delay. Now then, having come to this part of the case, the evidence of Col. Toone and the evidence of Mr. Abington cut down all the ground they had to stand upon. Colonel Toone got a little annoyed; something occurs to him afterwards, and he writes a letter to Capt. Prescott, which is given to Capt. Prescott's servant, and the servant is not called to shew that Capt. Prescott received it. I cannot call Capt. Prescott to say he never received it; he has said, and now says, he never received it, and that is just as good as their saying they delivered it to the maid-servant. But suppose he received that letter—I will make a present of that to them—what was it? It was a letter stating Col. Toone was difficulted about the business, and desired nothing further to be done until the young man was seen and inquired about. What is my learned friend's charge? That we had the means of knowledge, that we were aware of the workings of his mind: and notwithstanding we were aware of his puzzle, and the anxiety, the workings, the doubts and suspicions which he never declared, he never said, all is not right, take care, inquire, examine your friend Sutton, whoever it is, he may have deceived you—sift the matter, use your means of knowledge; but because he said something that indicated he had a doubt about it, and because he wrote a letter desiring that the thing might be partially stopped, we are to be presumed guilty. How does the thing turn out? Col. Toone writes to Mr. Abington to stop the appointment; he is afraid that that might not reach, and he sends a second letter. What does Mr. Abington say? that early in the week, he will not say whether Monday or Tuesday, but before Wednesday he was certain, Mr. Prescott himself said, I desire that this appointment may be stopped; let nothing further be done in it; on no account let the thing go into the Board; on no account let the young man pass until he is seen—by whom? by Col. Toone himself; being the very man that makes the objection; by the person whose appointment I am giving away, and who is putting me in his turn; that is my object. I speak by hearsay, and I know nothing but what my friend Sutton has told me, whom I have hitherto found no reason to complain of; but Col. Toone has doubts. Let no hurry take place, though the young man's time may draw near; let no appointment take place until Col. Toone has

has seen the young man. Is not there, I ask, an end of the prosecution? Is not there an end put to this case by this answer of Mr. Abington's? Is not every one thing in the evidence of Col. Toone explained that at first seemed to be a ground of suspicion to the mind, and was so used by my learned friend in his statement to you, in order to make it appear that Col. Toone was a much more cautious man, and much fonder of using his means of knowledge than Capt. Prescott, who acted rashly and hastily, in order to connive at, and encourage, and back up this friend of his, Mr. Sutton, this electioneering friend of his, in his attempt to sell his cadetcy; that Col. Toone was to be praised, and Capt. Prescott blamed, because Capt. Prescott hurried it over, and Col. Toone stopped it. Do I deny the fact? My denial avails not; the witness for the prosecution rebuts it; he has sworn it was Capt. Prescott himself who stopped the promotion, that Col. Toone might be satisfied.

Now, gentlemen, one word more upon the way in which people sign these recommendations. When a man attests upon his own knowledge, and attests that which he knows not to be true, or when he pretends to know that which he cannot have knowledge of, he may be said to be doing an irregular thing by giving his certificate. But what do those persons who sign the answers declare? Col. Toone, whose hand I have it under, says, "I do hereby declare, to the best of my belief, that the petitioner's answer to the foregoing questions are correct:" and Capt. Prescott certified no more, when he said he believed what Sutton told him, than Col. Toone did when he says, under his own hand, that he believes what Capt. Prescott told him; that must be evident to every attentive mind. But observe the easy course that Capt. Prescott had to accomplish his object, if he had this view. It is clear that Col. Toone, by signing this nomination, which he did without hesitating, would not have thought it so regular, and he appears to be a man who steers upon the outside line of regularity and punctilious correctness. It is clear that Col. Toone thought there was nothing irregular in his nominating, though Capt. Prescott ought to have been the name: he does not object to it—he signs it; but certainly upon this nothing could have been more easy than for Capt. Prescott to make Col. Toone give the nomination at once to Mr. Sutton, in which case Capt. Prescott's name never would have appeared. Send me your cadetcy, my friend Sutton will sign, and then, instead of my name appearing on the books of the India House, connected with the name of Sutton, as giving him a second cadetcy, it would appear that I gave him one and that you gave him another; he would never have objected to that. The evidence all shows that he would have done it; he signs the nomination, although it is a slight and almost harmless irregularity; the most usual way is that the person who borrows, signs, and here the man who lends, signs; and so that object is very commonly avoided. But see how easily this supposed guilty purpose could have been accomplished by this gentleman; he does this very thing which increases his difficulty, and in the end frustrated his attempt. If he had got it from Colonel Toone, and Sutton had recommended to Toone, or if he, without waiting for Sharpe's observation, had said that is another thing, he avoided; if you say this is the way to do it, why do I object to it? and inquire whether it is regular or not, there would have been an end of the question not only hours ago, but a year ago; but it is because he prefers taking the other and less irregular course, and when Mr. Sharpe suggests one thing, rising difficulties against himself according to my learned friend's view of the case, but nothing against himself according to my view of the case, because he had nothing to conceal, he says is there not a difficulty? and that leads to the conversation you have heard.

Then, gentlemen, you have it said that Mr. Abington's name is used in writing the letter to Colonel Toone. I beg to say that is the regular course: it comes from that department, it does not come from the study of Mr. Prescott; the papers go to the office, they are prepared there, and signed there; they go through the office, and it is regular that Mr. Abington should have done it; if not, do you think Captain Prescott would have put himself in the hands of that young man for an irregularity? Do you think he would have made him an accomplice? But he says, take Mr. Abington's name in the usual way, and write the letter to Colonel Toone, that this is the appointment he is to fill up. He does not suppress one name, he does not conceal Captain Prescott's name; he says, write in Mr. Abington's name, but it is by my desire; so that the letter got to Colonel Toone in a way not to deceive any human being. It is Mr. Abington's compliments, and he is desired by Captain Prescott to send the enclosed papers to Colonel Toone; and then they are carried on to the house of Captain Prescott by the messenger who had received them from the commodore; he says my order was, after I had received them, to carry them on to Captain Prescott; which is just to avoid going backwards and forwards from Colonel Toone's to the India-House, and then back again

to

to Captain Prescott's, Captain Prescott's being the ultimate destination, and there being no earthly conceivable purpose for making three trips instead of one.

Gentlemen, you have already heard the respectable character of this gentleman from Mr. Astell; you shall hear it from others. They have not called the chairman who ordered the prosecution, nor the deputy-chairman who concurred in it, who is likewise a prosecutor; and we have no opportunity of knowing from them what passed in the year after the indictment was preferred; but I shall call before you his brother directors, who are also the prosecutors, who know the inquiries that have been made, and the motives for this proceeding, who will give you their opinion as to the high and unsullied character borne by this gentleman, whom you are called upon, on no better evidence than these surmises, that I have now shewn you are sought by false construction, ingenious perversion, and by exaggerated statement, to be wrung from these plain, innocent facts; upon no better grounds, by your verdict, you are called upon to consign him to infamy for the rest of his life, as guilty of the foul offence of conspiracy.

Mr. Starkie.—May it please your Lordship, Gentlemen of the Jury:—It now devolves upon me to make a few observations to you upon the case of Mr. Despard, who I believe stands the fourth defendant upon this indictment. Gentlemen, though he is a person in much humbler circumstances than the gentleman whom my learned friend, Mr. Brougham, has been lately defending with so much eloquence and zeal, he is a person of good family, and bears his Majesty's commission, whose reputation and liberty are as dear to him as those of any person, however exalted his rank; and I trust, gentlemen, you will favour me with a continuance of that attention which throughout the evidence you have paid to this case, because upon your decision must depend the question, whether my client is to maintain that reputation he has hitherto sustained, or depart this court a ruined and degraded man.

Gentlemen, although my observations in this case must be very short, inasmuch as there is but a very small part of the evidence that relates to the case of my client Mr. Despard, before I proceed to make those observations, allow me to state what is the real charge against him. Gentlemen, the voluminous indictment I hold in my hand, containing no less than thirteen counts, will resolve itself substantially into the question whether Mr. Despard did corruptly, for gain's sake, negotiate the obtaining a commission for a person of the name of Back; for though the counts are differently framed, it will be found that in every one of them that specific charge is repeated, that the parties did corruptly, for gain's sake negociate; and should you be satisfied that my client had any knowledge of what was passing between these parties who have pleaded guilty, and against whom had they pleaded not guilty, the evidence given to day would be fully sufficient and overwhelming, I say, should it even appear before you to-day, upon the testimony of Dr. Back, that Mr. Despard knew at the time the transaction was going on that a cadetship was to be obtained; I apprehend still, unless he did according to the words of the indictment, corruptly and for gain's sake take a part in the negociation, he will be entitled to a verdict of acquittal at your hands.

But, gentlemen, it must have been apparent to you long ago that the evidence against my client depends upon the testimony, and wholly upon the testimony of the first witness called, Dr. Back, for I believe there is not one other of the numerous witnesses called on the part of the prosecution who gives an iota of evidence that can in any way affect Mr. Despard.

Now, gentlemen, certainly it is my duty on this occasion to state to you those circumstances which, according to my humble apprehension, ought to create a doubt in your minds, or the mind of any one who has heard that gentleman give his evidence, how far they ought to credit the testimony he has given, unsupported by documentary evidence, or the testimony of any other witness, or the probability of the case. You find Dr. Back, who is introduced as a respectable clergymen, and having resided upon the Continent many years, at last obtained a living, I believe the living of Little Hampton.

Mr. Gurney.—No, he only lives there.

Mr. Starkie.—He lives there without any living; but he is a doctor of divinity, and you find that this person is attracted by an advertisement in the *Morning Herald* newspaper of the date of the 11th August 1826. Now, gentlemen, observe the part he acts upon this occasion; if he had acted fairly and honourably to obtain a place for his son, what necessity was there for his resorting to a cloak, and assuming the false name he did upon that occasion. And I beg leave of you to bear in mind, as I have no means of calling a witness to contradict Dr. Back, and as the confidence you place in his testimony or withold from him must depend upon collateral circumstances, because I cannot call witnesses to contradict what took place, as he says, between my client and himself, it is my duty to make such observations as will lead to the conclusion whether you will believe him or not.

What is the conduct of Dr. Back? instead

stead of doing what any respectable man would have done, gone in his own name to inquire into the circumstances, because he did not at that time apprehend there was any thing irregular in the transaction at that time; what is the account he gives you? "I happened to have a card of Col. Edwards in my pocket, it was by accident, and I thought I would represent myself as Col. Edwards;" and then he goes with this base misrepresentation in his mouth, and represents himself as Col. Edwards, which name he assumes throughout the whole transaction. I was a little anxious to learn who this Col. Edwards was, because it is from little circumstances that juries come to a clear knowledge of facts, and especially the character of those who give such testimony which cannot be contradicted in any other way. I asked him who was Col. Edwards, because it was possible he might know something of the name; that gentleman might have left a card at Dr. Back's house, or it might have been delivered to him at his house. But what is his answer? That Col. Edwards was the first husband of Dr. Back's present wife, and that he died so long ago as 1819, or rather he married in 1819, so that, reckoning from that date, he must have died of course some time before that; but reckoning from that date, you will find he had the card of a person who had been dead for seven years by him; that he had got a store of such cards, he had got not fewer than 100 of such cards; whether that is an account that satisfies you, or whether he did this for a fraudulent purpose, representing himself as Col. Edwards, it will be for you to decide.

Then, gentlemen, afterwards he says he was surprised to find that a price was expected for the cadetship for which he applied. Do you think it possible that could have been the real reason of Dr. Back breaking off the communication, because a price was asked for the situation he wished to procure for his son? Is it consistent with the common practice, that valuable situations desirable for a son are disposed of gratuitously? Your knowledge of the world will bring you to a very different conclusion from that. If you refer to the advertisement, it will be apparent from the very terms of that advertisement that that was not intended, for the advertisement was read, and by that it is stated that the outfit will require means, and no person need apply who cannot supply means; and, gentlemen, it is impossible for men of your understanding to come to any other conclusion upon this subject, than that this was a mere pretence of Dr. Back to break off this negociation, and take the course he did: for you will find that after this, in February, he makes a disclosure of the subject to the East-India Company. Now at what time any disclosure took place, as far as any collateral testimony goes, you have no evidence whatever. I put to him some questions, which he answered thus: "I made a communication to the East-India Company in February—I had much communication upon the subject"—and with respect to the time even, he might have been confirmed by the production of these letters, because they must have been in the possession of the prosecutors—it rests upon his sole testimony that he gave that information to the East-India Company, and had been induced, without any other motive, to come forward. Now, except that he was acting in collusion with certain persons in the way of being detected, and he chuses to become the agent and informant of the East-India Company, and buy impunity, if not patronage, for his son; and you see after that time he becomes a spy, after being an informer or agent for the East-India Company; that is a circumstance upon which I mean to impute no blame to the Company, because we know in many instances it is impossible, without the assistance of agents and spies, and persons not of the most respectable character in the world, that the ends of justice can frequently be obtained; but in all the cases upon the subject that I have been aware of, it has been the universal rule, that where a party is capable of confirmation to shew that the communication was fairly and *bonâ fide* made, and was going on with the concurrence of his employers, it has been the universal rule to produce that confirmation. Probably you have attended in court when prosecutions used to take place for passing forged Bank of England notes; in all those cases, the constant practice, according to my experience, has been, that although it was necessary on the part of the Bank to hire persons, who under false names introduced themselves to persons guilty of illegal dealings, yet there was always in those cases full evidence to confirm them in all the collateral parts of the evidence that such agents had given: for instance, where a party has been employed to purchase forged notes, nothing is more common than for the constable or person who employs him, to mark the money to be given to the person who obtains them, in order that the person may not be without confirmation, that the party may be taken up with the money in his pocket, and that the evidence of the agent may receive such a confirmation. Now in this case, circumstances have been stated, which if they were true this party might have been confirmed again and again; for these letters, which he says he wrote to the East-India Company, must have been in the

the custody of the prosecutors, and might have been produced to-day, and those letters would have been strongly confirmatory, if any such had existed, of the testimony he has given to-day. There is also another circumstance, and a very material one, upon which this person might have been confirmed, and that is, you observe that he not only refreshed his memory, but read copious passages from the notes he had; those notes he asserted, upon cross-examination, were shewn from time to time to the agent of the East-India Company. Now, gentlemen, certainly that would have been a most material corroboration if they had shewn, or called the witnesses to prove that, night after night, when these conversations had taken place, he did detail conversations and produce writings, and certify that writing, and shew beyond the possibility of doubt that this was the report that this informer gave from time to time.

Gentlemen, there is another circumstance that might have been proved: he says notes to a very large amount, £500 and £300, were actually in the possession of some of these parties, not in the possession of my client, nothing of that sort is proved; but these notes were in the possession of the parties who have pleaded guilty; and I ask again, why are not the parties called? Why are not the agents of the East-India Company called, who could have sworn to the delivery to Dr. Back of these notes, to the amount of £500 and £300, to be used for these purposes?

Thus it stands upon the testimony of Dr. Back; and I ask you whether, considering that Dr. Back is the sole witness who gives the slightest particle of testimony against Mr. Despard, whether you are prepared to say you will give such implicit credit to the statement he has made, considering the circumstances under which he has given his evidence, so as to consign a person who has filled the situation of my client, to utter ruin and degradation? But, gentlemen, even supposing you should be of opinion that any part of Dr. Back's statement is true, still I submit to you, and with considerable confidence, that even taking that to be true which he has stated, it would not warrant you in pronouncing a verdict of guilty against my client, because at most it only shows that something was said about this negociation, at the time he was present, between these persons, Gibbons and Dr. Back; but it is not pretended by that evidence that Mr. Despard took any part in the negociation, and therefore even should you be of opinion that he had some knowledge of what was going on, yet I apprehend, with great submission to his Lordship, unless you can come to the conclusion that he did corruptly, for gain's sake, negociate or conspire, or do some act for the purpose of furthering an illegal object, although it might have been bettter had he separated himself at once from that society, he is not within that offence which is charged upon this indictment.

Gentlemen, there is one circumstance which I ought also to observe upon, that Dr. Back, in the course of his evidence, has styled him with the title of "captain." I believe he is not entitled to the rank of lieutenant; but you must know that in the British army, in the regular forces, I understand, gentlemen, he does fill the situation of captain, and that he was rightly called by Dr. Back. But you are fully aware, I have no doubt, that though the sale of cadetships in the East-India Company's service is illegal, it is not any thing illegal to sell commissions in the regular army. In the act passed to make it illegal to be at all concerned in negociating the sale of cadetships, there is a clause enacting, "that nothing in that Act shall extend to any purchases, sales, or exchanges of any commissions in his Majesty's forces, for such prices as shall be regulated and fixed by any regulation, made, or to be made, by his Majesty, in that behalf, or to any act or thing done in relation thereto, by any agents." I merely mention this by the way, because military men, as my client Capt. Despard is, might not at the time advert to the legal distinction and the substantial distinction, which certainly there is, between the sale of an East-India Company's office and the sale of a commission in this country; and therefore he might not think, as some others might have thought, better informed on the subject. He is no lawyer; he is a halfpay officer. He did not at once say, you are doing a very scandalous thing; and leave them at once: you might think they were acting legally.

Mr. *Gurney*.—If you read the act of Parliament, you should read it correctly. The words are, "provided that agents shall be agents of regiments authorized by the commander-in-chief of his Majesty's forces, or by the colonels or commandants of regiments or corps."

Mr. *Starkie*.—I do not mean to justify it. He might easily suppose that, though his ignorance of the law would be no excuse. I only mean to say it may operate so far as to shew why he did not exclaim against their conduct. You observed the way in which Dr. Back gave his testimony. He produced a great number of notes before you, and read them copiously. He stated that all those notes were written at the same time.

Lord *Tenterden*.—No, he did not say that.

Mr.

Mr. *Starkie.*—He said they were written at the time that each bears date. I should like you to see those notes, and you will judge, for instance, whether that was the case, or whether a great many of those entries have not been made at the same time, although they bear different dates; and also look at the original entries, and there you will find that those circumstances he afterwards stated, with respect to the conversation, are very different indeed, or wholly omitted; and when he reduced those conversations into writing does not appear.

But let us see what time it is, according to Dr. Back's account, that my client becomes a party to this transaction in the way in which he states it. The first time he speaks of seeing Capt. Despard is the 27th of April 1827; before that time he did not know there was any such person in existence. The negociation had at that time gone so far, that upon that day, or the day before, the half of a £500 note had been deposited with Mr. Gibbons, and Mr. Gibbons had given his receipt for it. The negociation was to a great extent completed; the price had been agreed upon, and half of the note given; therefore there seems to be no earthly reason why he should be introduced by the other parties to conspire for this illegal purpose; there seems to be no earthly reason, when they had so far advanced as to obtain the half of a £500 note, why they should at all introduce Capt. Despard into their illegal partnership, with a view to give him any part of the profits; nor is there any part of the evidence that could at all satisfy your minds he was to have any part of those profits. It is not pretended, in these conversations, that he was to have any part, or that any money passed at the time he was there. You find, upon the 25th of April, the conversation was a very short one, and the utmost that Capt. Despard said at that time was, "You have been a long time about this, I would settle it very soon; I know Capt. Anstice," and it is very likely he did.

But does it follow he was advising them to an illegal negociation, because he knew Capt. Anstice could obtain a preferment of this kind? is it to be inferred that he meant illegally to obtain it? The conversation, as it appears to me, certainly does not go beyond that; it is merely stating that if he had known of the business sooner, he would soon have settled it. Then it appears, the next day, the parties are at Capt. Anstice's office, Capt. Anstice having been the friend of this party. The particulars of the conversation are not stated; all that is stated is, that Capt. Anstice said he had the half of the five hundred pound note, and that would be useless unless he had the half of a three hundred pound note, and that Capt. Anstice had most of Mr. Astell's appointments; it does not follow that he had them illegally; still less does it appear that Capt. Despard was to have any illegal share or benefit from the interest to be derived.

But there is another circumstance on my mind which is very strong, to shew that Capt. Despard was not to receive any part of this money; I allude to the particular time when the matter was to be finally wound up and settled, and when it was expected that this young man, the son of Dr. Back, would be passed at the East-India House: the remainder of the notes was to be produced, and those who were concerned in the transaction, and receive any part of the dividend and profits, were to receive their payments. But although it is stated that many of the parties who have pleaded guilty were there, it does not appear that Capt. Despard was there; and if he had so far committed himself as to have made himself a party to this illegal agreement, it will be for you to say whether he would not have been anxious to have received the price of his iniquity with the rest, and been in attendance at the Ship Tavern to receive the profits. You find, so far from that, that I think one of the witnesses stated, Dr. Back, I believe, that Gibbons said, as the cadetship had been bought for eight hundred pounds instead of nine hundred guineas, and he had got it for less than he ought to have had it for, that he ought to have forty-five pounds, and Mr. Wright one hundred pounds, of the difference. Now, gentlemen, I think this evidence is available in this way. At the time they are talking of the participation of the money, at the time the money is being received, Capt. Despard is not then to receive any part of it, although the sharing of it is spoken of. Gentlemen, there is no evidence to shew that Capt. Despard was acquainted with any of these persons, except Capt. Anstice and Mr. Gibbons. With respect to the other parties who have pleaded guilty, they may have been perfect strangers to him up to the time of the transaction.

Now, gentlemen, under these circumstances, considering, in the first place, that even if Dr. Back's evidence went much farther than it does; considering the situation in which he stands; considering the account he himself gives of himself, I submit he is not a person who stands so fairly and of such unsullied reputation before you, that you can safely convict Captain Despard upon his evidence; and the more so when you consider that much evidence might have been given to support his character that has not been adduced. Then, gentlemen, as I have already observed,

ed, the probabilities of the case are the other way; it is very improbable that Capt. Despard should have been admitted a participator in these profits; he did nothing, even allowing Dr. Back, who is not an unwilling witness, whose intent is probably to convict as many of the defendants as possible; he does not affect to say there was any hint given that that gentleman was to be a participator in this transaction. Gentlemen, having made these observations to you, I will not repeat them; the evidence itself is very brief against this gentleman, as my observations must have been. You know, as well as I do, that before a jury can come to a conclusion that a person is guilty of such an heinous offence as this, it is not sufficient that they should have some general notion floating in their minds that all is not as it should have been; but they must be satisfied in their conscience that the party is really guilty; and they ought to exercise the same discretion with respect to the safety of a fellow-creature who stands before them, as if their own and most solemn interests were at stake. Gentlemen, a jury may, without any feelings of great emotion, afterwards remember, that perhaps they may have acquitted a guilty person; but, gentlemen, if I mistake not the feelings of every man amongst you, and every man of humanity, they must be bitter, indeed, if any circumstance subsequent to the trial should lead him to suppose he has been the instrument of convicting a fellow-creature, and ruining a man who was actually innocent. Gentlemen, under these circumstances, it is for you to say whether Capt. Despard was guilty of corruptly, and for gain's sake, negociating the obtaining this employment for this young man. I will not repeat those observaions I have made; I thank you for the attention you have paid to the whole of the case, and I have no doubt you will come to the conclusion that your consciences point out as being the proper one.

Evidence for the Defendant Prescott.

John Baker Richards, Esq., examined by Mr. *Pollock*.—Witness is governor of the Bank of England; has known Capt. Prescott more than thirty-five years.—*Q.* What character during all that time has he borne?—*A.* I have always considered him to have borne—

Lord *Tenterden*.—How extraordinary it is that gentlemen of the education of those before us, will not answer the question put to them! the question asked is, what is his character?—*A.* Always that of an honest and honourable man.

John Masterman, Esq., examined by Mr. *Pollock*.—Witness is a banker and East-India director. Has been acquainted with Capt. Prescott between eight and nine years he has always borne the character of an honourable and upright man.

Josias Dupré Alexander, Esq., examined by Mr. *Pollock*.—Witness is a member of Parliament and an East-India director. Has known Capt. Prescott since the year 1798, thirty years next October.—*Q.* What character has he borne during that time, for honour and integrity?—*A.* A remarkable good one.—*Q.* Have you had any means of knowing any thing of his conduct in the disposal of his patronage?

Lord *Tenterden*.—That is a question you cannot ask, that is a fact.

Mr. *Pollock*.—What character he has borne as to that particular point?

Lord *Tenterden*.—That is a different thing.

Mr. *Pollock*.—What character has he borne in regard to the disposal of his patronage, has he borne any character?—*A.* I believe he has acted very fairly.—*Q.* What is his character upon that?

Lord *Tenterden*.—This is getting too near the objectionable point.

Mr. *Gurney*.—This is a fact: if you pursue it, I must cross-examine upon it.

Major Carnac, examined by Mr. *Pollock*.—Witness is an East-India director. Has known Capt. Prescott for about five years; during that time he has always borne the character of an honourable and benevolent man.

Charles Mills, Esq., examined by Mr. *Pollock*.—Witness is an East-India director. He has known Capt. Prescott about eight years; during that time he has borne the character of a straight-forward honourable man.

Vice-Admiral Sir Pulteney Malcolm, examined by Mr. *Pollock*.—Witness has known Capt. Prescott thirty-two years, in various situations; he has borne the character of an honourable, liberal, and open-hearted man.

Sir Charles Flint, examined by Mr. *Pollock*.—Witness is the secretary of the Irish office. He has been acquainted with Capt. Prescott twelve years; during that time his character has been the highest possible.

H. Bonham, Esq., M. P., examined by Mr. *Pollock*.—Witness is a member of Parliament. He has known Capt. Prescott about thirty-five years; during that time (witness thinks) he has borne the character of a very honourable, upright, good-natured man.

Lewis Lloyd, Esq., examined by Mr. *Pollock*.—Witness is a banker in this city. Has been acquainted with Capt. Prescott about ten years; during that time the character he has borne is that of a most upright and honourable man.

Colonel Frederick, examined by Mr. *Pollock*.—Witness has known Capt. Prescott from the time of his birth; during all the time he has borne the character of a kind-hearted and honourable man.

William

William Curtis, Esq., examined by Mr. *Pollock*.—Witness is a partner in his father's house, Sir William Curtis and Co. as bankers. Has known Capt. Prescott about ten years; during that time he has borne the character of an honourable, honest, upright man.

Sir James Shaw, Bt., examined by Mr. *Pollock*.—Witness has known Capt. Prescott between ten and twelve years; during that time he has borne a character of the very highest description, an honourable man, and a frank, straight-forward seaman.

Robert Williams, Esq. and Thomas Wilson, Esq. called, but did not answer.

Cornelius Buller, Esq., examined by Mr. *Pollock*.—Witness was lately governor of the Bank of England, and is now one of the directors. Has known Capt. Prescott eight or ten years; witness has always understood him to bear the highest character.

Nicholas Brown, Esq., examined by Mr. *Pollock*.—Witness is one of the commissioners of the Victualling-office. Has known Capt. Prescott fifteen or twenty years. The character he has borne is that of a plain, honest, upright-dealing man.

Capt. Luard, examined by Mr. *Pollock*.—Witness has known Capt. Prescott about thirty-five years; during that time the character he has borne generally in the world, is that of an honourable and upright man.

John Capel, Esq., M.P., examined by Mr. *Pollock*.—Witness is a member of parliament. Has known Capt. Prescott about twelve years; during that time the character he has borne is that of an honourable upright man.

Colonel Davies, examined by Mr. *Pollock*.—Witness has been in the East-India Company's service. Has known Capt. Prescott about thirty years; during that time the character he has borne in the world is that of an honest and honourable man.

Isaac Robinson, Esq., examined by Mr. *Pollock*.—Witness is one of the elder brethren of the Trinity House. Has known Capt. Prescott thirty-nine years intimately; during that time he has borne in the world the character of a man of the highest honour and integrity, open-hearted and kind.

Mr. *Brougham*.—There are twenty or thirty more, but I do not trouble your Lordship with them; they come from different parts.

Lord *Tenterden*.—Do you call any witnesses for the other defendant?

Mr. *Platt*.—No, my Lord.

Summing up.

Lord *Tenterden*.—Gentlemen of the jury: This, is an indictment against Samuel Sutton, William Andrews, James Patten Anstice, John Edward Despard, Joseph Tyndale, George Henry Gibbons, Thomas Wright, and Charles Elton Prescott; and the indictment charges the seven persons first-named, that is, all except Mr. Prescott, with having conspired together for gain, reward, and profit, to negociate for one Edward Drake Back, to be nominated and appointed to a certain employment, that of a cadet under the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies; and then it charges that Captain Prescott, unlawfully, wilfully, and knowingly, aided, abetted, and assisted the other persons I have named. That form of charge is varied in the different counts, but the latter counts are all substantially the same, charging the first seven defendants with conspiring together unlawfully to obtain this appointment for this young man.

Mr. *Gurney*. The first count does not charge a conspiracy.

Lord *Tenterden*. It is that they unlawfully negociated for this appointment; there are several other counts of that class varying the charge as to negociating for gain and reward, all of them importing that the act done by them was done for gain or reward, and that Captain Prescott aided and assisted them. Then there is another set of counts, which charges all the defendants, including Capt. Prescott, with combining and conspiring unlawfully and corruptly, for gain, reward, and profit, to Samuel Sutton, to recommend Edward Drake Back to be nominated and appointed to this office of cadet under the East-India Company. There are several counts in that class varying the charge, but not in any material degree. Then there is another count perfectly distinct from all the rest, which states that all the defendants conspired falsely and fraudulently, to cause and procure a false representation to be made to the Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies, that young Back was a person with whose family and connexions Capt. Prescott at the time of such representation was well acquainted, for the purpose of obtaining for Edward Drake Back the nomination and appointment to the employment of a cadet, the defendant Prescott and all the other defendants being wholly unacquainted with his family and connexions.

Now, gentlemen, as it regards all these counts in this indictment, except the last, no person can properly be convicted upon it who is not in some way a participator in the unlawful scheme to obtain this appointment for profit and gain; I use the word participator, because that term has been employed by the counsel for one of the defendants; but in order to convict persons of a charge of this kind, it is not necessary in point of law that each of them should have in his mind to participate in the gain, for if they all combine to attain the object for profit and gain to some of them they are

are all guilty within the meaning of this charge. No person can be convicted upon these two first sets of counts, who is not conscious that gain and reward is the object of some of the defendants with whom he conspires; but it is not necessary that he, individually, should be one of those to share: no person can be convicted if he is not conscious that those with whom he conspires have gain for their object, but it is not necessary that every one should participate. That is the law as regards this part of the charge, which is the most important part of it. The latter part is, that they all conspired falsely and fraudulently to cause and procure a false representation to be made to the East-India Company, that young Back was a person with whose family and connexions Mr. Prescott at the time of that representation was well acquainted.

Now to this charge all the first class of defendants, except Despard, have acknowledged their guilt; five, I think, of them have pleaded guilty before we came into this place, and another of them desired that your verdict should pass against him; the only two persons now upon their trial are Capt. Despard and Capt. Prescott; those are the only defendants. The case as against them stands upon very different grounds, and therefore it is necessary I should direct your attention to the evidence as it respects each of them separately and distinctly.

Now, the only witness called who speaks to any participation by the defendant Despard in this transaction is Dr. Back, and the account he gives of it is, that having seen an advertisement in a paper called the *Herald*, in the month of August 1826, professing to be addressed to parents and guardians, and representing that a permanent situation offered to a youth under twenty to go abroad, his outfit would require means, without which none need apply. That Dr. Back having a son, for whom he was desirous of obtaining some provision, wrote a letter addressed to Alsop's Buildings, and received an answer; and in consequence of that he called at the house in Alsop's Buildings, where he saw afterwards the defendant whose name is Wright. He says he took with him some cards, having upon them the name of Edwards, which was the name of the first husband of his present wife, many of which cards he had; and it is quite clear what the gentleman says, that it was natural, and we might suppose it would so happen, that he would not wish in the outset to appear personally, and he went throughout in the name of Colonel Edwards. Then he relates first his interview with Mr. Wright; then a letter from Mr. Wright representing his going out of town and referring him to Mr. Gibbons; he gives an account of his conversation with Mr. Gibbons and then depositing first one half of a £500 note, and the half of a £300 note; and he produces several letters from Gibbons confirmatory of that and also two receipts from Mr. Gibbons.

Then he tells you in the next place Gibbons introduced him to Tyndale; that after a time he was introduced to the defendant Despard. Before, however, he was introduced to Despard, he had learnt from Mr. Wright that the sum required for the appointment was for a cadetship in the infantry, £600, but if in the cavalry, £800 or £900. He reached town in the year 1826, but finding the sum did not at all suit him he abandoned the negociation; but that in the spring of the following year his son, for whom the appointment was to be procured, coming of age, and being possessed of a sum of money, he was desirous to renew the negociation. However, before he did that he thought he would have some communication with the chairman of the East-India Company; he saw that gentleman then, and several times afterwards the solicitor of the Company. He was informed he was in great danger in what he was doing; that it was contrary to law, which he was not aware of, and with that caution he would have nothing more to do with it. But it was the wish of those who had the management of the affairs of the Company, and a very natural and proper feeling it was, to trace to the very bottom the persons thus professing to traffic in this appointment, and at the suggestion of the Chairman or the solicitor (the Chairman he puts it), he was desired to go on with the negociation, and to hold out he was willing to negociate with them, that the Company might find out who the parties were; and that he in consequence had made some communications from time to time to the Chairman or the solicitor, and that he made memoranda from time to time of the conversations and other parts of the transaction.

After the introduction to Tyndale, which is after both the sums of money had been paid, Tyndale introducing him to Despard, and Tyndale and Wright had pleaded guilty, he says, "on the 14th of April I met Gibbons and Tyndale, this was the first time I saw Tyndale; Gibbons shewed me an acknowledgment from Tyndale that he had received the half of the note for £500. On the evening of the same day Gibbons introduced me to Tyndale, and Gibbons then said that nothing could be done on that day, as there were no directors at the India-House; that we must wait till Monday," then the Easter Holidays were mentioned as a reason for delay: another reason was the unsettled state of the ministry; there was an intimation given that the appointment was to come from the President of the Board of Controul. The then president has been examined,

examined, and he has said, as might have been expected, that he knew nothing about it. Then it appears that after the half of the £300 note had been deposited, on the same day the witness says "Tyndale introduced me to Captain Despard at Lloyd's Coffee-house;" this is the first time that Captain Despard is introduced, he says, "Captain Despard lamented he had not been consulted sooner in the business, that if he had I should not have been detained so long in town; he would soon settle it." He says, "Gibbons left me at Lloyd's in company with Captain Despard, and promised to return in about a quarter of an hour; I waited for him four or five hours, but he did not come; Capt. Despard did return, and asked me if I had seen Gibbons since he had left; I replied no, and he expressed great astonishment that he had not. Then we appointed to meet the next day, and we did so, that is the 26th. I only met Capt. Despard on that day. He told me I should not be disappointed again for he would introduce me to two very respectable merchants; he then took me to the office of Capt. Anstice and Mr. Stubbs, at Great St. Helen's. Capt. Despard introduced me to Capt. Anstice, and Capt. Anstice then said he had had the half of the £500 note in his possession for some time, but that it was no manner of use until the half of a £300 note was also deposited." Capt. Despard is there at the time this passes; "before we went there Capt. Despard had said that Capt. Anstice had got most of Mr. Astell's patronage, and that this was supposed to be one of Mr. Astell's appointments." Mr. Astell is called, and he says, of course, he knew nothing about this, he being a director at the time. Then on the 27th he attended again at Mr. Anstice's office; they were running about from one place to another, he believes they were at Capt. Anstice's, and Capt. Despard called upon him again at the Monument Coffee-house, and said every thing would be completed by the next day; he says, "I was waiting at Capt. Anstice's office in very great anxiety, and expressed my doubt of the ability of the parties to procure the appointment, when Capt. Anstice said he would forfeit £100 if it was not completed the next morning; and if I would leave the young gentleman with him, if I wanted to go out of town, he would take care of him; that the appointment would be forwarded to the house of the director who was to give it, who was in Hertfordshire, and that the director had declined signing it until the half of the £300 note was in Capt. Anstice's possession; that he had forwarded the appointment by post to this director, and he expected it by the return of post; he said the gentleman had been tired of waiting for the £300, and had expressed himself in very angry terms at the delay, and said he would wait no longer."

This is the last interview he mentions as having had with Capt. Despard; and if the account he has given of the part he took is correct, no doubt Despard was a party to this combination to obtain this money for the benefit, if not of himself, at least of others. If Dr. Back gives a clear representation, it is clear the matter of profit and the note are spoken of when Capt. Despard is present. It is said, you are not to believe Dr. Back; why not? It is said that the prosecutors ought to have called the Chairman or the solicitor of the Company; why are you to support the testimony of a man who is not in the least broken in upon by any thing that has taken place? What motives could he have to accuse a man of this crime of whom he had no knowledge? is it to be supposed that a man is to come forward and invent a charge of this kind? In another part of the story there is abundant confirmation by all the other parties pleading guilty, and confirmation as to many of them by the letters they have written; and it will be for you to ask yourselves, whether there can be any doubt in your minds upon what Dr. Back has said of the part that Capt. Despard took in this transaction; there is no reason why he should accuse him falsely.

Then he goes on with the further narrative, which I need not give in very minute detail; we come to the 28th, that is a material day connected with what appears afterwards with regard to Captain Prescott. He waits all that day in expectation that Capt. Anstice would come; Capt. Anstice went out with him and they endeavoured to find Mr. Andrews; they went to the office of Mr. Andrews, in Waterloo-place, but he was not there. "Capt. Anstice said that I had great reason to complain that I was ill-used. On the next day, the 29th, I saw Mr. Andrews at his house in Brook-street, Hanover-square. I saw Gibbons at Capt. Anstice's house on that day in St. John's Wood Road; Gibbons was talking to Anstice at the door of his house. Anstice said Gibbons want-to go with us to Mr. Andrews, and he would not allow it; we went there without him. We saw Andrews who said the appointment was certain; that the gentleman who was to give it was to be in town the next day, and he would bring the appointment with him to Great St. Helen's by two o'clock the following day; he also said he was sorry that he and I had missed each other the day before; that he wished to settle the business as much as I did, and that the money would be very useful to his client at that particular time; he said, "I was to keep it secret, and not to let the business transpire." The next day was Monday, the 30th; he went there by appointment. "I waited till four o'clock, and

and Mr. Andrews did not come; at last he came and said, that his friend who was to give the appointment would be with him that evening, and if Capt. Anstice would call upon him in the afternoon in his way home to St. John's Wood Road, the hour for a meeting the next day should be fixed on that day; he also received a note from Gibbons. I need not read that.

On the 1st of May he says, "I went to Capt. Anstice's by appointment, there was a note arrived at Capt. Anstice's from Mr. Andrews, which Mr. Stubbs opened, and then the hand-writing of Mr. Andrews was proved, and that note was read, and in consequence of that letter he sent his son down to Mr. Andrews's office.

Then we come to the 2d of May. He says on that day Mr. Andrews and Mr. Sutton came to him. Mr. Sutton is not introduced into the business till the very close, the 1st of May is the first day. Mr. Andrews very late, and Mr. Sutton not till afterwards. "I saw Mr. Andrews and Mr. Sutton, who called and said that as every thing was now complete, I ought to deliver them the two halves of the notes," he says he refused to do it till the young man had actually passed. They continued to press for the other half of the notes on our walk to the India-house, and as we were about to go into the coffee-house, the Ship, when they did go in, he said he would come to them presently; wishing to consider of it, he went back and put the two halves of both the notes upon the table. Then there was a new difficulty started by Mr. Andrews or Mr. Sutton, that the corresponding halves were not there; they desired him to walk to the other end of the room, but before he did that he took up the half of the five-hundred pound note; he says, "I declared positively I would not give it up till the young man had been sworn in. My son was walking about waiting. We all went to the India-House together. I think Captain Anstice took up the other half. One of them took it, and having done that, the papers were put into his hands by one or other of them; that he went and found his son; he was waiting under the door of the India-House. The important part that affects Mr. Prescott is, that the papers traced into his hands on the Saturday and Monday evening are found in the hands of these men Sutton and Andrews, and by them delivered over to Dr. Back; he then went and found his son, and went to the cadet office, and Mr. Gibbons came to him there: that is not material. When they went to the office he gave the appointment to a clerk in the cadet office, who immediately disappeared with it. He went out of the room, and waited for him to come back till six o'clock, but the clerk who had taken away the papers never returned." Then he relates what passed between Mr. Gibbons and him while the clerk was away; "he said you have got this appointment for £800 instead of 900 guineas, and he wanted to receive the difference between £800 and 900 guineas, being £145, and that he was to receive £45, and that Mr. Wright was to have £100. He left the India-House two or three times and went to the Ship, where he found Mr. Andrews, or Mr. Sutton, or both of them; they said, when I went, that I was detained so long at the cadet office that they thought there must be something wrong; they could not tell what to make of it; there was something irregular, they were afraid. Before we parted Sutton walked with me into the street behind the India-House, I forget the name of the street; he said he hoped there was nothing wrong, for if the matter was found out he should be a ruined man. He appointed to meet him the next day, to tell him what turn things had taken, but he did not go; he came afterwards to him at Little Hampton—nothing particular passed—he begged particularly to know what was said when he was before the directors, or what was going forward: but the witness told him he should have nothing to say to him upon the subject. Captain Prescott he never saw in his life—he thinks his son was baptized on the day of his birth in October 1805, so that in the early part of 1827 he would not be 22."

Then he is cross-examined, on behalf of Captain Despard. He says, "he never went but upon this occasion in the name of Edwards, or by any other name—there is no proof that he did. That was when he went to negotiate for the office. He says he was usually dressed in black, he might have on a black silk handkerchief, he had been in the habit of wearing black silk handkerchiefs; he has worn an undress military coat and yellow waistcoat upon the Continent, as persons often do, and that he has worn a blue camlet cloak, but never in their presence; that the cards were Colonel Edwards's, who was the first husband of his present wife—they were preserved, they were found in some drawer or some such thing—he never went by the name of Drake on the Continent, he always went by his own name; he was on the Continent some years; he was chaplain to a foreign garrison, and he was private tutor to one of the sons of the Duke of Richmond.

The remainder of the evidence is introduced to affect the defendant Mr. Prescott. The first witness who speaks with regard to him is Colonel Toone, who is a director of the East-India Company, and has been so thirty years. He says Mr. Prescott has been for some years past a director, and he served with him seven years in the direction, which made him acquainted with

him. He says the directors fill up the patronage in their turn, and sometimes they lend them to each other. If a particular director wishes an appointment for a friend, he gets it from a brother director and gives him another. In the latter end of April last year Mr. Prescott applied to him for an appointment by a note, and that note is to ask him if he can let him have a turn in the Madras cavalry. He met him in the street, and told him he should be happy to accommodate him, having a great respect for him, and that there was no man in England, Scotland, or Ireland, whom he would be more willing to oblige—he evidently thinks very highly of him. The next day he met him and spoke to him about the nomination—it is not material to inquire what that was; but he thinks on the following morning, or the next day but one, he spoke to the defendant, Captain Prescott, and he told him something had happened that made him very anxious about the promise he had made. "I said do you know the young man perfectly well? He said yes, he is one of the finest youths in England. I said, do you know his family? he answered yes, I know his father, he is a respectable clergyman in Devonshire. He said it was necessary to quicken the matter as the young man was within two months of being of age—that means twenty-two, and after twenty-two he could not be appointed. He said, I suppose you ask these questions in consequence of some appointment three or four months ago, and I said I did, it was in consequence of that: he said he knew this young gentleman very well, and his father was a clergyman in Devonshire.

Now whatever character this gentleman Mr. Prescott may have borne, if Col. Toone speaks the truth, it is clear he was representing that which was false and untrue; he takes upon himself to say he knows the young man, and he was as fine a youth as any in England, that he only wanted two months of twenty-two, and that he knew his father, who was a clergyman in Devonshire, he never in his life having seen either the father or the son, and having no knowledge of them.

He says, "after that conversation I sent a note to Mr. Abington, who is the chief clerk of the cadet office, through which this appointment must pass—it is in these words: "William Abington, Esq. Be so good as to pass Capt. Prescott's youth without delay, as he is near twenty-two, and I will sign the papers on Wednesday morning next; but let the youth pass as soon as possible." Then he puts a postscript: "If the papers are sent to me this day I will sign them." He says, on the same day I received a packet, purporting to come from the head of the cadet office, enclosing those two papers A and B· the papers were shewn to the witness, he says, I signed them and enclosed them, and sealed them up, and directed them to Mr. Abington at the India-House, the same day by one of the messengers of the India-House, who waited for an answer:" he says, "I was called for from dinner and signed the papers;" and suddenly something occurred to him afterwards that he had signed what he would not willingly have done; he says it was contrary to his practice to sign till he had seen the individual; that he wrote a note to Mr. Abington and sent it by the twopenny post. Now the note to Mr. Abington is—"I signed the papers you sent me this evening, but before the matter is finally concluded, I request you will contrive to let me see the youth, and with that view I will call at the India-House on Monday next, and I will attend there before twelve o'clock, and request the youth to attend at twelve on Monday next; then he says he sent a note by his servant to Mr. Prescott the same evening; then Joseph Williams says, he is servant to Col. Toone, that his master sent him with a letter to Capt. Prescott's about April in the last year, he took it to the defendant's house and delivered it to a female servant there; that he never took more than one letter from his master to Capt. Prescott; therefore that letter, taken in connexion with the evidence of Col. Toone, must be the letter. Then that not being produced, Col. Toone goes on to say, that the note to Mr. Prescott also stated that he had received the papers which had been sent to him by Mr. Abington, and that he had signed the papers; "but it occurred to me, I had not seen the young man, contrary to my practice, and that I had written to him my order that Mr. Prescott's cadet should not pass until I had seen him." The letter to Mr. Abington is produced to you, and it has the post-mark of Monday; the letter to Mr. Prescott is not produced, and on Monday he sent another letter; he is very anxious about it, and fearing the letter might be lost, he sent his servant again the next morning with the following: "The young gentleman, nominated to my Madras cavalry nomination, for which I returned the papers yesterday, is not to be presented and passed until Col. Toone has seen him, and with that view Col. Toone will attend at Mr. Abington's office as soon as possible on Monday morning, (signed) S. Toone."—He says, "On that same Monday I went to Mr. Abington's office at the India-House: I never saw the cadet, and never have seen him; I remained at the office two hours and he did not arrive; I received no answer from Mr. Prescott to the letter I sent on Saturday evening. I do not recollect any other conversation I had with him. I did not enter into it, for I had the greatest regard for

for him. Mr. Prescott did not give me any answer, either by letter or by calling on me, I was not apprized that any order had been given at the time by the Chairman or Deputy Chairman; they kept it very properly to themselves. Then he is cross-examined by the counsel for Mr. Prescott, and he says there was an inquiry among the directors afterwards. That the directors dine together on court days—that is all immaterial.

Then the next witness called is Edward Drake Back, the young man who was to have the appointment. He says he recollects being in town with his father the latter end of April or the beginning of May 1827; he recollects going on the morning of the 2d of May to No. 8, Waterloo Place, Mr. Andrews's office; that he saw him there, and he believes he saw Mr. Sutton there; Mr. Sutton is in court, and says, he believes he was one of the persons. There he saw the papers produced, A and B; and then he says, that he wrote the answer to the fourth question, that is, who recommended you to Sweny Toone, Esq., the nominating director for this appointment? Ans. Charles Elton Prescott, Esq., which name was in pencil, for him to write in ink; "I never before that heard the name of Capt. Prescott or knew him;" he looks at the other paper B, and says, that is his signature Edward Drake Back. This I think was done on Wednesday morning; he also signs the other paper, which is the signature to the petition of Edward Drake Back to the directors, expressing his desire to go. That he left the two papers with those two persons; that one of them told him to go to the Monument Coffee-house and they would be there almost as soon as he was; he returned to the Monument Coffee-house, and he afterwards waited about the India-House for his father, and he then afterwards went into the Cadet-office with his father. Some person desired him to go in and said he was to be introduced to Mr. Prescott, he went into the room and saw a gentleman, but he cannot identify Mr. Prescott; whoever that gentleman was, he merely asked him whether he liked to go, and whether he had ever been in the army. He says, he knew very little about the arrangement, he only knew that the business was going on merely to detect these people; he says, he wrote answers to the different queries.

Then the next person called is Frederick Haldane, a clerk in the cadet-office, who says, "in the month of April 1827, Mr. Prescott sent for me, and when I came he asked me if I understood that letter; I said I did; I took up the letter to the office and deposited it in the case where it is usual to deposit such letters; he desired me to write it off, that is, I mark off the appointment in the book." He did so, and that denoted that Col. Toone's nomination was transferred to the defendant. He saw Colonel Toone in the office on the Monday following; he thinks he also saw him on the Saturday; he said he lamented the circumstance of having lent Mr. Prescott the nomination, but directed that the gentleman was not to pass till he had seen him. "On the 2d of May a paper was brought to my office which I immediately took, and gave it into the hands of the deputy secretary." Then the papers A and B are produced; I will direct your attention to them presently.

Then the next witness is Edward Sharpe, who is a clerk in the cadet office. In consequence of a message he attended upon Mr. Prescott on the 28th of April in his room; he produced a note from Col. Toone, intimating a compliance with his wish to give him an appointment, and for the papers to be sent up to Col. Toone for his signature; he also produced the paper marked A. and asked me if it was complete. He says, "I told him it was not complete; that the letter of recommendation was not filled up, and the fourth question was not answered: the other parts were complete; he then asked me how the letters of recommendation should be filled in. I said, if Colonel Toone signs the nomination, Capt. Prescott ought to sign the first letter of recommendation." It seems they are not both to be signed by the same person. "He said, 'is not that irregular?' I said that it was, but that since Col. Toone was to sign the nomination it was necessary for him (Mr. Prescott) to sign the letter, as I presumed Col. Toone knew nothing of the other parties. I also filled in the fourth question by the desire of Capt. Prescott, and he then signed the letter. He says he had asked me to fill in the letter, I did so, and he signed it, and then that recommendation is this: "Gentlemen, I do hereby declare upon my honour that I received the nomination of a cadet for the Madras cavalry from Sweny Toone, Esq. gratuitously, and that I have given it gratuitously to Mr. Edward Drake Back, with whose family and connexions I am well acquainted; "that is signed by himself," C. Elton Prescott.

Then the witness said something about a conversation between them as to the writing of the letters, but the witness was so indistinct in his answers, and represented he had received the same answers in two or three different forms, that it seems to me you could not rely upon that part of the conversation and our safer course is to take that part that the witness speaks to without hesitation. "He directed me to fill up the nomination and send it to Colonel Toone for signature." That in consequence of a note he had received from Colonel Toone he would not give him

him any further trouble; he says "If Capt. Prescott had signed the nomination, and the recommendation had been signed by the person to whom it was given, it would not have given Colonel Toone any additional trouble." The director's nomination is in these words: "I, Sweny Toone, Esq., being one of the Directors of the East-India Company, beg leave to present the petitioner as a cadet for the Madras cavalry on Mr. Morris's nomination of the season 1826, provided he shall appear to you eligible for that station. And I do declare that I have inquired into the character, connexions, and qualifications of Mr. Edward Drake Back, and that in my opinon he is a fit person to petition the East-India Company for the appointment he now herein solicits. S. Toone." He filled that in by Mr. Prescott's desire; he speaks without hesitation to that. "After I had filled in the nomination, Mr. Prescott desired me to write a note, transmitting them to Col. Toone. I wrote a note in Mr. Prescott's name, and took it to Mr. Prescott for his approval, but he did not approve of it; and desired me not to write it in his name, but to write it in the name of Mr. Abington, the chief clerk; he was not that day at the office; I prepared a note accordingly in Mr. Abington's name, and enclosed the two papers, and directed them to Col. Toone, and gave them to the commodore of the messengers, John Salter. Mr. Prescott desired me to tell the messenger to take the packet to Col. Toone, to wait for an answer, and bring it to his (Mr. Prescott's) residence." Then he says the note was in Mr. Abington's name, and mentioned only that the papers were transmitted to him by Capt. Prescott's desire. Then he proves Mr. Prescott's signature. Then the papers were read. He says the filling up in February is in Mr. Abington's hand.

Then Salter is called, the commodore of messengers, who produces a book in which he enters the direction of the letter, and to whom he delivered it; and he says that he delivered it to Sullivan, with such directions as were delivered to him. Sullivan says he received it and took it to Col. Toone's house, and waited there as directed, and took it back, not to Mr. Abington, but to Mr. Prescott's house.

Then Mr. Abington is called, who says he was absent from the office from indisposition on the 28th of April; that he was at the office either on the Monday or Tuesday following, and on one of those days Capt. Prescott came into the office and said he understood he had signed a wrong paper. "I replied I was aware of that, and said to him, you had no occasion to sign the recommendatory letter. Col. Toone had nothing at all to do with it, having transferred it to you. He desired me to stop the papers as soon as they came to the office, and not to pass the young man, or suffer him to be passed until Col. Toone had seen him. On Wednesday I saw him again; he asked me if the young man had attended at the office to be passed. I told him he had not. He said, mind you let me have the papers; stop the papers as soon as they arrive, and do not suffer the young man to be passed till Col. Toone has seen him. On the Wednesday, when the young man was expected to present himself, Capt. Prescott sent out a message from the court-room to know if the papers had arrived."

Then Mr. Wynn and Mr. Astell were called, who gave their evidence of their utter ignorance of all these matters as you might have expected.

Then they further produce two other papers, marked C and D, which are very important, I think, for your attention; these are copies of another appointment in the month of February. In that month of February, Dr. Back was given to understand an appointment might have been had. The petition is signed by a person of the name of Dale, and then the director's nomination is signed by Mr. Prescott. "I, Charles Elton Prescott," &c. (*reading the nomination*) "recommended to me by S. Sutton, Esq." Mr. Sutton signs the recommendatory letter. "Gentlemen, I hereby declare upon my honour, &c." (*reading the recommendatory letter*) that is signed by Samuel Sutton, and then Mr. Prescott signs what has been signed in the latter case, a declaration that he believes the answers to the questions to be correct.

Now that would have been the regular form to have been observed. On each the nominating director signs, and the person who recommended the party to the nominating director should sign the nomination. That course has not been pursued upon the present occasion; Colonel Toone signs the nomination, and signs, finally, his belief that the answers are true, and Mr. Prescott signs the recommendatory letter. Why that was done does not very distinctly appear, as certainly it is contrary to the usual practice in doing the thing. Whether he did not choose that Mr. Sutton's name should appear again as the party recommending to himself, he having so recently given him a nomination, does not appear; but he departs from that.

Now, in the address made to you by the learned counsel on behalf of Mr. Prescott, great reliance was placed upon that which Mr. Prescott did on the Tuesday and Wednesday, namely, going to Mr. Abington, and desiring that the young gentleman might not pass till Colonel Toone had seen him; and it is exceedingly difficult to account for that, unless he had received the letter that Colonel Toone says he

he had written and sent by his servant, stating that he had himself written to Mr. Abington to say that the young man should not pass. If Mr. Prescott had received that letter it would have been natural; if he had not received it, I do not see why he should interfere.

I have already intimated to you, that in order to convict the parties of the latter charge, it is not necessary you should be satisfied, speaking of the case of Mr. Prescott, that he himself was to share; but you cannot convict him on the earlier part of the charge, unless you are satisfied he knew, and had reason to know, the appointment was to be made; and if all this evidence satisfies you, he must have known of the appointment that this person obtained from him in a very irregular way by means of Mr. Sutton and Mr. Andrews, for the papers passed through their hands. If all this satisfies you, he must have had a guilty knowledge that a profit was to be made, then he ought to be found guilty; if you are not satisfied of that, then he ought not to be convicted of the earlier and more important part of the charge. But then comes the other part, which is a fit subject for your consideration, and to that I am obliged to call your attention, and that is, that part which charges that all these defendants conspired to procure false representations to be made to the Court of Directors. That Edward Drake Back was a person with whose family connexions Mr. Prescott, at the time that false representation was made, was well acquainted for the purpose of obtaining this cadetship for him, whereas the defendants knew all the time the family connexions of Mr. Back were entirely unknown, that is quite a substantive distinct charge, and whatever your opinion may be as to the conspiracy or combination to obtain this presentation to himself or any of them, if you think they concurred in procuring this representation to be falsely made by Mr. Prescott to the Company as to his knowledge of the young man and his family and connexions, if you think that they all intended to do it falsely and corruptly, and not from a mere blunder or mistake, that is not the question; if they had all the same guilty purpose, whatever your verdict may be upon the other part of the case, Mr. Prescott ought to be found guilty upon this: but, unless you are satisfied of his guilt upon one or the other part of the charge, if doubt remains upon your minds you ought to place considerable weight upon the character given him. A great number of respectable gentlemen in the City of London have concurred in stating, that up to this time Mr. Prescott had borne an excellent character for honour and integrity—a kind-hearted and honourable man; they put it in different phrases, but that is the substance of it. A higher character could not have been given to any body, and if the evidence leaves doubt in your minds of his guilt, that character ought to turn the scale; but if the evidence leaves no doubt, then although he may have for so many years borne this high character, he may at last have fallen into error and guilt. If you are satisfied of his guilt you cannot do otherwise than say he is guilty; if you have any doubt you will acquit him. As to the case of Despard, you will probably agree with me in thinking there can be no doubt.

The Jury consulted together for twenty minutes, and then pronounced

John Edward Despard guilty.
Charles Elton Prescott not guilty.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DECCAN PRIZE MONEY.

The distribution Prize money, arising from the booty captured in the Pindarry and Mahratta war, has commenced at the Deccan Prize office, 8, Regent Street.*

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES IN THE BRITISH ARMY

(SERVING IN THE EAST.)

11th *L. Dr.* Corn. and Adj. *W.* Ready to be lieut. (26 June 27); S. Fisher to be corn., v. Kirke dec. (15 June); M. Franks to be corn. by purch., v. George prom. (26 June).

13th *L. Dr.* Lieut. Wm. Hake, from 16th L.D., to be capt., v. Grove dec. (7 May 27).

16th *L. Dr.* Corn. C. F. Havelock to be lieut., v. Hake prom. in 13th L. Drags. (7 May 27); E. J. Pratt to be corn., v. Havelock (14 Feb. 28).

1st *Foot.* Lieut. R. Burges, from h.p., to be lieut., v. A. J. Pictet, who exch., rec. dif. (21 Feb. 28); Ens. J. Walker, from Newf. Vet. Compe., to be ens., v. Campbell, whose app. has not taken place (6 Mar.)

3d *Foot.* Lieut. T. H. Owen to be capt., v. Mackay, whose prom. has not taken place; Ens. L. Desborough to be lieut., v. Owen; W. Roche to be ens., v. Desborough (all 14 Nov. 27).

20th *Foot.* Lieut. E. Cates, from 77th F., to be lieut., v. Herbert, who exch. (14 Feb. 28).

36th *Foot.* Capt. C. H. Roberts, from 46th F., to be capt., v. Lynch prom. (26 Feb. 28); Ens. W. B. Staff to be lieut., v. Thompson dec. (10 Mar. 27); Ens. T. R. Burrowes to be lieut., v. Backhouse dec. (16 May); Ens. J. G. Wright to be lieut., v. Tobin dec. (26 May); Wm. Marlton to be ens., v. Staff (16 May); W. A. Steele to be ens., v. Burrowes (16 May); O. G. Perrott to be ens., v. Wright (26 May).

38th *Foot.* Ens. G. Greene to be lieut., v. Minchin dec. (29 June 27); W. G. Edwards to be ens., v. Greene (14 Feb. 28); Qu. Mast. Serj. — Goodfellow, from 14th F., to be qu. mast., v. Gould dec. (21 Feb. 28).

39th *Foot.* Maj. Thos. Poole, from 22d F., to be maj., v. Crofton, who exch. (21 Feb. 28).

41st *Foot.* Qu. Mast. Serj. J. Davidson, from 3d F. Gu., to be qu. mast., v. Randle dec. (14 Feb. 28); Ens. W. B. Sparrow superseded, having absented himself without leave when under orders for embarkation for East-Indies (25 Mar.)

45th *Foot.*

* We have no room this month for the details contained in the *London Gazettes* of February 29 and March 11: they shall appear in our next number.

45th Foot. Lieut. F. Ebhart to be capt., v. Hamilton dec.; Ens. E. T. Coke to be lieut., v. Ebhart (both 3 Jan. 27.); Wm. Graham to be ens., v. Elliott prom. (31 Jan. 28).

47th Foot. Brev. Maj. T. Backhouse to be maj., v. Ramsey dec. (29 June 27); Capt. T. Daly, from h. p., to be capt., v. Backhouse (14 Feb. 28).

48th Foot. Capt. J. J. Moss, from h. p. 13th L. Dr., to be capt., v. Roberts, app. to 30th F. (28 Feb. 28).

54th Foot. Lieut. P. Warren to be capt. by purch., v. Woodgate, who res.; Ens. J. R. Turner to be lieut. by purch., v. Warren; R. Parr to be ens. by purch., v. Turner (all 28 Feb. 28.)

97th Foot. Ens. A. F. Morgan, from h. p., to be ens., v. Chetham, whose app. has not taken place (6 Mar. 28).

Ceylon Regt. Capt. R. Armstrong, from h. p., to be capt., v. Penny app. to 94th F. (21 Feb. 28).

Staff. Brev. Lieut. Col. W. H. Sewell, on h. p. 60th F., to be dep. qu. mast. gen. to King's troops serving in East-Indies. v. Read dec. (14 Feb. 28.)

Brevet. Col. Chas. Dallas, governor of St. Helena, to have rank of brigadier general on that island only (14 Feb. 28).

The undermentioned cadets of the Hon. E. I. Company's service to have temporary rank as ensigns during period of their being placed under command of Lieut. Col. Pasley, at Chatham, for field instructions in art of sapping and mining.

Cadets M. A. Birdwood, A. S. Waugh, J. C. Shaw, T. S. Kennedy, R. Martin, B. W. Goldie, H. Watts, J. P. Power, F. E. B. Bennett, and E. L. Ommany (all 14 Feb. 28).

Royal East-India Volunteers. Lieut. W. Baker to be capt., v. Young dec.; Ens. T. Hennah to be lieut., v. Baker; and Jas. Davis to be ensign, v. Hennah (all 1 Mar. 28).

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Feb. 27. Mariner, Nosworthy, from Batavia 29th Oct.; and *John Barry*, Roche, from Batavia 8th April, and Mauritius 3d Dec.; both at Cowes.—28. *Intrepid Packet*, Sleeman, from Singapore 9th Sept., and Penang 1st Oct.; and *Ellen*, Patterson, from Cape of Good Hope 15th Dec.; both at Gravesend.—also, *Resolution*, Parker, from Mauritius 20th Nov.; and *Lycurgus*, Crawshaw, from Mauritius 10th Nov.; both at Deal.—*March* 2. *Albion*, Ralph, from Singapore 4th Oct., Batavia 31st Oct., and Mauritius 28th Nov.; at Deal,—also, *Walworth Castle*, Sinclair, from Batavia; at Gravesend.—8. *Echo*, Thompson, from Bengal 8th Oct.; at Liverpool.—9. *Susan*, Hamilton, from Bengal 25th May, Madras 21st Sept., and Mauritius 29th Nov.; and *Lord Hungerford*, Heathorn, from China 28th Oct.; both at Deal.—12. *Isabella*, Clarkson, from Mauritius, &c.; off Penzance.—13. *Crown*, Pinder, from Bengal, Penang, Singapore, and Batavia; at Liverpool,—also, *Matilda*, Bulley, from Singapore 21st Nov.; off Dartmouth.—14. *Dublin*, Stewart, from Bombay 23d Sept.; at Gravesend.—15. *Roxburgh Castle*, Denny, from Bengal 22d Nov.; at Gravesend.—16. *Bridgewater*, Manderson, from China 18th Nov.; at Gravesend,—also, *George*, Fulcher, from Bengal 22d Nov.; off Portsmouth,—also, *Mary*, Beeachcroft, from Bombay 8th Oct., and Cape of Good Hope 27th Dec.; and *John Bigger*, Kent, from Bengal 22d Nov.; both off Weymouth.—17. *Herefordshire*, Whiteman, from China 18th Nov.; at Gravesend,—also, *Duke of York*, Locke, from China 19th Nov.; and *Competitor*, Jackson, from Bombay 27th Oct., and Ceylon 4th Oct.; both at Deal.—18. *Baroosa*, Hutchinson, from China 1st Nov.; at Deal.—19. *Belsoni*, Talbert, from Bengal 24th Sept., and Mauritius 13th Dec.; off Dover,—also, *Achilles*, Henderson, from Mauritius 8th Dec., and Cape 4th Jan.; at Deal.—20. *Repulse*, Gribble, from China 19th Nov.; at Gravesend.—22. *Rolla*, White, from N. S. Wales 10th Nov.; off Dover.—23. *Andromeda*, Muddle, from the Mauritius 10th Dec.; at Portsmouth.—24. *Harmonie*, Versluys, from Batavia 4th Dec.; off Dartmouth (for Amsterdam).—26. *Mary and Jane*, Natches, from Singapore 2d Nov.; at Deal (for Antwerp).—also, *Lowther Castle*, Baker, from China 19th Nov.; off Dartmouth.

Departures.

Feb. 27. Earl of Balcarras, Broughton, for Bengal and China; and *Marquis Camden*, Larkins, for St. Helena, Bombay, and China; both from Portsmouth.—29. *Thames*, Bugg, for Madras and Bengal; *Hebden*, Fowler, for Bengal; and *Hebe*, Richmond, for the Cape of Good Hope; all from Deal,—also, *Welcome*, Paul, for Bengal; from Greenock.—*March* 2. *Providence*, Ford, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—5. *William Fairlie*, Blair, for Madras and China; from Deal.—7. *Victory*, Farquharson, for Cape, Madras, and Bengal; and *Phœnix*, Cusons, for N. S. Wales (with convicts); both from Portsmouth,—also, *Mary*, Guy, for Bombay; from Deal.—11. *Macqueen*, Walker, for Madras and China; from Portsmouth,—also, *Columbia*, Wilson, for V. D. Land and N.S. Wales; from Greenock.—12. *Lord Lowther*, Stewart, for Madras and China; from Portsmouth,—also, *Arab*, Ferrier, for V.D. Land and N.S. Wales; from Deal,—also *Calypso*, Hutchinson, for Cape of Good Hope; from Liverpool.—14. *Sovereign*, Nesfield, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—15. *Egyptian*, Lilburn, for Bombay; *Clorinda*, Carew, for Batavia, Singapore, and Penang; and *Coronet*, Daniel, for N. S. Wales; all from Deal.—16. *Bohemian*, Pearce, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—23. *Craigevear*, Ray, for Mauritius, Ceylon, and Bengal; *Angerona*, Redknap, for Madras and Bengal; *William Parker*, Brown, for Cape of Good Hope; *Sir Joseph Banks*, Fraser, for N. S. Wales; and *William Miles*, Sampson, for V. D. Land (with convicts); all from Deal.—24. *Thomas Coutts*, Chrystie, for Bengal and China; and *Castle Huntly*, Dunkin, for Mauritius, Penang, Singapore, and China; both from Deal.—25. *Bengal Merchant*, Duthie, for V.D. Land (with convicts); from Plymouth.—26. *Lady Raffles*, Tucker, for Bombay; and *England*, Reay, for Bombay and Ceylon; both from Deal,—also, *Minstrel*, Arkcoll, for Bengal; from Portsmouth.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Lord Hungerford, from China: Mr. R. Edwards.

Per Roxburgh Castle, from Bengal: Mrs. Sheddon; Mrs. Reynolds; Mrs. Creighton; Mrs Amiel; Mrs. Bishop; Major T. C. Watson; P. R. Sheddon, Esq.; Captains Hoctor, Wilson, Mason, and Douglas; Lieuts. Primrose, Orr, Bartleman, and Blake; Misses Sheddon, Reynolds, and two Creighton; Masters Douglas and Selvwright.

Per Herefordshire, from Bengal and China: the Rev. C. Craven, of Bishop's College, Calcutta; Mrs. Craven; Master Craven; Mrs. Hewitt; Master Hewitt; Capt. R. Delamain; Mr. Mackintosh; Master C. Jackson; Lieut. Ashton, from St. Helena; three children.

Per Repulse, from Bengal and China: J. H. Harington, Esq., late Member of Council, Calcutta; Mrs. Harington; two Misses Harington; two Misses Plowden; Mrs. Col. Nixon.

Per Duke of York, from Penang and China: Dr. Anderson, Penang establishment; four Chinese students for Naples.

Per George, from Bengal: Mr. and Mrs. Thorpe; Miss Watson; Capt. Baldwin, H.M.'s 31st Foot; Lieut. M'Clintock, Bengal cavalry; Mr. Mackinnon, surgeon; Mr. R. Harvie.

Per Competitor, from Bombay: — Legget, Esq. and three children; Miss Leggett; Lieut. Storie; Mrs. Storie; Lieut. MacIntyre; Dr. Wood.

Per Rolla, from New South Wales; Mr. Pearks; Mr. Noble; Capt. Cunningham, late of the ship *Hope*.

Per Andromeda, for N.S.Wales: Capt. R. Dacre.

Per Isabella, from Bengal (arrived last month); Ens. M'Mahon, H.C.'s service; Dr. Molyneaux, ditto.

Per Crown, from Bengal, &c., Lieut. Preston, R.N.

Per Mary, from Bombay: Mrs. Tharpler; Mrs Stuart; Ens. Stuart, H.M.'s 6th regt.; Mr. Phipps; Mr. O'Connor; Dr. Power; Mr. Hornby.

Per

Per Lowther Castle, from China, &c.: Lieut. Kerr, from Bengal; Mrs. Kerr; Miss Hough; Dr. Marden, from Bombay.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Abercrombie Robinson, for Bombay; Mrs. M. Fenwick; Misses Margaret Home and Sarah Home; Mr. H. T. Chatterton, assist. surg.; Lieut. John Liddell, H.C.'s service, returning to his duty; Mr. H. Liddell, writer; Mr. Alex. Henderson, surgeon, returning; Mrs. Henderson; Mr. Jas. Parrish, civil service, returning; Mr. Jas. Barrow, to reside; Messrs. J. C. Hartley, A. F. Williams, W. G. Wheatley, K. Jopp, A. Prescott, W. Kirkpatrick, W. S. Hodgson, H. E. D. Jones, and R. Wardle, cadets; Messrs. C. T. Warden and T. W. Fletcher, volunteers Bombay marine; Messrs. S. H. Buckler, Alfred Offer, J. Bird, W. J. Garrett, and R. Waller, pilot service; Mr. H. Mullet, free mariner; Mr. J. Barron; 20 Company's recruits; several servants.

Per Earl of Balcarras, for Bengal: Colonel Cameron, Lieut. Walker, and Lieut. Golden, H.M.'s 3d Foot; Mrs. Cameron, wife of Col. Cameron; Miss M. Cameron, daughter of ditto; two sons of Col. Cameron; Mrs. E. B. Worrall; Misses E. Grey and M. Spottiswood, returning; Messrs. M. Mortock, H. H. Cornish, F. W. Cornish, A. Huish, J. Bell, R. Hill, I. Jones, J. C. Dias, J. Hunter, J. Knox, A. Broome, and A. Sepping, cadets; Messrs. G. J. Berwick and A. Walker, assist. surgs.; Messrs. J. Morse and G. Byworth, free mariners; 78 privates H.M.'s 3d Foot; 9 soldiers' wives; 7 children of ditto; several European and native servants.

Per George the Fourth, for Bengal; Capt. Cormac, Lieut. Chatterton, and Ens. Johnstone, H.M.'s 3d Foot; Capt. Fothergill, 13th Lt. Inf.; Mrs. Fothergill; Mrs. Chatterton; Miss G. M. Smith; Lieut. H. Moffat, H.C.'s service, returning; Messrs. N. B. Edmonstone, J. Thornton, and J. Muir, writers; Messrs. A. Q. Hopper, O. Vincent, D. H. Whistler, T. J. Harriett, H. M. Barwell, and H. Hinchman, cadets; five orphan children belonging to the Military Asylum, Bengal; Mrs. Mulleran, nurse to ditto; 75 soldiers H.M.'s 3d and 13th regts. of Foot; 9 soldiers' wives; 10 children of ditto; 2 Company's recruits in charge of horses; several native servants.

Per Marquis Camden, for Bombay, &c.: Brig. Gen. Chas. Dallas, new governor of St. Helena; Mrs. Dallas, wife of ditto; Misses B. J. Dallas, D. E. Dallas, and C. A. Dallas, daughters of ditto; Mr. J. B. Alexander, cadet, for St. Helena; Messrs. R. Hodson and T. Munster, cadets, for Bombay; Mr. J. F. Jones and H. Hewett, volunteers for Bombay marine; several charter-party passengers; 60 Company's recruits; 5 soldiers' wives; 5 children of ditto; European servants, &c.

Per Lord Lowther, for Madras and Bengal: Lieut. Col. Coombs, H.C.'s service, returning; Capt. T. R. C. Mantell, ditto ditto; T. Ruddiman, ditto ditto; Messrs. D. Johnson, Edw. King, W. F. Woods, G. M. Gurum, and F. Ditmas, cadets; Mrs. E. Mason, proceeding to her husband; Miss Jane Moore; Major Brunton, Lieut. M'Mahon, Lieut. Wetherell, Cornet Hume and Cornet Jones, H.M.'s 13th L. Drags.; Ens. Clendinning, H.M.'s 45th Foot; Capt. Otway, Ens. Campbell, and Ens. Gosselin, H.M.'s 46th Foot; Capt. Bell and Lieut. M'Causland, H.M.'s 89th Foot; 258 soldiers H.M.'s 13th L. Dr. and 45 h, 46th, and 89th regts. of Foot; 30 soldiers' wives; 19 children of ditto.

Per Macqueen, for Madras and Bengal: Mrs. M. Buriton, wife of Lieut. Buriton; Mrs. J. C. M'Donald, proceeding to her husband; Miss Emma Wade; Capt. Wm. Scott, H.C.'s service, returning; Capt. F. Stratton, ditto; Mrs. Stratton; Maj. L. Cooper, H.C.'s service, returning; Mrs. Cooper; Miss E. M. Cooper; Mr. M. E. Cooper, returning; Miss S. Frith, native; Messrs. G. Sparks and S. J. Popham, writers; Messrs. J. Maitland, R. Gordon, W. C. Bell, H. F. Bell, W. H. Worster, W. Gerrard, R. Paton, Wm. Drysdale, and D. M. Bridges, cadets; Messrs. Alex. Fleming, and G. Garrow; Lieut. Col. Sir E. K. Williams, Capt. Moody, Qu. Mast. Davidson, Lieut. and Adj. Dyer, Lieut. Glen, Lieut. Burlton, Lieut. Glasgow, Ens. Morris, and Ens. Chambers, H.M.'s 41st Foot; Lieut. Henderson, Lieut. Parr, Lieut. Ross, Lieut. Coote, Ens. Chinnery, and Ens. Chalk, H.M.'s 54th Foot; Lieut. Shell, and Ens. Baynton, H.M.'s 89th Foot; 260 soldiers H.M.'s 41st, 54th, and 89th regts. of Foot; 82 soldiers' wives; 35 children of ditto.

Per William Fairlie, for Madras: Colonel Fraser, H.C.'s service, returning to duty; Mrs. Fraser, wife of ditto; Misses Fraser and Mackenzie; Mr. W. Douglas, writer, returning; Mrs. Douglas, wife of ditto; Misses G. Bird, A. Stirling, M. Livermore, and M. Seymour; Lieut. A. Mackenzie, H.C.'s service, returning; Mrs. H. Mackenzie, wife of ditto; Mrs. Lushington; proceeding to her husband; Mrs. Sholebread; Mrs. M. Green; Mr. Geo. Gordon, free merchant; Messrs. A. T. Dickson, and J. B. Fraser, writers; Messrs. T. Morrell, H. Congreve, D. Groube, C. Ireland, H. Ferrier, P. Holmes, J. Moore, B. W. Black, D. W. Balfour, L. M'Queen, and T. C. Hawkins, cadets; Mr. B. Moseley, cadet for Bengal; Major Farquharson, Adj. Richardson, Lieut. Johnstone, Lieut. M'Pherson, Ens. Webster, Ens. Furnell, and Ens. Cathrow, H.M.'s 1st or Royal Regt.: Capt. Armstrong and Qu. Mast. Sholebread, H.M.'s 45th Foot; Capt. Duke, Lieut. Cade, Lieut. Eagan, and Ens. Roebuck, H.M.'s 48th Foot; Lieut. Graham and Lieut. and Adj. Kenny, H.M.'s 89th F.; 254 soldiers H.M.'s 1st, 45th, 48th, and 89th regts. of Foot; 31 soldiers' wives; 24 children of ditto; several European servants.

Per Thomas Coutts, for Bengal (corrected list): Mrs. Mackenzie; Mrs. Goodwin and infant child; Misses C. Ochterlony, Emma Bishop, Penelope Bishop, and Ellen Goodwin; Col. Sir Jeremiah Dixon, Capt. F. Mackenzie, Lieut. G. C. Ponsonby, and J. Swiney, Esq., M.D., returning to their duty; Mr. D. J. Thorburn, assist. surg.; Messrs. Wm. Richardson, J. C. Dougan, H. M. Nation, A. Gilander, W. R. Barnes, F. Bevan, Wm. Rogers, and G. Pengree, cadets; Messrs. W. D. M'Clintock and Wm. Dogherty, volunteers Bengal pilot service; Mr. F. Mick; Lieut. Barker, Ens. Wade, Ens. Edwards, Ens. Darlot, Ens. Vigors, and Ens. M'Kenzie, H.M.'s 13th Foot; Lieut. Higginbotham, Lieut. Watson, Ens. Wilder, and Ens. Campbell, H.M.'s 14th Foot; Capt. Matthews, and Lieut. Irwin, H.M.'s 38th Foot; Capt. O'Neil, Lieut. Mackrill, and Ens. Lewis, H.M.'s 44th Foot.

Per Castle Huntly, for Mauritius, Penang, and Singapore: Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir Chas. Colville, new Governor of the Mauritius; Lady Colville; Mr. Wm. Colville; Misses A. A. Colville, and C. D. Colville; Miss E. S. Baigrie; Maj. M. Fraser; A. Frankland, Esq.: Mr. A. Johnson; Capt. C. H. Hay; Lieut. Col. Wm. Balfour; Capt. D. Barclay; D. T. Napier, Esq.; Mrs. Napier; G. A. Barry, Esq.; Mrs. Barry; Mr. A. G. Barry; C. A. Mylius, Esq.; Mrs. Mylius; Mr. Davids, midshipman, to join the *Lord Lowther*; Dr. Dart, for the Mauritius.

Per Victory, for Madras and Bengal; Mrs. Farquharson; Mrs. Hawkins; Mrs. F. Russell; Miss Marland; Mrs. Harrington; Mr. Colvin; Mr. and Mrs. Savory; Messrs. Welstead, Latouch, Porter, Colvin, French, Hallet, Lewis, Baker, Collinson, Dove, Vaughan, Rogers, Glascock, Cooper, Hampton, Pocklington, Ferris, and Walker.

Per Lady Raffles, for Bombay: Capt. Grey and lady; Lieut. M'Kenzie; Mrs. Denham; Messrs. Maule, Berthon, Cuningham, Tait, Jackson, F. Jackson, M. Haffie, M'Cutchean, Hall, Wyllie, Renney, Brown, Orrok, Cuhil, Walters, Travers, and Jeffrey.

Per Egyptian, for Bombay: Capt. Fernandes.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

March 5. At Hull Place, Kent, the lady of Col. M'Creagh, 13th Foot, of a son.

7. At Eltham, the lady of Capt. Abdy, Madras artillery, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 23. At St. Botolph, Aldgate, J. A. Deane, Esq., of Bemlipatam, East-Indies, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late F. A. Hellmer, Esq., of Jewry Street, London.

26. At Holm, North Britain, Major A. Fraser, of Culduthel, to Louisa, daughter of the late Col. Wm. Burten, of the Hon. E.I. Company's service.

26. At

28. At Brighton, Wm. B. Anderson, Esq., Madras civil service, to Elizabeth Lucy, second daughter of R. H. Crew, Esq., of Bath.

— At St. Marylebone Church, Capt. A. P. Hamilton, of the Royal Navy, to Caroline, only child of the late Lieut. Col. Cook, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, and of Chingford, Essex.

March 11. At St. Saviours, Southwark, the Rev. John Smith, missionary to India, to Sarah, eldest daughter of the late Mr. E. Marsden, of the former place.

15. At Kennington, Capt. R. Marr, of the Hon. E.I. Company's military service, to Emily, eldest daughter of G. F. Joseph, Esq., A.R.A.

— At Bedford, Lieut. G. W. Malim, 13th L. Inf., to Louisa, daughter of S. Sharman, Esq., of Bedford.

18. At Stirling, Capt. Geo. Barker, of the Bengal army, to Eliza, eldest daughter of D. Dobie, Esq., of Gartferry, Lanarkshire.

20. H. R. Elliott, Esq., of the Bombay establishment, to Mary, daughter of T. Simpson, Esq., consul of H.M. the King of the Netherlands at Stockton.

25. At St. George's, Hanover Square, John Harwood, Esq., of the Madras army, to Olivia Halliday, second daughter of John Crooke, Esq., and grand-daughter of J. C. Crooke, Esq., of Kempshot Park, Hants.

— At St. Pancras New Church, Capt. Campbell, of the Madras cavalry, eldest son of Robt. Campbell, Esq., Director of the Hon. East-India Company, to Grace Elizabeth, second daughter of Thos. Bainbridge, Esq., of Queen Square, and of Croydon, Surrey.

DEATHS.

Feb. 11. At Elgin, North Britain, Major Robert Duff, late of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

— At Rome, Maj. Gen. Lord Frederick Bentinck, youngest brother of the Duke of Portland, and colonel of the 58th Foot.

23. In Maddox Street, Magdalene, the lady of Sir Charles Malcolm, R.N., aged 42.

25. At Brighton, Mrs. Carnegie, wife of Jas. Carnegie, Esq., formerly captain of the *Baring* East-Indiaman.

— At Easterland House, near Wellington, Somersetshire, Maria Bellett, wife of Col. Marmaduke Browne, of the Bengal artillery.

27. The Rev. Dr. J. F. Wilkinson, of Upper Seymour Street, and formerly of St. Helena, aged 62.

28. At Chiswick, Jane, Countess of Macartney, widow of George, Earl of Macartney, in her 86th year.

— Maj. Gen. Ogg, late of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

— At Sherborne Villa, Spa, Gloucester, Augusta Sophia, wife of Capt. C. H. Raymond, of the Bengal establishment.

March 5. At North Church, Herts, F. Moore, Esq., formerly Major of H.M.'s 11th Light Drags., in his 77th year.

9. At Fulham, Lieut. Gen. Sir Alan Cameron, K.C.B., colonel of the 79th or Cameron Highlanders.

17. John James, third son of Lieut. Col. Gen. Pollock, C.B., Bengal artillery.

19. Ann, daughter of Mr. T. D. Grissell, of Chartier House Square, in her 17th year.

Lately. At Irvine, Ayrshire, Henry James, son of Capt. J. Graham, commanding Bhaugleper Mill Rangers, in his 15th year.

— On board the H.C.'s ship *Hewfordshire*, off Madagascar, on the passage to England, Mr. R. Boyes, surgeon of that vessel.

— On board the ship *George*, on the passage from Bengal to England, Philip Francis, Esq., of the civil service,—also, Lieut. Douglas, of H.M.'s 31st regt.

— On board the ship *Competitor*, on the passage from Bombay to England, Mrs. Leggett, wife of — Leggett, Esq.

— On board the ship *Roxburgh Castle*, on the passage to England, Lieut. G. T. Bishop, of the 9th Bengal L.C.,—also, Lieut. Dalrymple, of the Bengal army.

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 15 *April*—*Prompt* 11 *July.*

Company's and Licensed.—Indigo.

For Sale 29 *April*—*Prompt* 15 *July.*

Rummage of certain Goods, &c. which have remained in the Company's Warehouses longer than allowed by law.

CARGOES of EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS lately arrived.

CARGOES of the *Lord Hungerford*, *Hereford-shire*, *Bridgewater*, *Repulse*, *Duke of York*, *Barossa*, and *Lowther Castle*, from *China*; and the *Susan* and *Roxburgh Castle*, from *Bengal*.

Company's.—Tea—Sugar—Indigo.

Private-Trade and Privilege.—Tea—Raw Silk—Wrought Silks—Nankeens—Rhubarb—Vermilion—Gamboge—Indian Ink—Rice Composition—Rice Paper—White Paper—Fans—Lacquered Ware—China Ware—Mother-o'-Pearl—Tortoise-shell—Seed Coral—Mats—Table Mats—Wrappers—Bamboo Canes—Madeira Wine—Sherry.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Nov. 15, 1827.

Government Securities.

Buy.] Rs. As.		Rs. As. [Sell.
Prem. 26 0	Remittable Loan 6 per ct.	26 0 Prem.
Disc. 0 2	Five per ct. Loan	0 6 Disc.
Prem. 0 2	New 5 per cent. Loan	0 2 Disc.

Rates of Exchange.

On London, 6 months' sight,—to buy 1s. 10¾d. to 1s. 11d.—to sell 1s. 11d. to 2s. per Sicca Rupee.

On Madras, 30 days' ditto, 92 to 94 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.

On Bombay, ditto, 88 to 90 Sicca Rupees per 100 Bombay Rupees.

Bank Shares.—Prem.—to buy 5,150—to sell 5,100.

Madras, Oct 10, 1827.

Government Securities.

Six per cent. Bengal Remittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 350 Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. ..... 28½ Prem.

At a Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, *viz.* 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 20⅝ Prem.

Five per cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 350 Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. ..... ¼ Prem.

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, *viz.* 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 1¼ Disc.

Bombay, Oct. 24, 1827.

A Five per cent. Loan open.

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 1s. 8¾d. per Rupee.

On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 106 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.

On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 99 Bom. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.

Singapore, Nov. 3, 1827.

Exchange.

Gov. Bills on Bengal, at 30 days' sight, per 100 Sp. Ds., 207 Sic. Rs.

Private Bills on ditto—none.

Private Bills on London, per Sp. Ds. 4s. 2d.

Canton, Nov. 15.

Company's bills on Bengal, at 30 days' sight, 100 Sa. Rs. to 100 Sp. Drs.

Private ditto, at ditto, 200 to 202 to ditto.

Company's bills on London, none.

Private ditto, at 6 months' sight, 4s. to 4s. 2d. per Sp. Dr.

Private bills on Bombay, none.

Sycee silver 5½ per cent. prem.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, March 19, 1828.

A quarterly general Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company's House in Leadenhall Street.

ACCOUNT OF THE COMPANY'S STOCK.

The minutes of the last Court having been read,

The *Chairman* (the Hon. H. Lindsay) said, "I have to acquaint the Court that the account of the stock, per computation, of the Company, with respect to India to the 1st of May 1826, and with respect to England to the 1st of May, 1827, which could not be laid before the Court, according to the By-law, in December last, on account of the delay attending the receipt of the necessary documents from Bengal, is now laid before the Proprietors.

PENSIONS, SUPERANNUATIONS, &c.

The *Chairman*.—"I have to acquaint the Court, that certain papers which have been presented to Parliament since the last General Court are now laid before the Proprietors, in conformity with cap. 1, sec. 4, of the By-laws."

The papers were regulations framed by the Bengal Government in 1825 and 1826, and resolutions of the Court of Directors, being warrants for pensions or gratuities.

The *Chairman* then laid before the Proprietors, an account of superannuations of the East India Company's officers and servants in England, and an account of superannuations of servants of the Board of Control, under the act of the 53d Geo. 3d, cap. 155, sec. 91 and 93.

GRANT TO CAPTAIN T. BUCHANAN.

The *Chairman*,—"I have now to acquaint the Court, that it has been made special for the purpose of submitting for confirmation, the resolution of the General Court of the 19th of December last, approving a resolution of the Court of Directors of the 5th of the same month, granting to Captain Thomas Buchanan, the present superintendant of the Bombay marine, a pension of £800 per annum, on the grounds therein stated."

The clerk then read the resolution of the General Court of the 19th of December.

Mr. *Poynder*.—"I know, Sir, it is not exactly regular to ask a question in this stage of the business—but my inquiry is of so plain and simple a nature, that I hope you will allow me to make it."

The *Chairman*.—"Has the question any reference to the present motion?"

Mr. *Poynder*,—"It has no reference to that subject."

The *Chairman* intimated that it would be irregular to ask the question, and proceeded to move—"that the Court confirm the resolution of the General Court of the 19th of December last, approving of the resolution of the Court of Directors of the 5th of that month, granting to Captain T. Buchanan a pension of £800 per annum."

The *Deputy Chairman*, (J. Pattison, Esq.) seconded the motion.

General *Thornton* said, it became his duty again to protest against this grant; and he was extremely sorry that the amendment moved at the last General Court had not been carried. That amendment having been so strongly enforced and supported, he (Gen. T.) had flattered himself that the Court of Directors would have changed their opinion, and devised some other way of providing for Capt. Buchanan. In ordinary cases a fortnight or three weeks only was suffered to elapse, before a Court was summoned to confirm grants of this nature, but here three months had passed before the confirmation was called for, and therefore he had hoped that the directors had adopted some other means of providing for this gentleman. It appeared to him, that the grant was most excessive. Capt. Buchanan was in the prime of life, perfectly capable of performing the duties of office, and therefore there was no reason for thus pensioning him off. He was glad to see, on the former occasion, a part of the Court of Directors voting in favour of the amendment; and he meant this day to move another amendment, which he trusted would meet with the approval of the gentlemen behind the bar, as well as of the proprietors generally. It was most extraordinary to him, that a man in the prime of life, and who was fit to fill an active situation, could not have some other office found for him, in which his services would be useful to the Company, instead of being converted into a dead weight on their funds. As there was much other business before the Court, he should take up no more of their time, but move, as an amendment, that after the words "£800 per annum," these words shall be inserted,—until a suitable employment shall be provided for him." To this amendment he could see no objection whatever; the reasonableness

of the proposition would, he hoped, cause it to be acceded to at once.

Mr. *Gahagan* rose to express his entire dissent from the present motion. He really could not see on what principle of reason it was offered to the Court. Had this pension been given to Capt. Buchanan on account of great and signal services, he could understand it. Had it been given for a long career of service, in the course of which he had been visited by some of the calamities of heaven, or rendered unfit for business by some moral incapacity, this too he could underatand. Or if it were given him on the ground that he was certain of enjoying the situation he filled, in the ordinary course of life, for many years, but that he was driven from it by unforeseen circumstances, this also he could understand. If Capt. Buchanan had been suddenly, and by extraordinary circumstances interrupted in his official duties, he could understand why he should be provided for; but he confessed, as the case now stood, he did not understand it. He was not incapacitated by age; he was not incapacitated by sickness; and he had not served that length of time which would justify the Court in remunerating his services with so large a reward. There was nothing in his services of that signal and splendid character which could challenge such a mark of respect; but the Court of Directors turned out one competent man, and put in another competent man, merely because the officers of the Bombay marine had obtained rank in the naval service. Be it so, let the change be made; but was it fair that two competent men should receive pay at the same time; one, because he had filled the office, but was now unemployed; the other because he at present filled the office, and would probably hold it all his life? There was no surprise, no precipitancy in the new arrangement. The Hon. Chairman himself had declared in the face of that Court, that a negociation had been long going on, for the purpose of transferring the superintendance of the Bombay marine to an officer of His Majesty's navy. Therefore Capt. Buchanan must have known the fact; or, if he did not, the proper authorities should have informed him, that he was liable to be removed from the office of superintendant. He had, it appeared, served in the situation of superintendant for 18 months, or two years at the utmost, and then it was proposed to grant him a pension of £800 a year. Did those who framed this plan say to Capt. Buchanan, "if we can find another suitable employment for you, this pension shall merge in the emoluments of that employment?" No such thing. And yet another office could have been found for Capt. Buchanan, — that of the master intendant at Madras. That situation had been conferred on a young officer, but he should like to know why it had not been given to Capt. Buchanan? A very distinguished and able man, Sir John Malcolm, now Governor of Bombay, had some time since come to that Court, or at least his friends had come for him, and demanded a pension because he had ceased to have employment; and, in consequence of his signal services, he received a grant of £1000 a year. On that occasion, one Hon. Director had said, "If Sir J. Malcolm had got the situation which we wanted to give him, he would not have been here this day, asking for a pension." Now, if he heard that Sir J. Malcolm, or any other pensioned governor, gave up his pension when he was placed in an office, he should be satisfied. Under such circumstances, Sir J. Malcolm, or any other person so situated, did no more than his duty in throwing up his pension. But he would not leave the matter to the will of the individual. He thought that pensions of this description should be declared to be floating pensions, which should merge in the salary of any office bestowed on the party pensioned. It should be understood hereafter, when a pension was given to any person capable of performing duty, and who afterwards accepted of a situation under the Company, that then the pension should merge in the office. He wished to know, and he hoped the answer would be in the affirmative, whether the distinguished officer to whom he had alluded, and who stood so high in the Company's estimation, had, on his appointment to office, abandoned his pension? He asked this, because an Hon. Director had said, that Sir J. Malcolm would not have required a pension if they could have given him a situation.

The *Chairman*.—"The hon. gentleman has called on me to account for this recommendation. I did so at a former general court, and I feel great pleasure in reiterating my explanation at this. The pension now under consideration was awarded to Captain Buchanan on the ground that he had been superseded in a situation which, though he had not held it long, he looked forward to have held for many years. That gentleman had been at Bombay for some years in a subordinate capacity, and when Mr. Meriton gave up the situation of superintendant, it was bestowed upon him. He was now removed from that office in consequence of the appointment of a gentleman in his Majesty's naval service. "Now I do not think," continued the hon. gentleman," that, looking at these circumstances, the Court of Proprietors can wish,

wish, because an officer has been removed without any fault whatever imputed to him, but removed merely because he has not that rank which it is considered necessary for the superintendant to possess since the Lord High Admiral has granted naval rank to the Bombay Marine. I say, I do not think, such being the case, that the Court of Proprietors would wish to refuse a fair remuneration to Captain Buchanan. It has been deemed expedient, since the alteration has been made, that an officer of naval rank should preside over the Bombay marine, and therefore Captain Buchanan has been superseded. On that account, as I have already said, he is entitled to compensation. Captain Buchanan had a reasonable right, when he was placed in the situation, to expect that he would hold it for a long time, if his life were spared. The Court of Directors considered the value of the appointment, and proposed a certain remuneration: acting under these views, we now call upon the general court to confirm the grant. With respect to the amendment, I should have no objection to it, if it were couched in other words. If it were specified that Captain Buchanan should hold this pension "while unemployed," I would agree to it; but to say that he shall retain the pension till he is provided with a suitable employment, would in some degree, by implication, pledge the court to provide for him, and I cannot consent to pledge either the present or any future Court of Directors to that point. This is, I think, a case calling for remuneration, because Captain Buchanan has been removed without the slightest imputation on his character; and if the gallant officer will substitute for his amendment, "so long as Captain Buchanan shall be out of employment," I shall be perfectly satisfied."

Sir *F. Ommaney* said, in deciding this question it was very material for the court to know how long Capt. Buchanan had served at Bombay—what was his age, and what was the salary attached to his situation.

The *Chairman*.—"I hardly feel myself competent to answer the question off-hand; but I think, to the best of my recollection, that the salary of superintendent is £3,300 a year. I believe I formerly stated that Captain Buchanan had filled a subordinate situation at Bombay for seven or eight years before he was appointed superintendent, which office he has held for a year and a-half, or two years. If the gallant officer is satisfied with the words I have proposed, instead of his amendment, I shall willingly add them to the original motion."

General *Thornton*. "After what the hon. Chairman has said, I shall, with the leave of the court, and with the understanding that the words which he has mentioned shall be added to the motion, withdraw my amendment."

Mr. *Gahagan*. "I wish to have an answer to my question, whether Sir John Malcolm does or does not at present retain his pension?"

The *Chairman*.—"Sir John Malcolm has not given it up."

Mr. *Gahagan*. "Then my humble opinion is, that he ought to give it up."

Col. *L. Stanhope*. "I wish to make one observation as to what my hon. friend says relative to Sir J. Malcolm. I disagree with him entirely on that point, because Sir J. Malcolm's pension was granted for past services."

The *Chairman*.—"I beg to state that the gallant officer is out of order. There is a particular question before us, with which Sir J. Malcolm has nothing to do."

Mr. *Rigby* wished, before the court separated, that they should come to some right understanding on this subject. When he entered the India-House it was with a very strong impression on his mind that this individual was about to receive a large pension without having merited it by any adequate service: but a circumstance had occurred which equally impressed on his mind the necessity of suspending opinion in cases of this nature. He happened to go into the proprietor's reading-room, and found this resolution signed by eighteen of their respectable directors; he therefore determined not to come to any decision until he heard the reasons assigned for making this grant; and he must now say, that, from the whole of what he had heard in the course of this discussion, he was led to agree in the justice and propriety of this pension being allowed; because the hon. Chairman had stated that the pension was not only granted for past service (for it appeared that Capt. Buchanan had been long looking forward to this situation), but that the removal of this officer was occasioned by peculiar circumstances connected with an alteration in the system of the Bombay marine. It appeared that he could not hold the office of superintendant, on account of his want of naval rank; and it would be very hard on the individual to displace him from his situation, under these circumstances, without any remuneration, the more especially as the salary was so large as £3,000 a-year; therefore, in his opinion, they were only doing justice to Capt. Buchanan and the Company in agreeing to this motion. Modified as it was, it would redound to their honour, at the time of the renewal of their charter—(and all their acts should have reference to that time, particularly when they reflected on the invidious remarks and distinctions that

that were constantly made with respect to them), and it would go down to posterity as one of the many proofs of the justice and purity of their motives.

The motion, in its amended shape, the words "so long as he shall remain out of employment" being added to it, was then carried.

Mr. *S. Dixon* begged leave to ask a question, simply for information. He wished to know whether a grant of this nature, without the addition of any specific words, gave to the individual thus pensioned a claim for the amount of his annuity, after the Company itself may have died? He had some doubts on that subject, and therefore he asked the question. He wanted to know whether those pensions were receivable after the Company's charter had expired.

The *Chairman*.—"I hope the Company will never die (*a laugh*.) But if it should die, I believe the pensions must die with it. I have no doubt of its being understood that such pensions are to be considered payable only during the Company's life time."

Mr. *S. Dixon*. "That is for twenty-one years."

Mr. *Wigram*. "The hon. Chairman appears to have misunderstood the question. The Company is a chartered body, and this pension is regulated precisely by the same terms as operate with respect to other pensions granted under the provisions of an act of parliament, whether the right of governing be hereafter extended to the Company, or withheld from it."

INDIAN SUTTEES.

Mr. *Poynder* again solicited leave to put a question.

The *Chairman*. "We must, I believe, get rid of the regular motions first."

Mr. *Poynder*. "I throw myself on your courtesy and kindness. If it be decided that I cannot put the question, which will not occupy two minutes, I must bow to the decision. The question I wish to ask is—"(*Cries of order*.)

The *Chairman*. "I am so much aware of the importance of the question which the hon. proprietor is about to ask, and which has greatly agitated the public mind, that I, for one, am willing to allow it to be put."

Col. *L. Stanhope*. "I hope no discussion will be allowed on the question; that is the rule you have yourself laid down. If a mere question is to be asked, I shall not object to it—but I shall oppose any discussion arising on it.

Mr. *Poynder*. "I mean to propose a naked question, but—"

Mr. *S. Dixon*. "I am sure the hon. proprietor has no right to ask a question, until the order of the day is read."

The *Chairman*. "I know the hon. proprietor has no *right* to put a question, but I hope the courtesy of the court will enable him to propose one."

Mr. *Poynder*. "I simply ask, as one year has now elapsed, since—"

Capt. *Maxfield*. "I beg, Mr. Chairman, to call your attention to the fact, that you yourself, on a former occasion, laid it down as a rule from the chair, that questions should not be put till the business of the day was over. If you infringe the rule thus laid down, you will place yourself in an invidious situation. It may be said that you have one rule for one party, and a different rule for another."

The *Chairman*.—"I fear that I should be open to the remark which the gallant officer has made, if I suffered the hon. proprietor to proceed, I hope that he will feel this himself, and that he will desist at present from putting his question, although it is an interesting one. We shall now proceed with the business of the day."

Mr. *Poynder*. "It is not my intention to waste the time of the court; but, as business requires my presence elsewhere, I shall defer my question till another day." [The intention of Mr. Poynder (if the court would have allowed him) was to ask, whether the resolution against suttees, which the Court of Proprietors passed one year since, had produced any result, and whether the Court of Directors had yet had any communication to make to the proprietors on the subject.]

SUSPENSION OF MR. COURTENAY SMITH.

The clerk read the following resolution, which Col. L. Stanhope had, at the last general court, announced his intention of moving:—

"1. That the Court of Proprietors has heard with regret, that Mr. Courtenay Smith, Chief Judge of the Supreme Native Court in Bengal, has been suspended from his office for having expressed the following opinion—namely, that 'as suits appealed to the authorities in England are decided by them after many years, and as the period of the Hon. Company's charter will shortly expire, and as, after the expiration of the term of the present charter, it is uncertain whether it will be renewed, or the government of the country will be assumed by his Majesty, in my opinion the security of the Government is such as cannot be accepted. But as this is an uncommon circumstance, it requires the concurrence of another judge.'

"2. That Mr. Canning, when President of the Board of Control, acted upon the same principle as that for which Mr. C. Smith has been condemned—the former having refused to sanction a pension which extended the grant beyond the period of their charter.

"3. That the conduct of the Government in suspending this most upright judge for expressing his honest opinion, is calculated to corrupt the fountain of justice in British India; and that Mr. C. Smith,

C. Smith, in laying down the rule of equity, and protecting the weak from the strong, has done his duty, and deserves the approbation of this court."

The *Chairman.*—"Before the hon. proprietor, who gave notice of this motion, proceeds, he must permit me to state to him that the records of this house have been examined, and the result has been to shew, that we are not in possession of any information on this subject at the present moment."

Col. *L. Stanhope.* "Then, Sir, I have to complain of the remissness of your government, in not having given information to you on a subject which has been before the public of India and of this country for five or six months. If you are not informed on this subject, it is right that an individual, even one so humble as myself, should supply you with that information which is so essential to the ends of justice. I complain that Mr. Courtenay Smith, the chief judge of the supreme native court in Bengal, has been dismissed from office for giving his opinion, in language the most temperate, mild, and reasoning, in a case between one of the Company's subjects and the government of the country. I conceive it to be the duty of every man, whenever he sees an individual oppressed, to defend him—and still more do I think it his duty to defend and support those laws which form the great pillar and support of society. I shall now read to you the opinion of Mr. Courtenay Smith, in a case in which a woman of the name of Babee Bilda was appellant, and Shah Rodeen Rush was respondent.

The *Chairman.*—"The hon. member will excuse me for saying, that any private information he may have on this subject cannot be made the foundation of any debate in this court. I think it will not be wise for the general court to entertain a question of this kind until something official is laid before it."

Col. *L. Stanhope.* "With great courtesy towards the hon. Chairman, and in that tone I always speak to the chair, I beg leave to submit, that I am proceeding regularly. I think that public rumour and public report form a sufficient ground for me to proceed on, particularly when the subject has been brought before the parliament of the country by Mr. Brougham, and the fact not then denied, either by his Majesty's ministers or by any of the gentlemen on the other side of the bar."

The *Chairman.*—"I would ask of the hon. proprietor why Mr. Brougham's motion was put off? It was put off on the very ground which I have advanced against entertaining this question; namely, that no information had been received on the subject."

Sir *F. Ommanney.* "I hope, Sir, the other business of the day will go on."

Col. *L. Stanhope.* "I trust, as I have given notice of this motion, that I shall not be the only person debarred from speaking on it. From what the hon. Chairman states, it appears that no motion is to be made in this court, until information is received by the executive body, which information, be it observed, they may suppress if they think fit. Under these circumstances, I shall put off this motion until the next court.

CARNATIC DEBT.

Capt. *Maxfield* rose, in pursuance of his notice, to submit a motion on this subject. The Carnatic debt, he observed, some years ago excited no common share of interest in that court, and the vigilance and zeal of the directors of the East-India Company were no less conspicuous at that time than their apparent indifference on such score was evident now. He should, in adverting to the subject, be as brief as possible; but as the studied stillness of more than twenty years had kept it much from public view, a short review of the Carnatic commission, and the causes which gave birth to it, were necessary, to avoid obscurity. It was unnecessary to go into the history of the Carnatic earlier than 1769, or to say more than that the invasion of Hyder Ally, to which that unhappy country had been subjected for a series of years, had drained its resources, while its revenue was swallowed up by the exorbitant rate of interest paid by grant of tunkas or assignments of land. In 1770 the military defence of the Carnatic war submitted to the East-India Company, while the Nawaub Mahomed Ally was beset by clamorous creditors for the liquidation of debts, real and imaginary, which were rapidly accumulating at an exorbitant rate of interest. Such debts, many of which were gross impositions, and barefaced frauds, were manufactured prior to the act which prohibited British subjects from making loans to native princes; and the embarrassment created by such claims induced Mahomed Ally, in 1781, to assign all his revenue to the East-India Company, with a view to retrieve his affairs and to recover his finances. The clamour and influence of the numerous claimants, real and fictitious, arrested the attention of a secret committee of the House of Commons; who, in a report made in 1782, called the attention of the House of Commons to the debts due by the Nawaub of the Carnatic to this Company, as well as to individuals. In 1784 an act was passed which established the Board of Commissioners; and as the place the Company then occupied in the political scale was more circumscribed than at present,

present, individual influence operated powerfully to urge pretensions no less injurious to the interests of the Carnatic than of this Company. Those pretensions, supported as they were by party and faction, if not by means even still less creditable, the Company fearlessly and successfully resisted; they interposed to prevent the plunder of the Carnatic, and rescued its inhabitants from the grinding oppressions of extortioners, and in so doing they were actively engaged from 1784 until 1805. In 1805 a commission was appointed to investigate the claims of the creditors of the Nawaub of the Carnatic, and as the Company had entered into a treaty with Azeem-al-Dowlah, by which the civil and military government of the Carnatic, with the exclusive right to the revenues, were vested in the Company for ever, they naturally became liable to the payment of all just demands. An agreement was executed on the 10th of July 1805, by which the Company were bound to set aside out of the revenue of the Carnatic the annual sum of 3,40,000 star pagodas, to form a fund towards the payment of all the just debts of the private creditors of the Nawaubs Wallah Jah Omdubal Omrah, and Ameer-ul-Omrah, and that the Company should allow an interest of six per cent. per annum on the unappropriated balance of such fund. The salaries of the commissioners, of which there were three at Madras and three in this country, with two registers, amounted to about £20,000 per annum, and, large as such sum appeared to be, it was but a mere fraction of the expense entailed on the revenue of the Carnatic by that commission. Now, in order to form some estimate of the amount of funds raised upon the revenues of the Carnatic for liquidating such debt, he would commence with the sum of 3,40,000 star pagodas set apart from the revenue annually, for such purposes as directed by the act of parliament; and on the accumulation of which the Company agreed to allow interest of six per cent. to create a sinking fund for the redemption of the Carnatic debt. Taking the sum of 3,40,000 star pagodas, or £121,000, as set aside in 1805, and so on annually until 1828, with an interest of six per cent., which was indeed but half the interest the Company were paying, the aggregate in 1828 would amount to no less than £6,043,834. However, against such accumulation they had the expense of the commission, and the interest paid annually on the amount of the adjudicated debts, or the claims of the creditors which had been admitted. As he had no data to determine with precision what might have been the actual sum paid as interest, it became necessary to assume some positive amount per annum, which, if not accurate, might at least be an approximation to the truth of such disbursement, and leave a large remainder as the amount charged for the commission when the actual amount of the sinking fund had been subtracted from the account. As the commissioners had been occupied no less than twenty-three years in the admission or rejection of the Carnatic claims, and as no interest could have accumulated or been paid until the debts were admitted, and a stock designated Carnatic, three or four per cent, was created to represent it, if the whole of the registered Carnatic stock was divided into three parts, and the interest charged on the first-third, as paid, from 1806, on the second-third, from 1813, and on the third-third, from 1821, it was probable a larger sum on the score of interest would be so estimated than had probably been drawn from that portion of the revenue set aside for such purpose. But in order to avoid the chance of crediting too small a sum as paid for interest, and considering, that in the estimate of the sinking fund a growing interest of six per cent. had been allowed, he deemed it preferable to estimate the interest on the whole of the Carnatic three and four per cent. for the full period of twenty-three years, which he thought an adequate equivalent to the process adopted to obtain the amount of the sinking fund, had the sum set apart in 1805 remained untouched. The interest on the whole of the Carnatic stock existing at present, for a period of twenty-three years, amounted to the sum of about.....£2,088,000

Now the amount of the sinking fund, as stated by the Company as having accumilated, was in the year 1827 1,914,352

3,982,352

Thus the sinking fund and interest of the debt together formed but a gross sum of £3,982,352

which taken from the sum of...6,043,834

Left the enormous sum of ...£2,061,482 for the expenses of the commission, and of the investigation of the claims of the creditors of the Carnatic, as chargeable on the funds of the Carnatic, set aside for the liquidation of the Carnatic claims. But large as the sum of £2,061,482 appeared, it was but half of the actual expense incurred as the expense of the commission and investigation; since, by the act which created such commission, it was enjoined that half the expenses of the commission and investigation should be borne by the Company, and half by the funds set apart towards the liquidation of the debt. It might therefore be assumed that the amount of the expenses of such com-

commission and of investigation was no less than £4,122,964, while it was a notorious fact that for several years past the business of the commission had been merely nominal, and the unadjusted claims, which were trifling, and principally consisting of wages to servants and dependants of the Nawaubs, which indeed were not objects contemplated by the House of Commons when the act passed, was now the sole cause for preserving a commission, whose labours ought to have been terminated in a fifth part of the time such commission had lasted. It would be a total waste of argument to attempt to prove, that the greater the delay in investigating old accounts the greater the difficulty, or to show how many facilities were thereby offered to induce imposition. This was too evident to need illustration; and it was equally evident that such delay in determining just claims, were no less cruel than unjust. It would not be unreasonable to suppose that as half the expense of such commission was borne by the Company, it formed of itself a sufficient reason to induce them to bring the tardy labours of such an expensive piece of machinery to a close, if the claims of the Carnatic creditors formed no motive to do so; while in the report of the commissioners themselves in 1824 it was evident that their "occupation was gone," although their expense remained. He should now beg to read an extract from that report, which spoke for itself:—

"We had the honour to state in our last report, that we had decided absolutely on all the cases, with the exception of a numerous class of small claims proposed to be comprehended under the new arrangement between the East-India Company and the creditors, which the returns made by the commissioners in India enabled us to adjudicate; and we also stated, that we awaited their returns to our instructions in reference to the said arrangements, then in progress, for relieving us from the necessity of investigating the said class of small debts; and we further stated, that we had lost no time in transmitting instructions for the investigation of the claims of Messrs. Chase and Company, and others, whose cases were included in the Relief Act (59 of George the Third); it is again our duty to state to the honourable house, that no return in respect to either of these subjects has as yet been received by us from India.

"We had the honour to report, that we had not failed repeatedly to require returns to our several instructions, but that we apprehended that the illness of the second commissioner, and his absence at the Cape of Good Hope, and the death of the third commissioner at a later period, and the arrangements for the appointment of their successors—which, though we believed them to have been complete, had not been announced to us—had occasioned the delay during the then past year. We have now to state to this honourable house, that having waited until the arrival of the ships which sailed from Madras in the beginning of the year 1824, and having received no dispatches from the Commissioners in India, we, on the 20th of August 1824, felt it to be our duty to address the Right Honourable the Governor-general in Council of Bengal, who, by the fourth clause of the Deed of Agreement between the East-India Company and the creditors of the late nabobs of the Carnatic, and of the Amurat Omrah, dated the 10th of July 1805, alone possesses control over the said commissioners, as such requesting that he would be pleased to call upon the commissioners to explain the causes which have so long prevented a compliance with our numerous instructions; and in the event of their explanations not proving satisfactory to his Lordship in Council, that he would adopt such measures as might seem to his Lordship fit and proper to ensure due and prompt obedience, on the part of the commissioners in India, to the directions which they may have already received, or may in future receive, from this board."

Here then was the evidence of the commissioners themselves that their labours ought to have closed in 1824, while it was a notorious fact, that long before that period there were few or no claims undecided which were the objects intended by parliament for the adjudication of such commissioners. So strong was that impression on the minds of the commissioners in India, and so hourly did they expect the deposition of the commission, that they appeared to have been any where but in the office at Madras, an office in which they well knew there was nothing to do, regardless of the repeated despatches of their brother commissionors in this country. It was no less evident that the India commissioners, whose salary alone amounted to near £14,000 per annum, were either absent or studiously silent to all applications from their colleagues in this country for years, and yet this expensive commission still existed in the year 1828. Now this commission, which from its duration had acquired a sort of permanence, and might indeed be considered as a branch of the public service, or rather a sort of sinecure, was created for a specific purpose, and its labours could never, when the act passed, have been expected to last for twenty-three years, or to be spun out to such a period. If such a length of time was essential to investigating the demands of the private creditors of the late Nawaubs of the Carnatic, what portion of time would be deemed sufficient to investigate the claims of this Company, should their charter not be renewed. This commission was vested with ample powers to enable it to perform its duties with despatch and efficacy; and he had no hesitation in declaring his sincere belief, that if such commission had been paid by a stated commissioner on the amount of claims rejected or admitted, instead of a fixed salary, its labours would not have lasted a fifth part of the time, and millions might have been saved to the public. If the commissioners in India were, from illness or any other cause, incapacitated, it was the duty of the Governor-general in council to have supplied such deficiency by the appointment of others, and the grossest neglect or indifference, on the part of those authorities whose duty it was to have given effect to the act of parliament which created such commission, was too palpable to require further proof. A former

Chairman,

Chairman, on his (Capt. M.'s) adverting to the inability of the commissioners here to obtain an answer from their colleagues in India, stated that he knew nothing about it; and that, as the act of parliament had appointed such commission, the Company could not interfere with it. Now that Chairman being a member of parliament, ought, or might be supposed to have heard or seen the report made to parliament by the commissioners; and considering the expense of the commission on the revenues of the Carnatic, as well as of the half borne by the Company, he conceived it to be the duty of every Chairman who had filled that chair since 1824 to have interfered, since the same means which were within the court's reach to obtain the act of 1805, were equally available in 1825, 1826, and 1827, should any modification of such act be essential to the public good. What a hideous contrast did the tardy and lethargic progress of this commission form with the tenth clause of the act which gave birth to it, and which described the limitation of actions, which it stated should be commenced "within six calendar months after the fact committed, and not afterwards, and should be laid in the county or place where such cause of complaint did arise," &c. Time, then, when the act was framed, was considered of some value; but yet, although this commission had lasted twenty-three years, it appeared of so little moment now, that it might probably last twenty-three years longer. In 1824, when the commission ought to have died a natural death, as by its own report appeared, the Court of Directors, either regardless or ignorant of such report, gave it new life, and increased the expense by augmenting the salary of each member £300 per annum, and creating them commissioners for the settlement of the claims of the private creditors of the Rajah of Tanjore. After such a determination, he was quite aware how futile it was to offer any observations on the subject; and many who thought with him on this occasion, prefered silence, from a conviction that no statement or argument, however close, could produce a change, and therefore such toil might be well spared. With him, however, such conclusions had no weight, and however hopeless might be the expectation of a remedy, he should neither be deterred by difficulty or disheartened by defeat. He could have framed a motion which, if carried, might have been fraught with public benefit; but he would content himself with a motion, the facts of which could not be denied, and the public would estimate it, and judge accordingly. He concluded by moving—

"That it appears to this court, by the report of the commissioners, as laid before Parliament in 1824, that the total aggregate sterling amount of the claims were £30,216,707. 11s. 4½d.

"Aggregate of absolute adjudicature in favour of parties ..	£2,445,630	0	8½
"Aggregate of provisional adjudication in favour of parties ..	40,000	17	10
	£2,485,630	18	6½
"Aggregate of absolute adjudications against the parties, including the portions disallowed in claims favourably adjudicated	27,163,979	2	4½
"Balance of claims remaining for adjudication, when returns containing the results of the investigation by the commissioners in India shall be received, but exclusive of a number of small claims exceeding (£8,000) the subject of the proposed arrangement, mentioned in the following paragraph.....	567,097	10	5½
	£30,216,707	11	4½

"That it also appears evident, that if, instead of a fixed salary paid to the commissioners, the sum of one per cent. commission had been allowed them for such trouble on the whole amount of claims admitted or rejected, as they were adjudicated, the expense of £302 167 sterling only would have been incurred as the remuneration to such commissioners, who would have been thus adequately paid for such investigation, and some millions thus saved to the public."

The *Chairman*.—The hon. gentleman who has proposed this motion has stated, that the subject of the Carnatic Debt has been put to sleep for the last twenty years. Now, I cannot account for his having made so extraordinary an assertion, when he must know, that every year the Carnatic Commissioners lay before Parliament a detailed report of their labours. As a proof that their labours have not been thrown away, I need only refer to the speech of the hon. gentleman himself, who has brought to notice a sum of £27,000,000, the amount of claims rejected by the Commissioners after a full inquiry. But, instead of entering into a detailed examination of what fell from the hon. gentleman, I shall beg leave to have an extract read from the report of the Carnatic Commissioners, which has only been handed to us on the 10th of this month; and after that extract is read, I shall propose to negative the motion of the hon. gentleman. The report is dated the 15th of February, but we did not receive it till the 10th of March.

The clerk then read the following extract:—

"We shall here subjoin, for the information of this honourable house, an abstract of the amount of our adjudications to the date of the present report, etc.

"Aggregate of absolute adjudications in favour of parties ..	£2,585,821	4	10½
"Aggregate of provisional adjudications in favour of parties ..	20,923	2	0½
	2,606,744	6	11

"Aggregate of absolute adjudications against the parties, including the portions disallowed on claims favourably adjudicated	27,596,363	2	8½
Total	30,133,126	9	7½
"Estimated balance of the amount of claims already reported to this honourable house which remain to be adjudicated, exclusive of the amount of a further number of small claims (between five and six thousand) forming the subject of the arrangements noticed in the following paragraphs	268,824	7	8½
	£30,401,950	17	4½

"Since the date of the last report which we had the honour to lay before this honourable house, we have received from the commissioners at Madras the whole of the reports from Mr. Lacon, who was, in the first instance, employed on the part of the East-India Company to settle upon certain terms, at that time offered by their Government of Fort St. George, a portion of the small claims on the fund provided by the deed of the 10th July 1686, by which the Carnatic commission was appointed. The several parties who accepted those terms withdrew in consequence their claims from our jurisdiction; and we have thereby been enabled to adjudicate against them absolutely, as having accordingly nothing due to them from the said fund.

"We have the satisfaction to report to this honourable house, that we have recently received a communication from the Honourable Court of Directors of the East-India Company, informing us of the complete success of the *further* arrangement, so far as it has hitherto been carried into effect, which they had directed with a view to the release of the said fund from the whole of the said class of small claims. None of the particulars have yet reached us from the commissioners at Madras; but we expect to receive from them in succession the reports necessary to empower us finally to liberate the said fund from all the said claims, which have been withdrawn under the said further arrangement, so soon as the commissioners shall have completed the details relative to the identity and the title of this numerous class of claimants.

"We have further the honour to state to this honourable house, that we have passed awards (one provisionally, the others absolutely) on all the claims (including those under the Relief Act, 59 Geo. III. No. 294), which the returns made by the commissioners in India have, since the date of our last report, enabled us to adjudicate; and the commissioners at Madras have given assurances of their intention to transmit, with as little delay as the nature of the inquiries will admit, their further reports on the remaining claims which have been referred by us for their investigation.

"We have further the honour to report to this honourable house, that in consequence of the reference to the Bengal Government, noticed in our last report, the Governor-general in Council has adopted measures to secure in future due regularity in the execution of the duties of the Carnatic and Tanjore commissions at Madras."

The *Chairman*.—After what has been read to the Court of Proprietors, I would submit to the discretion of the hon. gentleman, whether he had not better withdraw his motion.

Capt. *Maxfield* said he could have no objection to withdraw his motion, as the report which had been read was very satisfactory. Still, however, he thought the motion was not at all irrelevant or uncalled-for. In his opinion, this commission having been so long in existence, should before this have brought their labours to a close. Some of the claimants for small sums must, in consequence of the delay, have been placed in a most cruel situation. Many years had elapsed since those claims were made, and most probably numbers of them had descended to their graves while the commissioners were sitting in judgment on them. If these small claims had been withdrawn from the great mass, originally, as had at length been done, much good would have been done which had been left undone. He was perfectly aware of the difficulty of settling those accounts; but it was a subject of great importance, and one which it was the duty of the Court of Directors to have considered collectively. —Motion withdrawn.

CALCUTTA STAMP REGULATIONS.

Col. *L. Stanhope* said he rose, in pursuance of the notice he had given, to move

"That all papers connected with the late Stamp Regulations at Calcutta, and transmitted to the Court of Directors, should be laid before the proprietors."

The words, "Stamp Act," he observed, sounded ominously to English ears; for it must be in the recollection of all the gentlemen present, that a stamp act had led to the separation of America from Great Britain. It was his intention to prove to the court that the Calcutta Stamp Act was impolitic, unjust, and illegal; that it was therefore, unwise and dangerous. In short, he should shew to all unprejudiced minds, that it contained every bad feature which it was possible for any act to possess. But previously to his going into the consideration of the distinguishing features of this great question, he felt it necessary to take a glance, and but a glance, at the circumstances under which this stamp act was imposed. The settlement of Calcutta was obtained by the British settlers from the sovereign of Indore;—the conquests of the Company were accessions made by them; consequently, it was perfectly legal for the Company to pass such laws, ordinances, and regulations in the territories thus conquered by them as they might think fit. But the people of Calcutta had granted to them, under the charter of Charles the 2d, certain vested rights. Courts of law were established there in the time of George 2d: and again they had obtained additional privileges under the 53d of George 3d. In short, they had held certain rights without dispute, for upwards of 150 years; and with respect to them, this power, of which they now complained, had never been exercised, until the present moment, by the East-India Company. With respect to the stamp act itself, it appeared to have have been resorted to in consequence of a series of misgovernment. The expense of their civil establishment, which his gallant friend (Capt. Maxfield) had truly

truly stated to the Court, exceeded in cost the military establishment of a country held by the sword (he spoke of course, of the Bengal provinces); the system which the Company pursued, of laying all sorts of restrictions in a monopolizing spirit on commerce and trade, and the wars, necessary and unnecessary, into which they had plunged, particularly that infamous war of Ava, which cost this country £13,000,000 of money (a sum greater than ever would be saved, by the exertions of the excellent finance Committee lately appointed); in consequence of the poverty induced by these different circumstances, the Hon. Company had recourse to this stamp act. Nothing could be more objectionable than the manner in which this stamp act was framed and promulgated. It was secretly framed in Calcutta; it was secretly sent to this country; it was secretly canvassed by the Court of Directors; it was secretly considered by the Board of Control; and it was as secretly sent back to Calcutta. None of those persons in that city who were to be affected by the measure, knew any thing about it until the evil burst upon their heads.

The *Chairman.*—The hon. gentleman has given us notice that he will move, that all the papers received on this subject shall be laid before the proprietors. Now, in making a motion of that kind, I do not think that he has a right to go into the merits of the measure to which he has adverted. He may move for the papers, but the measure itself cannot, I think, at present form a topic of discussion before the Court of Proprietors. I think it quite irrelevant, for the hon. proprietor to go into a discussion of this subject, until the question is decided whether the papers shall or shall not be produced. I beg leave to suggest to the hon. gentleman that the subject is now before Parliament, on the petition of the inhabitants of Calcutta; and I do not think that he has a right to discuss this question on a mere motion for papers.

Col. *L. Stanhope* continued.—In his opinion, nothing could be more illogical than, at one and the same Court, to tell a man that he had no grounds for a motion, and therefore could not make it; and subsequently, when he was stating his grounds for a motion, and so strongly too, as to make the Hon. Chairman jump from his seat, to turn round and tell him that, because something was in progress elsewhere, he had no right to proceed. He (Col. Stanhope) was perfectly in order. He was giving a history of the Stamp Act, and shewing the unjust manner in which it had been got up. He was observing, that the power of taxation, without representation, had been assumed—that the power of taxation had been exerted, without any right whatever. The natives, on hearing of this Stamp Act, this great and unlooked for innovation, determined to give up business. The people said, they would quit the town, and have recourse to the same measures which were formerly resorted to at Benares, when the Company, in an evil hour, thought proper to impose a house tax upon that city. What did the people of Benares do on that memorable occasion? They locked up their houses and shops, left the town, proceeded four or five miles off, and there *bivouacked*; till what? until the obnoxious Act was wisely and magnanimously repealed. In the present instance, the Europeans, fearing the evils which might arise from the natives quitting the town of Calcutta, persuaded them not to have recourse to that measure; and, in consequence of their representations, the subject was discussed in a temperate petition, presented to the Government. At first the Government held out some hopes that the measure would be repealed; but ultimately they determined to carry it into execution. The people then addressed a requisition to the Sheriff, and he consented to convene a meeting of the inhabitants. But the Government (like some persons now present), not liking the idea of a fair and open discussion, determined to act on an obsolete dispatch of the Court of Directors, which enabled them to prevent the people from meeting. The inhabitants then resolved to have a private meeting at the exchange, and published their intentions in the Calcutta papers. The Government, in consequence, ordered their magistrates to disperse the people; and absolutely had an intention to call out the troops to effect that object. Yes, to call out the troops in the head city of the British Indian empire. But there were some wise heads there, lawyers, who gave them better council, and they desisted from their original plan. A meeting then took place, which was distinguished by the manly and spirited discussion to which it led; and it was there resolved to petition both houses of the legislature for the repeal of this abominable Stamp Act. That petition was signed by all the traders and agents of Calcutta, as well as by several of the Company's civil and military servants; and it was agreed at the meeting, that one of the Company's servants, one of the most able and talented men amongst them, Mr. Craufurd, should be sent home to carry the intention of the petitioners into effect. The Stamp Act was intended to take effect in May 1827; and the Government thought to proceed without registering the regulation. Here again

again they were foiled; they found it impossible to go farther without registering the regulation in the Supreme Court, and that step they were compelled to take. With respect to the provincial Stamp Act, that measure was passed in 1824; but, no one choosing to buy stamps, it was wisely discontinued by order of the East India Company. He should easily prove the first part of his argument, namely, the impolicy of the new act; because he would clearly shew that the people of British India were already taxed to the utmost. The East India Company could not control political economy, and it was manifestly beyond their power to obtain greater taxes than they levied at present. There were three means of adding to the resources of a state. First, by taxation; secondly, by economical reform; thirdly, by opening fresh sources of industry. Now, with respect to taxation, it had been carried to its utmost extent in British India; every collector went round to his district, and exacted the imposts until the utmost farthing was wrung from the people. Gentlemen might shake their heads, but they must be aware of the fact. They must know, in the wet season, the Government were compelled, from what they called feelings of humanity, but what he would rather demonstrate, necessity, to relax the burden of taxation.

He must say, that the more the people were taxed, the more the collector was lauded and advanced by the Honourable Company's government. This system of taxation was carried to such an extent, that Sir Edward Colebrooke had said that the Honourable Company took, on an average, one-half of the net produce of the soil, though a maxim had been laid down by Adam Smith and the wisest political economists, that no agriculture could possibly thrive if more than one-third of the produce of the soil were taken by the landlords. The native sovereigns in Hindostan were better political economists than the European governors of India. They had limited themselves, with all the bad traits of their character, to taking one-sixth, and even Akbar had confined himself to taking one-third of the produce of the land not in fallow. He would now speak respecting the salt monopoly. (*Laughter, and cries of order!*)

The *Chairman* felt it necessary to call the hon. proprietor to order. (*Hear!*) The subject of the salt monopoly had nothing whatever to do with the question for the production of papers regarding the stamp-duties. (*Hear!*)

Col. *Stanhope*.—"I will prove in a very short time that it has to do with this question." (*Cries of chair!*)

The *Chairman* observed, that he must say he thought it irrelevant to enter upon any subject but that which the nature of the motion permitted. In his humble opinion the salt-monopoly had nothing to do with a motion for the production of papers regarding the stamp-regulations.

Col. *Stanhope*.—"In three words I will prove that it has to do with the question."

Mr. *Dixon* rose to order. He thought the hon. proprietor must be aware, that when a motion was made for the production of papers, it was quite necessary that those papers should be produced before any question respecting them could rise in that court. (*Hear!*)

Col. *Stanhope*.—"I will prove my argument in three words. I say, that you required money; you have obtained as much as can be screwed out of the pockets of the people; then where was the use or the policy of the stamp-act?"

The *Chairman*.—"It is by the papers regarding the stamp-regulation that you can prove that—not by the salt-monopoly." (*Hear!*)

Col. *Stanhope*.—"I do not intend to follow the course of argument chalked out by the hon. Chairman." (*Cries of order!*)

Mr. *Dixon* (addressing the chair)—"I call upon you, Sir, to do your duty."

The *Chairman*.—"I must leave it to the Court of Proprietors to judge between me and the hon. proprietor, and to signify whether he is in order." (*Cries of hear!*)

Col. *Stanhope* rose amid a din of voices, exclaiming '*Chair, chair! and order, order!*' which continued during the whole time he was addressing the court.—"If (said he) you stifle my voice by noise in this court, then I cannot prove to you what I intended; but if you attend to me, I will prove that by the salt, the opium, the tin, and tea monopolies, the Company raised an immense revenue at the expense of the public at large. By the tea monopoly, they compel the old women to pay twenty times more for the tea they drank than the people in the Island of Java paid."

Capt. *Maxfield* rose for the purpose of suggesting to his hon. friend, that, as he must be quite sensible, amid such a noise and clamour as then prevailed, not a word could be heard, to be satisfied if his motion for the production of papers were granted, upon the understanding that he should be permitted to illustrate his argument when those papers were produced. (*Hear!*) He hoped his hon. friend would be as short as possible in his argument to shew the necessity for the production of the papers, and he (Capt. Maxfield) would be ready to second the motion.

Col. *Stanhope*.—"I am going to prove that you collect—(*uproar*). What! gentlemen

tlemen make a noise before they hear me? That is certainly very logical in the court. I was going to prove that you collect in taxes twenty-two millions of money—a sum greater than was collected in the time of Augustus, when Rome was mistress of the world—a sum greater than what is collected in the empire of Russia, which is the preponderating power of Europe."

Sir *Francis Ommaney* spoke to order. —"May I be allowed to ask the gallant colonel, for the sake of information, whether his motion related to taxes on local stamps, or on stamps in this country? (*No, no!*) That is what I wish to be informed upon."

Col. *Stanhope*. —"The information which the hon. gentleman requires is just the information I was going to give him. I do not think it consistent with my duty to the public to indulge hon. gentlemen in their taste for conciseness at the expense of this great question. I mean to proceed step by step through the argument; but if I am stifled in this ungenerous manner, and my reasoning on the question cut short, I cannot proceed. Shall I be allowed to offer to the court on this subject as strong reasons as any man can offer? Perhaps that was saying too much, but I will offer to you very strong reasons indeed. If I am to be stifled, then I must sit down; but if you are open to conviction—if, like other educated men, you wish to have reasons offered before you grant the papers, then will I offer reasons so full and conclusive, that it will not be in your power to refuse your assent to them, or to object to the motion for papers.—(Addressing the Chairman): Will you give the papers, Sir?"

The *Chairman*.—"The gallant proprietor has asked me a question, to which I will give a short and concise answer—No! (*Hear!*) The subject which the gallant proprietor has introduced to the notice of the court, is in two different points of view before the government in this country. (Some of the proprietors not having yet ceased laughing, in consequence of the extraordinary scene which had taken place, Col. Stanhope remarked, that some people seemed mightily amused, but he could not see any reason for their merriment. The Chairman continued).—A petition has been presented to the House of Commons from the inhabitants of Calcutta against the stamp-duty, and another to the King in council against the registering of the regulations in the courts of Calcutta; and while these two important questions are under the consideration of the legislature, when they are before such high authority as I have mentioned, it would be altogether out of place in us to argue such a question." (*Hear!*)

Col. *Stanhope*:—"Will the court allow me to prove that this stamp-duty is unjust, illegal, and dangerous? Will the court allow me to prove that point, and I will do so from what the hon. Chairman has admitted; but if I am stifled, I can prove nothing."

The *Chairman* (addressing Col. Stanhope).—"I admitted nothing, Sir. I only gave an answer to the question which had been put to me, whether I would give the papers called for. I said 'no,' and stated the reason for my withholding them."

Col. *Stanhope*.—"Since the hon. gentleman has had the kindness to answer my question with so much courtesy, why does he refuse to answer another question? He objects to my arguments, because they are too strong for him. He cannot bear so much logic. What is the line of argument you can bear, Sir?"

The *Chairman*.—"I do not object to your arguments, I only consider them lost time. That the attention of parliament has been called to the subject, shews, I apprehend, the necessity of refusing the papers. (*Hear, hear!*)

Col. *Stanhope*.—"You have shewn no reason for refusing the papers. You have a parcel of paid lawyers in court, perhaps they might give some reason." (*Loud cries of order!*)

Mr. *Twining* suggested to the gallant colonel to defer his argument till such time as the papers might be produced. The hon. Chairman had not only stated that they could not be produced at present, but had offered such powerful reasons why they should not, that he hoped the gallant colonel would think that a sufficient answer.

Col. *Stanhope*—"That is to be sure the best way of getting rid of the argument, but it is merely a piece of political tactics; it is merely a method of evading the argument. (*Cries of order!*) The court had better hear the argument; I should have got through it before this time. Will you hear me? (*No.*) You cannot bear my arguments, they are too strong for you. (*Laughter.*) I will shew you that the people are charged twenty times as much as they ought to be for articles, in consequence of salt and opium monopoly, and the tea monopoly. Will you allow me to shew the illegality of the act? (*No, no!*) I could shew it you as plain as the noses on your faces. (*Laughter!*) Will you allow me to shew the illegality of the stamp-act?"

The *Chairman*.—"I wish the gallant proprietor would exercise a little more discretion over his feelings."

Col. *Stanhope*.—"When I see the whole court against me when I am about to offer fair arguments, I think it ungenerous and unbecoming in the court not to hear

hear these arguments. I will now proceed to consider the illegality of the act; and as there are some lawyers present, perhaps they will be able to answer me."

The *Chairman*.—"I am no more of a lawyer than the gallant proprietor himself, but if he reflects, he must see, that the time of the court is occupied without any good being done with respect to the question he has at heart. The hon. proproprietor cannot do any good in this stage of the proceedings, and I think it would be more judicious in him to wait for a future opportunity to deliver his sentiments on this subject."

Col. *Stanhope*.—"I will follow your advice. (*Hear!*) I now give notice of the following motion, which I intend to bring forward at the next general court:

"That the Court of Proprietors deplore the power lately assumed by the Government of British India of general taxation, and the enactment of a Stamp Act in Calcutta, for the following reasons, namely:—

"That the enforcement of a stamp act led to the separation of America from Great Britain.

"That the inhabitants of Calcutta have, from the time of Charles II., been exempted from the arbitrary power of taxation recently claimed by the Government of British India.

"That a stamp tax, not being of the nature of 'goods, wares, merchandises, commodities, or property,' is not warranted by the 53d of Geo. III., and is illegal.

"That it is the interest of the East-India Company to use the power of taxation to preserve their monopoly, and thereby injure a free trade, and their rivals the merchants of Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Hull, Leeds, &c.

"That the East-India Company already take an average half of the net produce of the soil, and covertly obtain from the people of Calcutta in taxes £161,300, which is 122 per cent. more than is exacted from the Bengal provinces; and realise a revenue of twenty-two millions: an income greater than that of Russia, the preponderating power of the world.

"That the stamp tax has been resisted in Calcutta with a spirit worthy of freemen, and in the provinces thwarted by a passive firmness still more formidable; and as this money grievance is of a universal and lasting nature, so will be the resistance.

"That under these awful circumstances, this court doth humbly recommend the Supreme Government of British India magnanimously to repeal this unjust and dangerous Stamp Act."

ABUSE OF PATRONAGE.

The *Chairman* had now to state to the court, that a prosecution had been instituted in the Court of King's-Bench against certain parties, for unlawfully conspiring to sell the Company's patronage. The trial came on on the 6th March last, and he had to lay before the court the short-hand writer's notes of that proceeding.

Mr. *Gahagan* observed, that two transactions of great interest had lately taken place; and as the hon. Chairman had thought it necessary to lay before the proprietors the ample notes of the short-hand writer, he wished to know whether they were brought here for the purpose of being printed for the use of the proprietors, or whether it was meant in conformity with the usual practice, that there the papers were if any proprietor chose to look at them.

The *Chairman* stated, that in conformity with the usual practice, the papers were laid upon the table of the Court of Proprietors. There was no motion before the court for their being printed, and he apprehended that there was no intention of printing the papers.

Mr. *Gahagan* said he was far from wishing to say any thing on the subject, but there was a question which had very much agitated the public mind, with respect to the proceedings in the treasury department.

Capt. *Prescott* (who evidently spoke under the influence of deep feeling) then rose. He said he appeared before the proprietors after an absence of eight or nine months. He had been their servant, man and boy, for more than forty years, and he did not think he appeared before them with a broken-down or tarnished character. He particularly desired the proprietors to examine those papers which had just been laid before them; it would be doing him the utmost favour, for without he had their confidence, he was not the man to remain behind the bar. (*Hear, hear!*)

THE TREASURY.

Mr. *Gahagan* observed, that it was most notorious that transactions of a most peculiar and uncommon nature had lately taken place in that house, and he only wished to know whether it was the intention of the Court of Directors to communicate those proceedings with respect to the appointment of Mr. Mortimer in the place of Mr. Gilmour, and with respect to the alleged use of money improperly by him. He was only speaking from reports, but he wished to know if any communication was to be made to the proprietors respecting those circumstances. If there were no intention of doing so, he had reason to believe that the subject might be brought before the court by the requisition of proprietors.

The *Chairman* stated, in answer to the hon. proprietor, that the Court of Directors having found it necessary to appoint a servant to a particular situation in this house, he trusted that the confidence reposed in them by the proprietors would lead the latter to believe that they have taken great pains in this matter, and that they have acted with strict propriety; and having stated this to the Court of Proprietors,

prietors, he thought he had stated all they could fairly ask or require.

Capt. *Mayfield*, previous to the adjournment of the court, gave notice of his intention to move at the next general court, for certain returns relative to the tonnage allowed to the captains and officers of ships belonging to this Company, on occasion of the opening of the trade.

There being no further business before the proprietors, the court then adjourned.

LIST of SHIPS trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Destination.	Appointed to sail.	Ships' Name.	Tonnage.	Owners or Consignees.	Captains.	Where loading.	Reference for Freight or Passage.
	1828.						
	April 7	*Ganges*	419	Richard Lloyd	Richard Lloyd	City Canal	J. S. Brinley, and W. Abercrombie.
	15	*Atlas*	411	Chalmers and Guthrie	Francis Hunt	W. I. Docks	Barber, Neate, & Co., Clement's-lane.
	—	*Boyne*	575	George Green	Wm. L. Pope	E. I. Docks	J. Pirie & Co., Freeman's-ct., Cornhill.
	Graves. 25	*Lord Lynedoch*	632	Samuel Beadle	Samuel Beadle	W. I. Docks	Bolton and Kelham, Fenchurch-st.
	Ports. May 1						
	Graves. April 20	*Alberton*	451	William Bawtree	Lucas Percival	E. I. Docks	W. Bawtree, Jerusalem Coffee-house.
	Ports. 25						
	30	*Malcolm*	650	R. W. Eyles	James Eyles	E. I. Docks	Watts and Heath, Fenchurch-street.
Madras & Bengal	Graves. 28	*Coromandel*	650	George Joad	Thomas Boyes	W. I. Docks	Capt. Boyes, Jerusalem Coffee-house.
	Ports. May 5						
	Graves. 20	*Fairlie*	755	M. F. Gordon	Steph. J. Fuller	E. I. Docks	Capt. Fuller, Jerusalem Coffee-house.
	Downs 26						
	15	*Juliana*	550	Gleistanes, Drysdale & Co	Chas. B. Tarbutt	E. I. Docks	Wm. Abercrombie, Birchin-lane.
	20	*James Pattison*	520	Thos. Ward and Co.	Jas. Grote	W. I. Docks	Capt. Grote, Jerusalem Coffee-house.
	21	*William Money*	800	Henry Templer	—	E. I. Docks	J. Lachlan, Alie-st., Goodman's-fds.
	25	*Cornwall*	872	Palmer, M'Killop, & Co.	T. W. Aldham	E. I. Docks	Barber, Neate, and Co.
	—	*Aurora*	600	Samuel Owen & Co.	Samuel Owen	E. I. Docks	E. Read, Riches'-court, Lime-street.
Bengal	Graves. April 7	*Lonach*	400	William Driscoll	Geo. Wm. Tomlin	City Canal	Tomlin and Man, Threadneedle-st.
	Ports. 2						
	10	*Royal George*	432	John Barry	Wm. Wilson	E. I. Docks	Tomlin and Man. [street.
	12	*Spartan*	364	John Irving	John Sanders	W. I. Docks	W. Redhead, jun., Riches'-ct., Lime-
	20	*Isabella*	450	Jos. Jones	G. R. Fox	Lon. Docks	R. Thornhill.
Bombay	May 14	*Emma*	300	Beadle and Co.	George North	W. I. Docks	Wm. Abercrombie. [lane.
	25	*Moira*	650	Henry Templer	—	E. I. Docks	Capt. Templer, Castle-ct., Birchin-
	—	*Edward Lambe*	347	W. Freeman	W. Freeman	W. I. Docks	E. and A. Rule.
	June 1	*Triumph*	545	Thomas Green	Thomas Green	W. I. Docks	Capt. Green, Jerusalem Coffee-house.
	—	*Charles Kerr*	563	John Pirie and Co.	John Brodie	City Canal	John Pirie and Co.
	April 2	*Ceylan*	253	John Bently	Francis Davison	W. I. Docks	John Lyney, jun. [and Co.
Mauritius & Ceylon	5	*Dunvegan Castle*	446	G. Robinson and Finlay	Thomas Finlay	City Canal	E. Robinson, Cheapside, and Buckles
	—	*Seppings*	343	George Joad	Wm. Loader	W. I. Docks	Thos. Surflen, George-yard.
	20	*Africa*	350	William Tindell	John Skelton	W. I. Docks	John Lyney, jun., Birchin-lane.
	May 1	*Historian*	400	William Tindell	John Boland	W. I. Docks	John Lyney, jun.
Ceylon and Bengal	—	*Darius*	320	George Mickle	James Hunter	W. I. Docks	Wm. Redhead, jun.
Batavia & Singapore	April 15	*Flinn*	220	R. Flinn	E. Phillipson	Lon. Docks	Tomlin and Man.
	5	*Magnet*	189	R. Cheesement	Wm. Matthews	Lon. Docks	Buckles and Co.
V. D. Land & N. S. Wales	10	*Alice*	214	William Martin and Co.	Geo. K. Todd	Lon. Docks	W. Martin and Co., E. I. Chambers.
	11	*Wave*	300	Johnston and Meaburn	Wm. Hide	Lon. Docks	Tomlin and Man. [Cornhill.
	24	*Swiftsure*	347	William Asquith	J. Johnson	Lon. Docks	Richardson & Ireland, Cowper's-ct.,
	May 5	*Teresa Mary*	250	John George Hartley	J. G. Hartley	Lon. Docks	Tomlin and Man. [row.
	—	*Prince George*	450	Michael Andrew	M. Andrew, jun.	Lon. Docks	M. Andrew and J. Binmer, Church-

29th March 1828.

EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS, of the Season 1827-8, with their Managing Owners, Commanders, &c.

Voyage	Ships.	Tons.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Pursers.	Consignments.	To be Afloat.	To sail from Gravesend.	To be in the Downs.	When Sailed.
												1827.	1827.	1828.	1828.
6	*Damira*	1325	G. Palmer	M. Hamilton	John Shute	James Rickett	R. Buckle	J. K. Jolly	Francis Burlin	J. Giles	*Bombay & China*	19 Nov	3 Dec.	8 Jan.	5 Jan.
2	*Edinburgh*	1325	H. Bonham	Henry Bax	T. Buttanshaw	D. Marshall	Geo. Waller	A. Tomlins	Robt. Harvey	W. J. Shepherd					8 Feb.
8	*General Harris*	1983	James Sims	Joseph Stanton	G. Braithwaite	Henry Burn	Jas. M. Baird	Thos. N. Were	John Millard	J. H. Lanyon	*St. Helena, Bengal, & China*				2 do.
6	*Thomas Coutts*	1334	S. Marjoribanks	Alex. Chrystie	W. Drayner	J. Elphinstone	D. Robertson	R. Saunders	Jas. Beveridge	W. Maltman					
4	*Sir David Scott*	1342	Joseph Hare	J. O. M'Taggart	W. Ticehurst	D. J. Ward	John Rose	P. J. Maxwell	David Scott	T. A. Gibb	*Bengal & China*	3 Dec.	18 do.	23 do.	24 Mar
9	*Marquis of Huntly*	1279	J. Mac Taggart	J. S. H. Fraser	Thos. Leach	R. Tabor	A P Costobadie	A. Macqueen	Alex. Stirling	John Lenox					8 Feb.
4	*Berwickshire*	1332	S. Marjoribanks	Fred. Madan	H. L. Thomas	T. Shepherd	J. W. Edmonds	H. Dalrymple	T. Davidson	J. W. Rose	*Bengal & China*	18 do.	1 Jan.	6 Feb.	8 do.
1	*Reliance*	1155	John F. Timins	Chas. S. Timins	Edw. Jacob	C W Loveridge	Samuel Hyde	C. Udale	Jas. Grant	W S Spawforth					8 do.
4	*Duchess of Atholl*	1330	W. E. Ferrers	E. M. Daniell	T. J. Dyer	Thos. Sandys	Geo. Steward	C. Welstead	Rich. H. Cox	W. Dickinson					10 do.
2	*Abercrombie Robinson*	1330	H. Bonham	John Innes	Jas. S. Biles	Geo. Frampton	H. Shepherd	W. Pitcairn	W. Hitchcock	Wm. Dallas	*Bombay & China*	1828.			23 do.
7	*Earl of Balcarras*	1417	*Company's Ship*	B. Broughton	Rees Thomas	J. P. Griffiths	Boulter J. Bell	E. Dupuis	Henry Arnot	Wm. Ainslie		1 Jan.	16 do.	21 do.	2 do.
2	*George the Fourth*	1399	*Company's Ship*	Thos. W. Barrow	Wm. Pulham	F. G. Moore	Wm. Pigott	Henry Smith	E. Turner	J. W. Graham	*Bengal & China*				27 do.
8	*Marquis Camden*	1261	W. C. Drysdale	T. Larkins	W. Haylett	John Fenn	H. J. Wolfe	John Willie	Thos. Cron	T. Collingwood	*St. Helena, Bombay, & China*				23 do.
4	*Macqueen*	1333	John Campbell	James Walker	James Sexton	F. MacQueen	John Pitcairn	Chas. Ray	Alex. Macrae	J. Walkinshaw					27 do.
4	*William Fairlie*	1348	Joseph Hare	Thomas Blair	Geo. Deudney	T. W. Marriott	R. Burroughes	J. H. Thorn	Geo. Comb	Peter Milne	*Madras & China*	16 do.	31 do.	7 Mar.	11 Mar
2	*Lord Lowther*	1332	H. Blanshard	Charles Steward	N. de St. Croix	Benj. Bailey	H. W. Parker	S. H. Macauley	Robt. Martin	C. S. Compton					5 do.
8	*Castle Huntly*	1311	J. H. Gledstanes	Thomas Dunkin	G. C. Kennedy	Henry Wise	J. Dalrymple	R. Howard	J. Campbell	John Main	*Mauritius & China*	1 Feb.	15 Feb.	21 do.	12 do.
6	*Canning*	1326	*Company's Ship*	Philip Baylis	T. B. Penfold	A. Broadhurst	G. Creighton	J. G. F. Pigott	F. Kiernan	H. Beveridge					24 do.
6	*London*	1332	*Company's Ship*	Timothy Smith	A. Rivers	W. K. Packman	O. Richardson	Jas. Jameson	David Forest	R. Dudgeon	*China*	1 Mar.	15 Mar	20 Apr.	
6	*Orwell*	1335	Matthew Isacke	W. E. Farrer	Jas. Wilson	R. M. Isacke	J. R. Pidding	Charles Jones	W. Bremner	W. M'Killigan					
9	*Prince Regent*	958	H. Bonham	Henry Hosmer	R. H. Treherne	Henry Harris	G. M. Abbott	F. Shaw	R. Greig	Alex. Crowe	*Madras & Bengal*	30 do.	14 Apr.	19 May	
9	*Rose*	1024	Thos. Milroy	Thos. Marquis	Wm. Marquis	J. A. Senhouse	Chas. White	—	—	John Milroy					
9	*Marchioness of Ely*	955	O. Wigram	C. E. Mangles	W. H. Hopkins	—	M. Murray	Edward Voss	Wm. Scott	Honey Millet	*Bengal*	29 Apr.	13 May	18 Jun	
9	*Asia*	968	H. Bonham	T. F. Balderston	H M Sterndale	J. Miller	J. Copling	G. Abbott	R. Renwick	W. I. Irwin					

PRICE CURRENT, March 26.

EAST-INDIA PRODUCE.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Coffee, Java ..... cwt	1	13	0	—	2	0	0
—— Cheribon	1	13	0	—	1	18	0
—— Sumatra	1	11	0	—	1	14	0
—— Bourbon							
—— Mocha	3	5	0	—	7	10	0
Cotton, Surat ..... lb	0	0	4	—	0	0	5
—— Madras	0	0	4	—	0	0	5
—— Bengal	0	0	4	—	0	0	6
—— Bourbon	0	0	6	—	0	0	10
Drugs & for Dyeing.							
Aloes, Epatica ..... cwt.	10	0	0	—	14	0	0
Anniseeds, Star							
Borax, Refined	2	5	0				
—— Unrefined, or Tincal	2	10	0				
Camphire	7	15	0				
Cardamoms, Malabar .. lb							
—— Ceylon	0	1	0	—	0	1	6
Cassia Buds ..... cwt.	5	1	0	—	5	10	0
—— Lignea	4	2	0	—	4	10	0
Castor Oil ..... lb	0	0	10	—	0	1	6
Dragon's Blood ..... cwt.	3	0	0	—	15	0	0
Gum Ammoniac, lump ..	2	0	0	—	5	0	0
—— Arabic	1	5	0	—	3	5	0
—— Assafœtida	1	0	0	—	3	15	0
—— Benjamin	2	0	0	—	80	0	0
—— Animi	3	0	0	—	9	0	0
—— Gambogium	25	0	0	—	27	0	0
—— Myrrh	3	0	0	—	15	0	0
—— Olibanum	2	10	0	—	5	10	0
Kino	14	0	0				
Lac Lake ..... lb	0	1	0	—	0	2	0
—— Dye	0	3	6	—	0	3	7
—— Shell ..... cwt.	4	0	0	—	5	5	0
—— Stick	3	0	0	—	4	4	0
Musk, China ..... oz.	1	5	0	—	1	15	0
Oil, Cassia	0	0	5				
—— Cinnamon	0	9	0	—	0	10	0
—— Cloves ..... lb	0	0	9				
—— Mace	0	0	2	—	0	0	3
—— Nutmegs	0	2	9	—	0	3	0
Opium							
Rhubarb	0	1	6	—	0	5	6
Sal Ammoniac ..... cwt.	2	15	0	—	2	16	0
Senna ..... lb	0	0	9	—	0	2	0
Turmeric, Java ... cwt.	1	10	0	—	1	13	0
—— Bengal	1	4	0	—	1	10	0
—— China	1	16	0	—	2	0	0
Galls, in Sorts	3	0	0	—	3	10	0
——, Blue	3	15	0	—	4	0	0
Indigo, Blue and Violet lb							
—— Purple and Violet	0	10	3	—	0	10	9
—— Extra fine Violet	0	9	9	—	0	10	9
—— Violet	0	7	0	—	0	9	0
—— Violet and Copper ..	0	6	9	—	0	7	6
—— Fine Copper	0	5	6	—	0	7	0
—— Copper	0	5	6	—	0	7	0
—— Consuming sorts	0	4	0	—	0	6	0
—— Oude good and fine ..	0	5	0	—	0	7	0
—— Low and bad Oude	0	0	5	—	0	2	6
—— Madras	0	7	0	—	0	8	3
—— Do. mid. ord. and bad	0	3	0	—	0	6	6
Rice, Bengal White .... cwt.	0	11	0	—	0	14	0
—— Patna	0	17	0	—	1	0	0
Safflower	1	0	0	—	2	0	0
Sago	0	15	0	—	1	10	0
Saltpetre	1	4	6	—	1	5	0
Silk, Bengal Skein ..... lb							
—— Novi	0	14	11	—	1	3	5
—— Ditto White	0	15	9	—	1	3	5
—— China	0	18	4	—	0	19	8
Spices, Cinnamon	0	3	0	—	0	6	9
—— Cloves	0	0	9	—	0	2	9
—— Mace	0	3	6	—	0	5	11
—— Nutmegs	0	2	8	—	0	3	4
—— Ginger ..... cwt.	0	16	0	—	1	0	0
—— Pepper, Black ... lb	0	0	4	—	0	0	5
—— —— White	0	0	8	—	0	1	2
Sugar, Bengal ..... cwt.	1	16	0	—	1	17	0
—— Siam and China	1	10	0	—	1	13	0
—— Mauritius	2	9	0	—	3	0	0
Tea, Bohea ..... lb	0	1	8	—	0	1	6
—— Congou	0	2	1	—	0	3	5
—— Souchong	0	2	11	—	0	4	8
—— Campoi	0	2	6	—	0	3	3
—— Twankay	0	2	3	—	0	3	6
—— Pekoe	0	3	7	—	0	4	4
—— Hyson Skin	0	2	4	—	0	3	10
—— Hyson	0	4	3	—	0	6	1
—— Young Hyson	0	3	4	—	0	5	8
—— Gunpowder	0	4	4	—	0	5	2
Tortoiseshell	1	10	0	—	1	16	0
Wood, Sanders-Red .... ton	9	0	0	—	10	0	0

AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Oil, Southern ..... tun	30	0	0				
—— Sperm	82	0	0				
—— Head Matter	86	0	0				
Wool ..... lb	0	0	10	—	0	5	0
Wood, Blue Gum ..... ton	0	6	0	—	0	7	0
—— Cedar	0	0	5	—	0	0	6

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, *from 26 February to 25 March.*

Feb.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr. Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr. Ct. Red.	N. 4 Pr. C. Ann.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
26	206 1/4 7	83 7/8 84 1/8	83 1/8 83 3/8	91 1/8 91 1/4	91 1/8 91 1/8	100 1/4 100 1/2	19 1/2 19 9/16	243	86 87p	55 57p
27	206 1/2	84 1/8 84 3/8	83 3/8 83 5/8	91 1/8 91 1/8	91 1/8 92	100 1/8 100 3/8	19 1/2 19 3/8	244	85 86p	55 56p
28	206 1/4 7	84 1/8 84 3/8	83 3/8 83 7/8	92 92 1/4	91 3/8 92 1/4	100 1/8 100 1/4	19 1/2 19 5/8	244 1/4 245	—	55 57p
29	206 3/4	83 1/4 84	82 7/8 83 1/4	91 1/8 91 1/8	91 1/4 91 3/8	100 100 1/8	19 7/16 19 1/2	243 1/2	—	53 57p
Mar.										
1	—	84 7/8	83 1/4 83 3/8	—	92 1/8	100 1/4 100 3/8	19 1/2 19 5/8	—	86 87p	56 58p
3	207	83 7/8 84 1/8	83 1/8 83 3/8	—	91 3/8 92	100 1/8 100 1/2	—	—	87 88p	57 58p
4	206 1/4 7	83 7/8 84 1/8	83 1/4 83 1/2	92 1/4	91 3/8 92 1/4	100 100 1/4	—	—	—	57 59p
5	—	—	83 3/8 83 7/8	92 1/8 22 3/8	—	100 1/4 100 1/2	—	—	89 88p	58 59p
6	—	—	83 1/4 84 1/4	93 1/4	—	100 3/8 100 3/4	—	—	89 90p	58 60p
7	—	—	84 1/8	—	—	100 1/8 100 3/8	—	—	90 91p	59 61p
8	—	—	83 3/8 84 1/8	—	—	100 1/8 100 3/4	—	—	90p	59 60p
10	—	—	83 1/4 83 3/8	—	—	100 1/4 100 1/2	—	—	90p	58 60p
11	—	—	83 1/4 83 3/4	—	—	100 3/8 100 5/8	—	—	89 90p	58 60p
12	—	—	83 1/4	—	—	100 1/4 100 1/2	—	—	90p	58 60p
13	—	—	82 3/8 82 5/8	—	—	99 3/4 100	—	—	87 89p	56 59p
14	—	—	82 3/8 82 7/8	—	—	99 3/4 100 1/8	—	—	86 88p	57 59p
15	—	—	83 1/8 83 1/4	—	—	99 3/4 100 1/4	—	—	89p	58 59p
17	—	—	83 1/4 83 3/8	—	—	100 1/4 100 1/2	—	—	88 89p	58 59p
18	—	—	82 3/4 82 7/8	—	—	100 100 1/4	—	—	87 89p	56 59p
19	—	—	82 7/8 83	—	—	100 1/4 100 1/2	—	—	—	57 58p
20	—	—	82 7/8 83	—	—	100 1/4 100 3/8	—	—	—	57 58p
21	—	—	82 7/8 83	—	—	100 1/4 100 1/2	—	—	88 89p	56 57p
22	—	—	82 7/8 83	—	—	100 1/4 100 1/4	—	—	—	56 57p
24	—	—	82 7/8 83 1/4	—	—	100 100 1/4	—	—	89 90p	56 57p
25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

E. Evrox, Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill, and Lombard Street.

THE

ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

MAY, 1828.

Original Communications,

&c. &c. &c.

THE HINDU DRAMA.

We bring this long article to a close by an analysis of the remaining dramas in Mr. Wilson's collection, the *Mudrá Rákshasa* and the *Retnávalí*.

The *Mudrá Rákshasa*, or "the Signet of the Minister," though referred to the Nátaka species of the Rúpaka class of dramas, is of a peculiar character. It is wholly political, and develops the principles of Hindu state policy and intrigue. It is remarkable, moreover, for being founded upon the history of the celebrated Chandragupta, supposed to be identical with the Sandrocottus (or, as his name is written by Athenæus, Sandrakoptus,) of the Greek historians.

Mr. Wilson has prefixed to the play a concise epitome of the evidence in favour of the identity referred to, and which, freed from the extraneous sophistications of Sir Wm. Jones and Colonel Wilford, amounts to very little short of demonstration. He has shewn that "the Greek and Hindu writers concur in the *name*, in the *private history*, in the *political elevation*, and in the *nation* and *capital* of an Indian king, nearly, if not exactly contemporary with Alexander, to a degree of approximation that cannot possibly be the work of accident."

The high rank of its author is another remarkable circumstance in the history of this play; the prelude declares the drama to be the work of Visákha Datta, the son of Prithu Mahárájá, and grandson of the Sámanta, or chieftain, Vatéswara Datta. Mr. Wilson thinks it not impossible, though he candidly acknowledges there is not sufficient ground to conclude, that the prince here intended was the Chohan chief of Ajmér, Prithu Raj, who was killed at the end of the twelfth century by the Mohammedans. The concluding lines of the play refer to the then existing troubles occasioned by the Mlechchas, who may not unreasonably be identified with the Pathan invaders of Hindustan.

The opening of this play is connected in an artful, as well as amusing, manner with the induction, or prelude. The manager is speaking, in astronomical phraseology, of the efforts of a planet (Ketu) to depose the moon (Chándra),

when he is supposed to be overheard behind the scenes by one of the principal characters in the play, the minister of Chandragupta, Chánakya, or Vishnugupta, who, concluding that the deposition of that monarch (placed on the throne of Pálatiputra at the death of Nanda, slain through the contrivance of Chánakya), by Malayaketu, was alluded to, rushes abruptly on the stage.

A dialogue ensues between this minister, his pupil, and one of the spies sent forth by the former amongst the people, in furtherance of his stratagems to gain over or to ruin Rákshasa, the minister of the late king, who had taken refuge with the king of the mountains, or "the great Mlechcha Rájá," leaving his wife and child in concealment in Pálatiputra. The spy, who is disguised as sort of showman, relates how he discovered the retreat of Rákshasa's wife, and obtained from her by dexterity that minister's seal-ring (*Anguliya Mudrá*), an acceptable prize to Chánakya, furnishing a means whereby his enemy may be subdued. He accordingly writes letters, to which he attaches the signet of Rákshasa, calculated to make the latter an object of suspicion to his protectors; and he secures the person of Chandana Dás, the faithful friend to whose care the ex-minister had entrusted his family (and who refuses to become the instrument of Chánakya), in the full persuasion that when Rákshasa learns the danger of his friend, he will

> Be eager to prevent the sacrifice,
> And, ere he suffer that this merchant lose
> His life for him, will offer up his own,
> As much less precious than so dear a friend.

The plot now thickens: the artifices of Chandragupta's minister have raised an apparent rebellion against the prince's authority, by secretly promoting the escape of certain malcontents, who are accompanied by his own creatures, in order that Rákshasa may fall into his toils.

The ex-minister, meanwhile, was not backward in devising expedients to counterwork the machinations of his antagonist, and to overturn the throne of the "base-born" usurper, Chandragupta. But his stratagems were eminently unsuccessful, being foiled by the superior cunning of his rival. One of the plots of Rákshása was thus detected: he had concealed a party of men in a subterranean chamber which led to that where Chandragupta slept, whom they were to kill in the night. Chánakya, however, inspecting the apartment of the king, observed a line of ants come through a crevice in the wall, bearing the fragments of a recent meal; he thence concluded that the feeders were in an adjoining place, and, commanding the pavilion to be fired, they were destroyed.

By a series of artifices and intrigues, Chánakya at length succeeds in convincing the prince by whom Rákshasa is entertained, that he was the murderer of his father, and had plotted to deliver up the prince himself a captive to Chandragupta, whose minister Rákshasa was supposed to be ambitious of becoming, the office being vacant by the dismissal of Chánakya.

This last measure was a deep stroke of policy on the part of Chánakya, which imposed upon Chandragupta himself. That prince had been incensed at the officiousness of his minister in countermanding a festival, as well as at his lofty behaviour at an interview, where a bard, in the interest of Rákshasa, unwittingly promotes the views of Chánakya, having widened the breach between him and the prince by singing the following verses:

> Shall monarchs mighty in innumerous bands
> Allow their slaves their hests to disobey?
> Shall the gaunt Lion suffer puny hands,

To

To rend his talons and his fangs away?—
Is that god-given strength to be reviled,
From *Brahmá* that proceeds,
And upon earth on kings alone conferred;
Or on the monarch of the wild,
The elephant, who leads,
Through shady groves and dells, his fierce yet subject herd?
What makes a monarch? not his throne—his crown—
But men to work his will—to tremble at his frown.

The expostulation of Chandragupta induces his minister to make an attempt, intentionally feeble, to justify himself. When reproached by the monarch for suffering Rákshasa to quit the capital unmolested, instead of arresting him *flagrante delicto*, Chánakya's reply alleges the very ground of defence on which Cicero vindicated his conduct in suffering the escape of Catiline, and in almost the orator's words:

I would not give it public note—his friends
Were many—of fidelity approved—
Devoted to his will—inflexibly attached,
By his own worth, and by long service, to him.
All too that cherished *Nanda's* memory,
Made common cause with him, and his vast wealth
Secured adherents numerous and brave—
Provided with these hostile means, he long
Maintained a dangerous ferment in the capital,
But like a barbed arrow from a wound,
By dexterous sleight extracted, he was driven
At length to quit the city, and remote
Wage an avowed and less alarming enmity.

And he concludes:

'Tis craft that snares the monarch of the woods,
And stratagem alone must win us Rákshasa.

The minister, however, resigns his office, throwing at the feet of Chandragupta his *sastram*, or ministerial dagger. The intelligence of this event excites hopes in the breast of Rákshasa that Chandragupta, deprived of his skilful adviser, will be an easy prey; whilst Malayaketu, the prince who protects him, and whose forces are about to advance against Pátaliputra, is prevailed upon by the influence of Chánakya's intrigues to believe that this new energy proceeds from some treacherous design on the part of Rákshasa.

In short, the schemes of Chánakya are crowned with complete success. Malayaketu and his confederates fall into his hands, and Rákshasa is urged by his generous ardour to save his friend Chandana Dás from the stake by delivering himself up to his foe. This scene deserves to be given at length:

Enter Siddhárthaka as a Chándala or public executioner.

Take heed, my masters, and let every one who values his life, his wealth, his family, —avoid the displeasure of the King, as he would poison.—Sickness is a simple demolition of man's life, and unwholesome diet noxious only to himself; but he and all his perish, if he incur regal indignation. If you doubt what I say, behold this *Chandana Dás* led to execution, and followed by his wife and child. What is that you say?—Is there no chance of his escape?—yes—if he give up the family of *Rákshasa*—how? say you—give up those whom he is pledged to shelter for the sake of his life?—he will never be guilty of so base an action—then be assured of his paying a visit to a better world: so much for you.

(*Enter Chandana Dás, dressed for execution, bearing the stake upon his shoulder, followed*

followed by his Wife and Child, and by Samiddhárthaka, as 2d Executioner, with Attendants and Guards.)

Wife. Ah woe is me!—that such disgraceful fate,
A felon's doom, should close a life of credit!
Ah ruthless destiny!—that barbarous man
Should persecute alike both friend and foe,
The guilty and the innocent confounding!
A savage hunter, who in thickets spares not
The beautiful and inoffensive deer.

Chand. Where is my faithful friend? will none reply
To my last supplications? ah, how few
Approach in adverse season! those alone
Are friends, who hold on with us to the last,
And follow us with eyes suffused with tears.

Sid. This is the place—so now dismiss your family.

Chand. Withdraw, my love, and lead our boy along.

Wife. Forgive me, husband—to another world
Thy steps are bound, and not to foreign realms,
Whence in due time they homeward will return;
No common farewell our leave-taking now
Admits, nor must the partner of thy fate
Leave thee to trace thy solitary way.

Chand. What dost thou mean?

Wife. To follow thee in death.

Chand. Think not of this—our boy's yet tender years
Demand affectionate and guardian care.

Wife. I leave him to our household gods, nor fear
They will desert his youth—come, my dear boy,
And bid thy sire a long and last farewell.

Boy. (*Falling at his feet.*) What must I do, my father, when deprived
Of thee?

Chand. Go dwell where'er *Chánakya* is not.

Sid. Come, Sir, the stake is planted.

Wife. Oh save us, save us!

Chand. Yield not thus to grief.
Exalted Princes, Nanda's glorious sons,
Who stooped to solace misery from the throne,
Have gone before me to the realms of heaven:
And that I die by no infirmity
Of frail humanity, but for a friend,
Is subject of rejoicing, not of tears.

Sid. Come, come, we have delayed too long—bring him, and raise him on the stake—his family will retire of their own accord fast enough.

Chand. One moment only—let me kiss my boy—
Loved child, adieu—remember, all that lives
Must die—but he that to preserve his friend
Expires—dies with honour.

Boy. Such a lesson
There scarcely needed—for full well I know,
Faith to a friend is still our house's fame.

Sid. Bring him along (*they lead Chandana Dás towards the stake*).

Wife. Oh, mercy, mercy!

Enter Rákshasa hastily.

Rak. Lady, dismiss your fears.
Hold, officers, your prisoner must not suffer.
He who, in safety long unmoved, surveyed

His

His sovereign's fall, the danger of his friends,
And calmly, as if seated at a festival,
Looked down upon their sufferings, comes at last;
To claim, of right his own, these marks of shame,
These garlands and insignia of the grave.
Chand. Oh, what is this?
Rak. The feeble imitation
Of your exalted virtue.
Chand. No—our ruin—
What hast thou done?—think'st thou thy destruction,
A grateful sight to me?
Rak. Hear me, my friend;
Life is to every living creature dear—
In saving thine, I have performed my duty,
And do not heed thy censures—(*to the officer*)—hence, report
These welcome tidings to your ruthless lord.

Sid. (*To Samiddh.*) Hark ye, comrade, do you lead *Chandana Dás* under the shade of those trees; I will go and inform his Excellency that *Rákshasa* is secured.

[*Exeunt severally.*

The interview between the two rival ministers, which occurs in the last scene of the play, discloses the high opinion which each entertains for the other. After mutual expressions of admiration, Chánakya reveals to his late rival the means whereby he had foiled his plans, and as a proof of his friendship, he prevails upon Chandragupta to bestow upon Rákshasa the office of prime minister: it being the main object of Chánakya to corroborate the power of Chandragupta by reconciling the former and his party to his sway. Rákshasa, though he professes to feel "his ancient faith and grief for Nanda's race still clinging closely and freshly to his heart," yet finds himself constrained to become "the servant of their foes," and loyally declares—

My only wish is now my sovereign's glory:
Long graced by virtue, and beloved by friends, &c.

There is little reason to doubt that the picture of state morals given in this play is substantially a correct delineation of those which existed at the period it was written. Indirect and crooked policy seems to have been the favourite system of government amongst oriental nations in general from very early periods of royal authority. Craft and intrigue are commended by Menu himself as convenient instruments for overcoming a foe. In this play, murder, under certain circumstances, is defined as "prudent policy, not vulgar crime;" and politics are held to be superior to all other considerations:

Those who govern kingdoms must compute
Of friend, or foe, or neutral, as suggested
By principles of state, and not the pleas
Of private feeling, which teach love or hate
To ordinary men.—
Wisdom political turns foes to friends,
And changes friends to foes; like a new birth,
It razes out all memory of past deeds,
Which to remember nought advantages,
As utterly as if they were, indeed,
The long past actions of a former being.

If the play really exhibits, as it probably does, a correct picture of the existing manners, it must be acknowledged that the lasting fidelity and attachment attributed to most of the characters, go a great way to redeem the vices

vices of the system, and afford a very pleasing idea of the private morals of Hindustan.

The two principal characters in this drama are well contrasted:—"Chánakya is violent and inexorable; Rákshasa gentle and relenting; Chánakya's ruling principle is pride of caste; Rákshasa's, attachment to his friends and sovereign; Chánakya revenges wrongs done to himself; Rákshasa, those offered to them he loves; Chánakya with his impetuous passion combines deep design; Rákshasa, notwithstanding his greater temperance, is a bungler in contrivance, and a better soldier than a plotter."

The unity of action is so well preserved in this play, that Mr. Wilson thinks it would be difficult in the whole range of dramatic literature to find a more successful illustration of the rule.

There are few passages in this play which are remarkable. The editor ranks the author considerably below Bhavabhúti and Kálidasa. He displays little imagination, but no want of vigour in his characters or sentiments. The language, though rarely beautiful, is always vigorous, and occasionally splendid.

Some passages, however, are not to be passed over. When Rákshasa revisits the scene of his former greatness and popularity, and contrasts his present with his antecedent state, the following string of comparisons occurs:

This garden too has lost its former splendour;
The shattered walls are like a noble race
By poverty reduced; the lake is dry,
Like a kind heart that pines for luckless friends;
As destitute of fruit the trees, as schemes
Of policy by fate opposing blighted;
And rank grass chokes the fertile soil, like vice
And ignorance, the rude uncultured mind.
These hoarse resounding murmurs of the dove,
Varied alone by the harsh ringing strokes
Of the destroying axe, seem to bewail
The ruin of these shades, whose naked trees,
Leafless and sear, are destined soon to fall,
And yield their limbs to feed funereal fires.
Here on this marble, fractured as my fortunes,
I will sit down and rest.

Descriptions we rarely meet with; the following is from Chandragupta, when he mounts the terrace of his palace:

How beauteous are the skies at this soft season!—
Midst fleecy clouds, like scattered isles of sand,
Upon whose breast the white heron hovers, flows
In dark blue tides, the many channelled stream;
And like the pearly blossoms that unfold
Their petals to the night, the stars expand.—
Below, is *Gangá* by the autumn led,
Fondly impatient, to her ocean Lord,
Tossing her waves as with offended pride,
And pining fretful at the lengthened way.

The poet has skilfully represented the effect of the sudden stoppage of a cavalcade, when prince Malayaketu is visited by a large party of chiefs, who he desires may halt without.

Jajali. (*Speaking as to persons without.*)
Princes and Potentates—His highness orders
That none shall follow him; here, halt awhile.—

(*To*

(*To the Prince.*)
They have obeyed, Sir, and like ocean's waves,
Pass not the bounds assigned—the steed, short reined,
Curves his proud neck, and paws the passive air,
As if to spurn the skies—the stately elephant
Stops sudden, and the music of his bells
Is on the instant mute.

The *Retnávalí*, or "The Necklace," more nearly approaches the comedy of Europe than any other drama in this collection. The personages are historical, and unconnected with mythology; the incidents are fictitious and entirely of a domestic character. The value attached to this play arises from the view which it affords of Hindu manners in a sphere of life secluded from common observation, and at a period of some antiquity.

The author of the *Retnávalí* was a sovereign prince, Sri Hersha Deva, king of Cashmir, who, it appears from the history of that country by Kalhana Pandit (the concluding portion of which has recently been retrieved), ascended the throne A.D. 1113. The play must, therefore, have been written between that year and A.D. 1125, when his reign terminated.

The subject of the fable is the love of Vatsa, prince of Kausámbí, for Retnaválí, otherwise Ságariká, princess of Sinhalá, or Ceylon. A prophecy had declared that whosoever wedded this lady, should become emperor of the world. The minister of King Vatsa, accordingly, solicited her for his master; but Vikramabáhu, her father, refused his suit on the ground that it might give uneasiness to his niece, the lady to whom Vatsa was already married, namely, queen Vásavadattá. Hearing, however, that the queen was dead, the king of Ceylon despatched his daughter to the court of Vatsa; but the vessel was wrecked on the passage; she escaped, wearing her royal necklace, which forms an incident in the piece. Being taken under the protection of Queen Vásavadattá, the report of whose death was fabricated with the view of deceiving Vikramabáhu, she becomes enamoured of the king, whom, by means of a picture, and of a conversation between herself and a female friend reported to the king by a talking bird, which overheard it, she inspires with a mutual passion. The rest of the play consists of the endeavours of the two lovers to meet, and of the obstacles thrown in their way by the jealousy of the queen, who succeeds in removing Ságariká. By the instrumentality of a magician, who, by the powers of his art, involves in flames the apartment in which the "ocean maid" is confined, from whence Vatsa rescues her, Vásavadattá is at length mollified, and consents to the union of her husband with the daughter of her uncle, whose history she learned from the ministers despatched from the court of Ceylon. The drama, therefore, ends happily for all parties.

The fable, though of the romantic kind, is pleasing, and with the exception of the magical part, not improbable. The business of the plot is well conducted, and the interest kept up from beginning to end. There is, indeed, little discrimination of character; and the sentiments and language are rather common and level. Mr. Wilson makes the following observations upon this drama:

The *Retnávalí*, considered also under a purely literary point of view, marks a change in the principles of dramatic composition, as well as in those of social organization. Besides the want of passion and the substitution of intrigue, it will be very evident that there is in it no poetic spirit, no gleam of inspiration, scarce even enough to suggest a conceit in the ideas. The only poetry of the play in fact is mechanical. The structure of the original language is eminently elegant, particularly in the Prákrit;

krit; this dialect appears to equal advantage in no other drama, although much more laboured in the *Málati Mádhava*; the Sanscrit style is also very smooth and beautiful without being painfully elaborate. The play is indeed especially interesting on this account, that whilst both in thought and expression there is little fire or genius, a generally correct and delicate taste regulates the composition, and avoids those absurdities which writers of more pretension than judgment, the writers of more recent periods, invariably commit. The *Retnávalí*, in short, may be taken as one of the connecting links between the old and new school, as a not unpleasing production of that middle region, through which Hindu poetry passed from elevation to extravagance.

The translator has given the dialogue of this piece in prose, which, he says, "would have done scant justice to the merits of Kálidas or Bhavabhúti, for with them it would have had to translate lofty imaginings: it is perfectly applicable to the level conceptions of Sri Hersha."

As a specimen of the dialogue, we subjoin part of the opening scene.

THE PALACE OF VATSA.

Enter Yaugandharáyana.

'Tis true—Fate, if propitious, soon restores the absent, and from remotest isles—the wastes of ocean, and the bounds of earth, safe give them to us again—else how chanced it that the fair daughter of the King of *Lanká*, whom, as directed by the seer, we had sent to obtain, and who was by her father, with rich gifts, consigned a bride to our illustrious prince, escaped annihilation?—borne on a plank, the relique of her shattered bark, a merchant of *Kausámbí* found her floating in mid sea. Her costly necklace spoke her of no common rank, whence with all honour she was treated, and to our capital conveyed. Fate still smiled upon our sovereign. I have transferred the maiden to the honourable keeping of the queen; and now I hear our chamberlain *Babhravya*, and *Vasúbhúti*, the minister of *Sinhalá*, who had accompanied the Princess, having by some means reached the shore, are on their way hither, having been encountered by *Rumanwán* on his march to chastise the King of *Kosalá*. I have little need to fear the end of this—but faithful service ever has its cares—the elevation of my master's power is my aim, and destiny co-operates with my design—neither can the seer prophetic err—the king himself alone I doubt, for still he loves to follow where his own inclinations lead—(*a noise behind*)—Hark, the mellow drum, accompanied with song and shouts, indicates the clamorous rejoicings of the multitude. I suspect the king has come forth to behold from his palace the frolic merriment with which his subjects celebrate the festival of *Kámadeva* *—Ah—yes, I see him on the terrace: wearied of tales of war, and seeking most his reputation in his people's hearts, he issues forth attended by his companion *Vasantaka*, like the flower-armed deity himself, descended to take a part in the happiness of his worshippers. I will retire to my dwelling, and meditate in tranquillity the measures best adapted to ensure us a fortunate termination of the task we have begun. [*Exit.*

(*Vatsa Rájá, discovered seated, dressed as for the spring festival, and attended by Vasantaka.*)

Vats. My friend!

Vas. Your majesty!

Vats. I scarcely can express the content I now enjoy. My kingdom is rid of every foe,

* This *Vasantotsava*, *Madhútsava*, or *Kámotsava* is a festival held on the thirteenth and fourteenth of Chaitra, at which *Kámadeva*, the God of Love, was formerly worshipped. The season was one of much merriment, and the genial influence of returning spring was hailed with music and jollity. Part of the amusement consisted in throwing over each other, by means of syringes, water or fine powder, coloured with saffron, or with other yellow or red pinguenta, and scented with perfumes. A more elegant missile, commonly used in some places, is rose leaves, large baskets and trays of which are prepared for that purpose. The festival of *Kámadeva* holds its place in the kalendar, but its observance is restricted to a few places. In fact it seems to have merged into the *Phálgunotsava* or *Holi*, celebrated a month before, when the like merriment and effusion of coloured powder or water takes place. In the south of India, *Káma* is worshipped at this period also, which still further identifies the origin of the festival, although it has undergone some important modifications in date and purpose.

foe, the burthen of my government reposes on able shoulders, the seasons are favourable, and my subjects prosperous and happy. In the daughter of *Pradyota*, I have a wife whom I adore, and in thee, *Vasantaka*, a friend in whom I can confide: attended by thee, thus, at such a season, and so disposed, I might fancy myself the deity of desire, and this vernal celebration held in honour of myself.

Vas. Excuse me; since you admit me to be a part of it, I shall even claim the whole, and so highly exalted by your regard, I shall maintain that the festival is mine. Observe the general joy—as if intoxicated with delight, the people dance along the streets, sporting merrily with each other's persons, and mutually scattering the yellow tinted fluid. On every side, the music of the drum, and the buz of frolic crowds fill all the air. The very atmosphere is of a yellow hue, with clouds of flowery fragrance.

Vats. Yon lofty mansion opposite to us is occupied by a merry band. I knew not that *Kausámbi* was so wealthy. She outvies the residence of the God of Wealth; her numerous sons are clad in cloth of gold, sprinkled with the fragrant dust of the colour of dawn, or tinted with the saffron dye, decked with glittering ornaments, and tossing their heads proudly with splendid crests, fit for *Káma* himself. The soil, plashy with the frequent shower and tread of numerous feet, is converted into vermillion paste, as the artificial bloom is washed down from the cheeks of the maidens, and mingled with the ground.

Vas. See where a coloured shower falls on a thick and struggling crowd, shrinking in vain from the mischievous pipes of those mirthful maids.

Vats. I should compare the city to the subterranean world, where the Snake Gods dwell. The mischievous pipes are crested snakes—the scattering dust, of yellow fragrance, sheds unearthly dimness, and the gleaming tiaras dart through it such radiance, as beams from the serpent jewels.

Vas. Look, Sir, where *Madaniká* and *Chútalatiká* approach us—their gestures indicate the influence of the divinity of the season.

Enter Madaniká and Chútalatiká,
Two of the Queen's attendants, dancing and singing.

Mad. Cool from the southern mountains blowing,
Freshly swells the grateful breeze,
Round with lavish bounty throwing,
Fragrance from the waving trees.
To men below and gods above,
The friendly messenger of Love.

Chuta. Lightly from the green stem shaken,
Balmy flowrets scent the skies—
Warm from youthful bosoms waken
Infant passion's ardent sighs—
And first the maiden's heaving breast
Welcomes its delightful guest.

Both. Nor alone the tender blossom
Opens to the smiling day,
Lordly man's expanding bosom,
Buds beneath the genial ray;
And Love his flowery bow-string strains,
And o'er the world resistless reigns.

Vats. I perceive indeed the influence of the season expressed in their appearance; the fillet of the one is loosened, and her long tresses float dishevelled to the air—the necklace of the other seems too weighty for her languid frame, though she plies her tinkling anklets with more than wonted activity.

Vas. I will gird up my garb, and join them, shall I, in compliment to the festival?

Mr. Wilson has appended to this collection of specimens of the Hindu stage, short accounts of other Sanscrit dramas, inferior to those which he has translated, yet not without merit, though a considerable portion of them,

them, he says, would have ill-repaid the labour of rendering them into the English language. The particulars he has given of these subordinate pieces include outlines of the plot, and occasionally specimens of the dialogue. We shall close our analysis of the contents of this curious work with Mr. Wilson's account of one of the minor pieces in the appendix, the *Kautuka Servasva*.

This is also a *Prahasana*, or farce in two acts, and is especially a satire upon princes who addict themselves to idleness and sensuality, and fail to patronise the Brahmans. The hero is *Kalivatsala*, or the darling of the age of iniquity; he is sovereign of *Dhermanásá*, or the destruction of virtue, and he takes as his spiritual guide, *Kukermapanchánana*, the *Siva* of iniquity. *Satyáchárya*, a pious Brahman, returned from *Vrindávan*, who is treated by the king and his courtiers with great indignity, holds the following conversation with his brethren in jail.

Satya. How now, holy Sirs, how fares it with ye?

Brahmans. We once had lands in free gift.

Satya. What then?

Brahmans. Why, know you not the customs of this country? If the god of wealth owned lands here, that yielded but a grain of corn, the king would send him in three days to beg alms, clad in tatters, and with a platter in his hand. The characteristics of our sovereign are, love of untruth, passion for other men's wives, fondness for the intoxicating juice of *Bhang*, esteem for the wicked, addiction to vice, and detestation of virtue.

Satya. You say right. What chance is there for the good? The king is unwise, his associates are wicked, his chief counsellor is a knave, and his minister a scoundrel. Yet the people are many; why is not such misconduct resented?

Brahmans. The manners of the people are equally depraved; they are valiant in oppression, skilful in falsehood, and persevering only in contempt for the pious.

Satya. How are the scribes?

Brahmans. They collect the revenues by any expedient, and vigilantly inflict penalties on the wise. The Brahmans are not allowed to keep even the dust upon their bodies; the dust accumulated on their feet is claimed by the *Kayeths*. What can we say of this reign? The dumb alone speak truth, the deaf hear the law, the sons of the barren are well behaved, the blind behold the observance of the Scriptures.

Satya. Why do not men of merit quit the country?

Brahmans. Our dwellings have been given to courtesans, our lands to drunkards, and we are detained in prison for what our ancestors expended.

Satya. I have heard enough. It is sinful to hold any communication with the profane. Better fortune attend you!

There is some bitterness in this, and there is also some humour in the piece, especially at the expence of the General *Samara Jambúka*, the jackall of war, who boasts that he can cleave a roll of butter with his falchion, and is said to tremble from top to toe at the approach of a mosquito. There is also some rather bold censure of the immoralities of the *Puranas*.

Dhermánala. What says the law? Thou shalt not commit adultery.

Kukerma. The language of fools. So much of the law as the sages and gods themselves observed, be our guide, not such commands as they contemned, like this. *Indra* deceived the wife of *Gautama*. *Chandra* carried off the bride of his *Guru*. *Yama* enjoyed the spouse of *Pándu* in her husband's shape, and *Mádhava* debauched the wives of all the cow-herds of *Vrindávan*. Those conceited fools, the *Pandits*, imagining themselves sages, alone have made this a sin.

Dherm. But this is the precept of the *Rishis*. How answer you to that?

Kukerma. They were impostors. Becoming too old to relish pleasure, they condemned it, and out of envy forbade to others what they could no longer enjoy themselves.

All. Very true, very true. We never heard such orthodox doctrine before.

In

In consequence of this and similar decisions, the king orders vice to be proclaimed virtue by beat of drum, and the piece concludes with the perpetual banishment of all the Brahmans.

There is more humour in this than any of the other farces, and less indecency, although it is not wholly free from the ordinary fault of these attempts at wit. Hindu comedy, however, is not worse than the old comedy of the Greeks in this respect, and the indelicacy is attributable in some degree to the constitution of society in both instances, and the exclusion of women from public entertainments.

The *Kautuka Servaswa* is the composition of a pandit named *Gopinath*: the date is not known, but it is not likely to be ancient, as it was written for representation at the autumnal festival of the *Durgá Pujá*, a ceremony peculiar to the province of Bengal, and no doubt, as there practised, of comparatively modern institution.

We are not tempted to overburthen the reader with general reflections upon these interesting specimens of a branch of Hindu composition hitherto so little known. The copious analyses and extracts we have given of the respective pieces, and the brief critical remarks bestowed upon each, will almost put him in a condition to appreciate their merits: and to attempt a laboured comparison between the Hindu and other dramas would be a waste of the reader's time, as well as our own. There is an air of originality about the Hindu drama: all coincidences, whether technical or otherwise, between it and others, are obviously accidental. A people like the Hindus, whose religion, character, manners, and institutions are so peculiar, must discover, in that department of its literature wherein those peculiar properties are visible, broad lines of distinction which would necessarily isolate it.

The dramatic literature of the Hindus will, we think, obtain for them a reputation amongst western nations not yet conceded to their epic and narrative poetry, and may, perhaps, tend to reconcile European students to the cultivation of Sanscrit learning.

It is worthy of remark, that amongst Asiatic poets, there are certain favourite objects, in each country, which are employed in metaphors and similes so frequently that the repetition becomes almost nauseous. Flowers, for example—the Persian poets illustrate their sentiments by incessant allusions to the rose; the Chinese bards pay assiduous court to the peach-blossom; and those of Hindustan are tiresome in their applications of the lotus: in one of the plays before us, *Vikrama and Urvasi*, the lotus is introduced in various comparisons, illustrations, and metaphors, nearly twenty times! It should be observed that this flower is considered to be of two kinds, the one expanding with the rising sun, the other with the moon: it thence supplies a great variety of similitudes. The lotus is, moreover, a sacred plant in the estimation of the Hindus, and is occasionally employed by their writers with special reference to some deity.

We cannot terminate our notice of this edition of Hindu plays without a distinct testimony to the singular merits of the editor, who has displayed his various talents to great advantage. Perhaps no oriental scholar, so profoundly versed in Sanscrit learning as Mr. Wilson, could bring to the task so many other essential qualifications as himself.

OBSERVATIONS ON MR. MILL'S "HISTORY OF BRITISH INDIA."

PREFATORY REMARKS.

THE following observations are offered with the view of obviating, in some measure, the serious mischief which Mr. Mill's History of British India is calculated to occasion. No one who has read that extraordinary performance can hesitate to admit, that its tendency is to lower the East-India Company in the eyes of the whole civilized world. Mr. Mill has, indeed, in one or two instances, eulogized the Company in regard to their *intentions* towards the people of India, but these praises can have no other effect than that of exciting a smile by their outrageous contradiction to the inferences forced upon the reader by the general tenour of the History. In spite of these eulogies, the following are the impressions which the work has an inevitable tendency to produce:—that the Company owe their origin, as a mercantile body, to an odious and impolitic spirit of monopoly; that their existence in that capacity has occasioned, and still occasions, a heavy loss to the nation in a commercial point of view; that in their territorial and political character, most of the measures by which they have acquired the great British empire in the East, are of a nature which is calculated to reflect disgrace upon the British name; whilst in the government of that empire, the whole of their policy, foreign and domestic, displays marks of the grossest injustice, ignorance, and folly, and has now placed the people of India in a worse situation than that in which they were before their subjection to British sway. No reader of Mr. Mill's history will dispute the truth of the character here given of its nature and tendency; and it will moreover be abundantly established by the succeeding extracts.

That the work is adapted to produce extensive mischief is evident from the following considerations. It happens, unfortunately, to be the only general history of British India in existence, and it is read, consequently, by every one who wishes to acquire that political knowledge of our Indian possessions, which no work except a general history is able to convey; and as it displays throughout marks of extensive learning and laborious research, the reader finds a difficulty in believing, that an author who manifests such uncommon industry in the collection of his facts, can err very far in his inferences: the delusion being strengthened by the invariable tone of self-confidence in which all the arguments are delivered. To these causes we must consider it to be owing, that the work, though composed in a style repulsive, and in some parts offensive, has passed through several editions in England, and has already been translated into a foreign language. It would be trifling with the time of the reader to use arguments to prove, that, under these circumstances, the errors contained in this History must produce the worst effects on the public mind in England, in young men going out in the civil or military service of the East-India Company, and likewise in the minds of the natives of the British possessions in the East.

The only efficacious method of counteracting the evils arising from Mr. Mill's work, would be to compile another entire history of British India; but there is reason to think that much good may be effected by pointing out some among the numerous errors he has committed both in his facts and in his reasonings. The exposure of these errors will certainly tend to diminish his general authority as a writer; it will prove him not to be that historical and political oracle which he imagines himself to be, and which, there is reason to believe, he

he is considered by many others; and in this manner it will counteract much of the mischief, until the appearance of a more just and candid history may entirely supersede the necessity of referring to the pages of Mr. Mill.

That a history of this nature may soon be given to the world is most anxiously to be wished; and the author of the following observations cannot avoid flattering himself, that they may possibly hasten the appearance of so desirable and important an accession to the literature of Britain.

Observations on Book 1st.

(*From* 1527 *to* 1707.)

In the first book of Mr. Mill's History, the fact most worthy of notice is, that throughout the period it embraces, it represents the East-India Company in the light of a body of men maintaining themselves in the enjoyment of an impolitic and unjust monopoly by unjust and frequently atrocious measures. In his observations on this book, the writer will first endeavour to shew that the character which it affixes to the general conduct of the Company is a gross calumny; and then point out several other errors committed by Mr. Mill both in his facts and reasonings.

Near the commencement of the book it is stated, that the injury sustained by the Company, in the trading license granted by James I. to Sir Edward Michelborne in 1604, was compensated in 1609, "when the facility and indiscretion of King James encouraged the Company to aim at a removal of those restrictions which the more cautious policy of Elizabeth had imposed."* A little farther on they are censured for following the example of all other exclusive companies, in treating "every proposal for a participation in their traffic as a proposal for their ruin."† In chapter 3d, speaking of the license to trade given by Charles I. in 1634 to Sir William Courten, Mr. Mill tells us that "the inability early and constantly displayed by the Company to sustain even the slightest competition is a sympton of inherent infirmities."‡ In the succeeding chapter, the success of the Company in obtaining a renewal of their charter in 1661 is sarcastically ascribed to the "predilection of Charles II. and his ministers for easy rules of government."§ Shortly afterwards we are told, that "the Company were again threatened (1683) by that competition with their fellow citizens which they have always regarded as their greatest misfortune."‖ Towards the middle of the fifth chapter, they are represented as struggling against "the principles of liberty, now better understood, and actuating more strongly the minds of Englishmen;"¶ and a few pages farther, in relating the application made to the legislature by the association of merchants, which afterwards became the English Company, Mr. Mill thus expresses himself: "The new associators, though thus strong against the particular pleas of their opponents, were debarred the use of those important arguments which bore upon the principle of exclusion; and which, even in that age, were urged with great force against the Company. They, who were themselves endeavouring to obtain a monopoly, could not proclaim the evils which it was the nature of monopoly to produce."**

Whilst Mr. Mill thus speaks of the exclusive privileges possessed by the Company, he represents many of the measures, which they adopted for the preservation of those privileges, as acts of a most criminal nature. It is in this light, especially, that he endeavours to place the following proceedings: the obtaining power from the Crown in 1624 to try their servants in India by martial

* Page 25. † Page 37. ‡ Page 61. § Page 88. ‖ Page 100. ¶ Page 110. ** Page 160.

martial law;* the procuring the powers of admiralty jurisdiction (in 1683) to seize and condemn the ships of interlopers in India;† and the general severity with which they prosecuted all infractions of their chartered rights.‡

In order to perceive the extreme injustice of attempting to bring odium on the Company's exclusive privileges, we have to attend to the following considerations:

The Company was instituted for the purpose of carrying on trade with a distant and almost unknown country, and in opposition to the pretensions of Spain, at that time the most powerful empire in Europe, which claimed the right of an exclusive commerce with the East-Indies, and which, by the possession of considerable territories with forts and harbours in different parts of Asia, seemed capable of rendering every attempt by other nations to navigate the Indian ocean an undertaking of no small difficulty and danger. Five years before the establishment of the Company, the Dutch had commenced a trade with the East, and they soon evinced their intention to follow the example of the Portuguese, by occupying harbours and building forts in those parts with which they established an intercourse; and whilst the English were prohibited by the Portuguese ftom trading with one quarter of India, they soon received a similar prohibition from the Dutch in regard to another.

The general nature of the competition which the Company had to sustain in the East, during the first century of their history, cannot be better shewn than by the following extracts from Mr. Mill's History:

The rivalship between the East-India Company and the other nations of Europe includes, for a considerable time, the principal incidents of their history. The Portuguese, on the pretence of discovery, had long maintained an exclusive claim to the passage by the Cape of Good Hope: they had, partly by conquest, partly by agreement, made themselves masters of Goa, Bombay, and other places on the Malabar coast; of Aden, at the entrance of the Red Sea; of Ormus, in the Persian Gulf; of part of the Malay coast, in the Straits of Malacca; of the Molucca islands, and of the coasts of Ceylon, the most valuable of all the Eastern islands; they were possessed of factories in Bengal and in Siam; and they had erected Macao on the coast of China.§ At the time when the Dutch commenced their voyages to the East, the crown of Spain was engaged in enterprizes of so much importance in other quarters, and so much engrossed with the contemplation of its splendid empire in the New World, that the acquisitions, in the East-Indies, of the Portuguese, now become its subjects, were treated with comparative neglect. The Dutch, accordingly, who entered upon the trade with India with considerable resources and the utmost ardour, were enabled to supplant the Portuguese in the spice trade, and, after a struggle, to expel them from the Molucca islands.‖ While the want of funds almost annihilated the operations of the Company's agents in every part of India; and while they complained that the competition of the ships of the merchant adventurers rendered it, as usual, impracticable for them to trade with a profit in the markets of India; the Dutch pursued their advantages against the Portuguese. They had acquired possession of the island of Ceylon, and in the year 1656-57, blockaded the port of Goa; after which they meditated an attack upon the small island of Diu, which commanded the entrance into the harbour of Swally. From the success of these plans they expected a complete command of the navigation on that side of India, *and the power of imposing on the English trade duties under which it would be unable to stand.*¶

Such is the view given by Mr. Mill himself of the opposition which the Company experienced from the Portuguese and Dutch; and when we reflect, moreover, on the sanguinary contests in which they were, as a necessary consequence,

* Page 52. † Page 102. ‡ See chiefly pp. 88, 111, 112. § Page 35. ‖ Page 36. ¶ Page 76.

sequence, frequently engaged with those two nations; we see clearly that the competition to be sustained was no less of a warlike than a mercantile character. It is upon this ground that their claim to exclusive privileges is completely justified. In order to continue their commerce with India, it was necessary for them to obtain, not only the usual gains upon commercial capital, but so much additional profit as to enable them to bear the expence which a state of hostility rendered unavoidable. Their adversaries having acquired territory, and established forts as well as factories in different parts of India, the Company, for their own preservation, were forced to follow that example; and all they had to enable them to meet the expense of this necessary course of policy were the profits which an exclusive trade alone could realize. Mr. Mill, indeed, endeavours to point out a way in which Great Britain might have continued her commerce with the East without bestowing exclusive privileges on any particular association. He observes that, "as to warlike competition, a few ships of war, with a few companies of marines, employed by the government, would have yielded far more security than all the efforts which a feeble joint stock could make."* The observation betrays a remarkable ignorance of, or inattention to, this fact—namely, that without forts, harbours, and naval stations, such as had been occupied by the Portuguese and Dutch, a fleet of men-of-war sent to the Indian ocean could have been of little or no service. But, be this as it may, the government, it is certain, did not think proper to take upon itself the protection of the Company's trade in the East. Under those circumstances, therefore, that body were entitled to the exclusive privileges by which alone their commerce could be preserved from destruction.

We shall now see that Mr. Mill, in endeavouring to stamp an odious character on the Company's monopoly, has not more sinned against justice than in the manner he has thought proper to speak of the principal measures by which they sought to secure the enjoyment of their chartered rights.

Of the petition presented by the Company to the crown in 1624, for power to try their servants abroad by martial law, Mr. Mill speaks in the following severe terms:—"It appears not that any difficulty was experienced in obtaining their request, or that any parliamentary proceeding for transferring unlimited power over the lives and fortunes of the citizens was deemed a necessary ceremony." The first thing, which strikes our attention in reference to this point, is, that throughout the period of eighty-four years comprehended between 1624 and the year with which the first book terminates, no mention is made of a single instance in which this power of martial law was abused. In several cases the power of martial law was exercised, and all these serve to shew the expediency, or rather the necessity, of vesting the Company with the power in question; but not one instance is mentioned of this power being abused. This consideration must alone be sufficient to prove that, on the score of humanity, it was no objectionable measure on the part of the Company to procure the right of exercising martial law.

With regard to the powers of admiralty jurisdiction obtained by the Company in 1683, the language of Mr. Mill is marked with the utmost asperity. "The Company," he observes, "not satisfied with the power which they had already obtained of common and martial law, and of seizing, with their property, and sending to England as many of their countrymen as their interests or caprice might direct, still called for a wider range of authority; and under the favour of government, which they now enjoyed, obtained the powers of admiralty

* Page 75.

admiralty jurisdiction for the purpose of seizing and condemning, safe from the review of the courts of municipal law in England, the ships of the interlopers."* Speaking of the exercise by the Company of these powers of admiralty jurisdiction, Mr. Mill observes, that that body "proceeded, in a spirit of virulence, to extinguish the hated competition of the general traders;" and, he adds, that the "cruelty which marked their proceedings would be hardly credible, if it were less strongly attested."† After all this, a reader is prepared to expect a long series of atrocities committed by the Company against the interlopers; but he finds, to his astonishment, that nothing farther is alleged than that they seized and imprisoned, or sent home, a certain number of individuals whose appearance on the Indian ocean of itself violated both the rights of the Company and the laws of England. The most ample justification, however, of the Company's conduct may be found in Mr. Mill's own words. Speaking of the period with which we are engaged, he says:

> As the science and art of government were still so imperfect as to be very unequal to the suppression of crime, and robberies and murders were prevalent even in the best regulated countries in Europe; so depredation was committed on the ocean under still less restraint, and pirates abounded, wherever the amount of property at sea afforded an adequate temptation. The fame of Indian riches attracted to the Indian seas adventurers of all nations, some of whom were professed pirates; others, men preferring honest trade, though, when they found themselves debarred from this source of profit by the pretensions and of power monopoly, they had no such aversion to piracy as to reject the only other source of which they were allowed to partake. The moderation which, during some few years, the Company had found it prudent to observe in their operations for restraining the resort of private traders to India, had permitted the increase of the predatory adventurers. As vessels belonging to Mogul subjects fell occasionally into the hands of plunderers of the English nation, the Mogul government, too ignorant and headlong to be guided by any but the rudest appearances, held the Company responsible for the deeds of their countrymen; and sometimes proceeded to such extremities as to confiscate their goods and confine their servants.

Is it not almost incredible that the same person who could write thus should apply the epithet of "cruel" to such measures as the seizing and sending to England individuals whose appearance alone on the Indian ocean amounted to a violation of the rights of the Company, and of the laws of their country? Under any circumstances the Company would have been justified in endeavouring to suppress the contraband trade in question, but most especially when it subjected them to the plunder, confiscation, and other evils, which Mr. Mill describes to have been, in a great measure, the consequence of the resort of the interlopers to the Indian ocean; and in maintaining a contrary opinion, after the facts he himself relates, he is evidently guilty of an inconsistency which may be regarded as astonishing.

With respect to the proceedings of the Company against particular interlopers, Mr. Mill is able to mention only a single case in the first century of their history, in which the justice of their conduct can be considered in the least doubtful; and in this it is nothing more than doubtful. The case is that of Skinner, memorable from the contest to which it gave rise between the two houses of Parliament. The government of Oliver Cromwell had granted permission to private traders to carry on commerce with the East; but this licence was withdrawn in 1657, and in the following year the Company caused the ship and merchandize of Skinner in India to be seized. Skinner averred that he had fitted out his adventure before the licence for private trade was withdrawn;

* Page 109. † Pages 111 and 112.

withdrawn; the Company maintained that he had commenced his voyage after the revocation of the license; and to this day it is doubtful which party was in the right; at least the matter is left totally uncertain by Macpherson, the only authority that Mr. Mill has quoted upon the subject. Skinner carried his case at once to the House of Lords: and the Company having appealed to the Commons against the right of the Upper House to take cognizance of a case which did not come before it by appeal from an inferior court, a violent dispute took place between the two branches of the Legislature, in the course of which Skinner was committed to prison by the Commons, whilst the Governor, Deputy Governor, and two other directors of the Company, received the same severe treatment from the Upper House. The dispute reached so great a height, that the King, after adjourning the two houses no less than seven times, finally prevailed on them to erase all the votes and resolutions upon the subject from their journals;* and Skinner received no award of damages against the Company. In the account of this case, while Mr. Mill takes care to relate, very feelingly, that Skinner was committed to prison by the Commons, he omits all mention of the Upper House having exercised the same severity against the principal officers of the Company;† and, in conclusion, although Macpherson, the sole authority he quotes, leaves it a matter of total uncertainty whether Skinner was entitled to any compensation for his losses, Mr. Mill thus expresses himself:‡—"A contest, of which both parties (Lords and Commons) were tired, being thus ended, the sacrifice and ruin of an individual appeared, as usual, of little importance. Skinner had no redress." The whole account may be dismissed with the single remark, that it forms a fair specimen of the spirit in which the history appears to have been written throughout.

Having endeavoured to expose the principal fault in Mr. Mill's first book—namely, the calumnious spirit in which it speaks of the Company's exclusive privileges, and of the measures by which they guarded their rights, the writer will briefly notice several other errors which it discovers; beginning with one which partakes of the leading defect just mentioned.

Speaking with the most philosophic coolness of the massacre of Amboyna, Mr. Mill remarks, that although the sufferers in that dreadful atrocity were innocent of the crime imputed to them, there is no reason to think that the Dutch did not feel fully persuaded of their guilt. His ground for this opinion is the impossibility of suspecting that men reared in European society, and professing the Christian religion, should cruelly put to death so many human beings whom they knew to be innocent. It is gratifying to observe a person, possessed of so *profound* a knowledge of mankind as is displayed in Mr. Mill's writings, reluctant to believe that the massacre of Amboyna was altogether so black an atrocity as is commonly imagined; but on reading a little farther we are sensibly mortified to find that this lenient view of human nature is confined to the Dutch, or at least that it does not extend to the English, since Mr. Mill can believe, on the authority of a single writer, that about the time of the massacre, the English East-India Company "were in the regular habit of perpetrating tortures upon their own countrymen, and even their own servants—of torturing to death by whips or famine!"§ He considers a sufficient

* See Parl. Hist. ad an. 1670, and Macpherson's Annals, vol. ii. p. 493.

† It is possible that Mr. Mill may not have read the account of Skinner's case in the Parliamentary History, which relates the imprisonment of the Company's officers by order of the House of Lords. If so, he has in this instance been guilty of gross negligence.

‡ Page 89. § Page 49, note.

sufficient proof of such facts as these to be furnished by the sole unsupported authority of Hamilton, an ignorant, illiterate interloper, who lived long after the alleged crimes are alleged to have been committed, and who was prompted by motives of revenge to represent the conduct and character of the Company in the blackest colours. It may be deemed truly marvellous that a writer, who cannot bring himself to believe that the Dutch, without a persuasion of the guilt of their victims, were capable of perpetrating the massacre of Amboyna, should think such slender and doubtful authority sufficient to convict his own countrymen of equal atrocities.

In page 26, Mr. Mill represents an engagement, near Swally, between some of the Company's ships and the Portuguese, to have occurred in 1611, whilst Mr. Bruce, his sole authority, says it took place in the November of the following year; and in the same page he tells us that the phirmaun of Jehanguire, authorizing the first establishment of the English in the peninsula of Hindoostan, was received at Surat in January 1612, although Mr. Bruce, again his sole authority, places that event in 1613.* We are informed in page 35 that Ceylon is the most valuable of all the eastern islands, notwithstanding that its inferiority in value to Java is so well known. In page 48, Holland is carelessly mentioned as being a *kingdom* at the commencement of the seventeenth century, although it had then, for a considerable length of time, been a republic; and in page 60, it is related that contentions were running high between Charles I. and his parliament in 1635, although in that year no parliament was in being, and none existed between 1629 and 1640. Speaking, in page 79, of the charter for which the Company applied to Oliver Cromwell's government in 1657, Mr. Mill states that it is not ascertained whether it was ever received; whilst Mr. Bruce, in this case also the sole authority that is quoted, asserts positively that it *was* received.†

These are some of the errors into which Mr. Mill has fallen in so short a space as his first book; and although they are by no means of the same consequence as that capital defect of the history, which consists in the spirit of calumny towards the Company, which it so constantly displays, it is of some importance to point them out, since an exaggerated idea has certainly been formed of the accuracy of this writer with regard to facts. There are many persons, entertaining a very mean opinion of Mr. Mill's reasonings, who are forward to express much admiration of the pains he has employed in the collection of facts; but the errors which have been noticed, together with the many that remain to be pointed out, are sufficient to prove that the accuracy of the historian is by no means so great as is frequently imagined.

* See Bruce's Annals, vol. i. p. 164. † *Ibid.*, p. 339.

JOURNAL OF A ROUTE THROUGH MYSORE, THE COORG COUNTRY, CANARA, AND MALABAR;

Performed in the course of a Survey, in the Years 1804 and 1805,

BY THE LATE LIEUT. COL. WM. LAMBTON.

MULLAPUNNABETTA is noticed only as being one of my principal stations in carrying on the survey, and whose meridian has been fixed with great accuracy. It is a hill lying about seven miles nearly west from Chenroypatam, and has a pagoda on the summit, on the platform of which is the station marked by a small mill-stone. Its situation is very favourable for being of use in the surveys of roads, &c., and is in the neighbourhood of many others whose positions have been determined. It lies in latitude 12° 55′ 07″ N, and longitude from Madras observatory 3° 57′ 59″ W.

From this hill is seen a great extent of country. There is a full view of the mountains which form the range of western ghauts, of the Bababooden hills, and others in that direction. All this district, and particularly that part of it lying to the north-west, abounds with large fortified villages, the most respectable and populous of any in the Mysoor country. Chenroypatam, Hassen, and Bailoor, are all seen from Mullapunnabetta, and the more distant objects are numerous, the whole extent from the Shevagunga and Saven-droog range to the western ghauts being visible, and contains a vast number of prominent objects well adapted for military surveys. The country from the north, round by the eastward to the south, appears like a vast plain richly cultivated, well supplied with water, and adapted for every kind of military movement. The great road from Chenroyputtum to Monjerabad passes near the foot of the hill.

November 23d.—Left Mullapunnabetta and marched to Kubbetta, about twelve miles to the westward. The road is a by-path the whole way; the country is a little broken and partly cultivated, with plenty of water. The ground admits of strong positions, being defended on every side by hills, and pagodas on the tops of them, with small ridges, tanks, &c., and sufficient space for large encampments. The village of Kubbetta is to the S.E. of the hill, nearly at the foot of it.

November 24th.—Marched to Koondoorbetta, being distant about twelve miles nearly in a W.S.W. direction. The country is much broken, though the road admits of being made good. The features of the country here are altogether different from what we see to the eastward. The hills are covered with a light jungle growing on a beautiful turf, and partly in cultivation. The vallies are flats well supplied with water, and are all luxurious rice grounds. The soil in general is of a darkish sand, and much richer than that to the eastward. We crossed the Yeagachewhotty river about half way in the march. This river has its rise among the Bababooden hills, passes Bailoor, and falls into the Hœmawattee, a little way below where we crossed it.

Koondoorbetta takes its name from a village (named Koondoor) a little way to the north-eastward. It is one of my principal stations, and is well adapted with many others laid down in the plan for carrying on military and other surveys.

November 26th.—From Koondoorbetta we marched to Kensama Ooscotta, a large village on the borders of the Bullum district, and on the great road from Chenroypatam to Mangalore. The distance from Koondoor is about eight miles through almost a continued jungle; some parts of the road are very good,

good, and other parts broken, though capable of being made practicable. The face of the country is beautifully romantic, the hills are of gentle acclivity, free from underwood, the timber of light growth, of great variety, and the surface of the ground covered with a green turf. The soil is a darkish loam and produces rich crops, particularly in the vallies where cultivation is mostly attended to.

Munjerabad lies about eight miles N.W. from this place; the road crosses the Hemawattee river, which divides the Ballum country from Mysoor.

We now approach the great range of mountains forming the western ghauts, and which constitute a natural and almost invulnerable barrier towards the sea-coast, overlooking the low countries of Canara and Malabar, which commence at the foot of the mountains. The districts above are Ballum, the Bednore, and the Koorg. The Ballum begins near this, and occupies the great re-entering turn of the range. The Bednore district lies to the north, and continues from Ballaroyn-droog northerly beyond the limits of this survey; to the south is the Koorg, which runs southerly to the Poodicherrum pass, and by a late cession of territory extends below the ghauts almost to the sea-coast. The nature, features, and produce of these three districts nearly resemble each other. Each is formed of high hills and deep vallies, naturally fertile and very populous: the mountains are mostly bare, while the ravines are covered with thick jungle, and in many places ancient forests, inhabited by a variety of wild animals. The duration of the rains, which commence in the middle of May and continue till November, gives rise to a number of large as well as small rivers that flow the whole year, and take different directions. The Cavery has its source in the Koorg, and the Toomboodra among the Bebabooden and neighbouring hills. These two great rivers, issuing to the eastward, are obliged by the superior elevation of those high mountains to continue their course in that direction; and the Cavery, after a circuitous route, finds its way to the eastern sea, while the Toomboodra falls to the N.E., and empties itself into the Kistna. The waters which fall to the westward rush down into the lower districts of Canara and Malabar, and form innumerable little rivers which intersect these countries and fall into the sea at a great number of places.

There are two great roads leading through the Ballum to Mangalore; the one generally frequented is that leading down the Bisalee ghaut to the north of the Soobramanee mountain. The other passes by Munjerabad and down the Cissel ghaut. I have not seen either of these passes, but the Bisalee is said not to be difficult, but long.

On the 28th November we left Kensama Ooscotta, and proceeded through the Koorg, which commences about four miles south from Ooscotta on the south bank of the Hemawatta. At this river we were met by the Rajah's people, and two elephants for our accommodation; we forded the river on these animals, and proceeded thence to Hoodlipett, a village about four miles further south. The ford is not difficult nor the river deep, but the banks are rather steep. From the river to this village is an open country with some breaks, but the road is not bad. The Rajah had directed such strict attention to be paid to us, that not a follower was allowed to pay for an article, and to have declined accepting these marks of hospitality would have caused great mortification, if not offence. I therefore permitted my people to receive every thing gratis.

The village of Hoodlipett had formerly been very extensive, but was nearly destroyed some years ago by the late Tippoo Sultaun; at present it consists of one street and a kuchery.

On

On the 29th we marched southerly to Gondhully, a village near ten miles from Hoodlipett, and over hill and dale the greatest proportion of the way. The first part is open, with some scattered trees and shrubs; the lowest parts of the vallies are cultivated with rice, the chief grain in the Coorg. The country soon became wild and woody, but the road had been opened for us through a forest hitherto impassable, and is now almost a gun-road with very few serious impediments; the continual succession of hills and vallies present the chief difficulties. We are attended on the march by a large hunting party, consisting of near 200 men, intended to amuse us after we came to our ground: about two hours after our arrival we went out to enjoy the diversion, and in this romantic country it was truly entertaining. The game consists of elk, deer of various kinds, hares, wild hogs, &c.; and the huntsmen are divided into two sets, one with sticks, whose business it is to range over the ground and start the game; the other set are provided with matchlocks, and are stationed behind the trees and bushes, arranged in such a manner as to fire in particular directions. These are scattered about, and place themselves near the paths frequented by the animals. During all this time the ranging party are screaming in all directions, accompanied by the wild notes of the colory-horn, tom-toms, and occasional firing by the matchlock-men. In this manner the remainder of the morning was passed, while we were seated in trees prepared for us, attending to the diversion of the chase. In these woods are great numbers of wild elephants.

The Coorg, like all mountainous countries, is strong by nature, being full of heights and ravines, with a great proportion of wood-land, and every rising ground would present a new impediment to an invading army; there would be, besides, two rivers to cross, the Hoemawattee and the Cavery. The supplies would be but scanty, for though the soil be very rich, and the country populous, the cultivation is but trifling, the chief food of the inhabitants being the flesh of animals killed in hunting, with a little rice and milk; cattle, however, are in great abundance, and in high condition from the luxuriance of the pasturage; but bazar articles must be had from other quarters. The whole country is well supplied with water in every season of the year. We crossed the great road from Ramnakporum to Soobramanee not far from this village.

On the 30th we continued our march to Somawurpett, about ten miles in a S.W. direction, still attended by our hospitable hunters and our vakeel (Mootanah), whose name is worthy of being mentioned. About half-way we crossed a little rivulet, the boundary between the *Saub-hazar* talook and that of Somawurpett. Here our huntsmen left us, and were relieved by another set equally attentive to our wants. On our arrival all the inhabitants of the neighbourhood were collected in the village to see us; the street was cleanly swept, and the kucheree and two other houses were prepared for our reception. Information had been sent the evening before by Mootanah, and large elks had been procured, which were sufficient for all our followers; to us they were unnecessary, for we had been amply supplied the evening before. Besides the great variety which the forest and rivers afforded us, a shepherd and his flock attended us from our first entering the country. Truly gratifying are such offerings of kindness, where the acceptance seems to produce the only competent return to the hospitable motives from which they flow.

It is remarkable that the inhabitants of these two talooks, who are all united by one principle of obedience and respect to their Rajah, should have a particular distinction in their dress and customs, and this appears on the opposite banks of the brook which marks the boundary. In the Saub-hazar talook the

the villagers are dressed in a coomly, which passes over the left shoulder, leaving the right one entirely naked, and being wrapped round the lower part of the body as low down as the knee, it is tied round the loins by a kind of sash or belt. In the Somawurpett talook they wear a white vest, covering the whole body down to the knee, and buckled round by a belt; some few, however, of the lowest caste wear the coomly, but they are very few. There is also a marked difference in beating the tom-tom and sounding the colory-horn.

The whole of this march has been through a continued forest, over mountains and vallies, some of which are very steep, and in many places the road is crooked and narrow, but excepting in one spot, there would be no difficulty in preparing it for guns. There are some narrow stripe of paddy ground, which draw the wild elephants out of the jungle in the night time, and the inhabitants have places in the trees where they wait the approach of the animals and shoot them: great numbers inhabit the forests through which we passed this day.

December 1st.—Left the direct road which leads to Marakerra, and marched to Kotakul, about eight miles westerly. A considerable part of the road was over the tops and along the sides of the mountains. There had been much rain in the night, which left a thick fog till one o'clock P.M., when it cleared up, and afforded us a distinct view of the country. It appears to be an entire mass of mountains, covered with light wood and a beautiful verdure, on all of which the pasturage is abundant, and affords forage for innumerable herds of cattle. The vallies are narrow winding strips, mostly cultivated with rice, and the lower parts of the declivity of the mountains are thick forests, inhabited by elephants, tigers, bears, elk, and deer of various kinds, such as the antelope, the spotted deer, and another small kind, which the natives call the jungle sheep; besides these there are numbers of monkies, jackalls, foxes, &c. Before we arrived at Kotakul, another party of hunters met us on the road, and attended us to the village at the foot of the hill, where preparations had been made for our reception, and all supplies collected that were necessary.

About three o'clock, the weather being pleasant, we ascended the hill, where we had a distinct view of the ocean. All the range of ghauts to the northward are seen, and appear a vast confused and broken mass of mountains, apparently full of small passes, which the inhabitants say are practicable for men but not for cattle. The Soobramanee mountain lies about five miles west from this hill, and towers high above the rest, being no less than 5,611 feet above the sea. Kotakul or Koondhully being one of my principal stations, I moved up with observatory tent and apparatus on the 2d December. There had been some rain during the preceding night, with heavy wind from the east; towards the evening the atmosphere was pretty clear above the ghauts, but hazy below.

December 3d.—Some trifling rain last night, and a thick fog in the morning; the gale still high from the westward. The evening became very clear, both above and below the ghauts, with some flying showers to the east: the tops of the hills in the low country are very distinctly seen, and a clear ocean at sunset. The nearest part of the shore from this hill is about fifty-four miles.

December 4th.—Heavy wind from the east during last night; this evening clear.

December 5th.—Stormy gale still continues from the eastward: returned down the hill; and next day returned to Somawurpett.

On the 7th we proceeded on our way to Marakerra, where we arrived on the 8th. The country the whole way an entire wood, and the distance from

Somawurpett

Somawurpett about nineteen miles. The mountains are covered with thick forests, particularly as we approach the capital. The road during the march on the 7th might be travelled with guns, but the march on the following day was through a rugged country full of narrow and winding defiles, well protected by the jungly heights. Round the capital the hills form an amphitheatre, and the different roads enter through gateways connected by an old line and ditch, extending all along the tops of those ridges.

Our arrival being announced to the Rajah, he returned a message that he would receive our visit about one o'clock; at which hour we attended, accompanied by Capt. Mahony, the resident, and Colonel Gordon, adjutant-general at Bombay. His palace is within the fort, on one side of an open square. The front apartment, in which he receives his European friends, is furnished in the English style with looking-glasses, pictures, carpets, chairs, &c. He received us with his accustomed cordiality, shook us by the hand, and politely asked us to sit down, taking himself a chair. His first inquiries were to know how we had been accommodated since entering his territory, with a solicitude truly interesting, and which gave us an opportunity of giving a faithful account of the hospitable attention of his subjects, and of impressing on his mind the merits of our friend Mootanah. After some questions on various subjects, he took us through the different apartments of his palace, which is neatly built, particularly the zenana; this he gave us an opportunity of seeing during the absence of the ladies. The remainder of the afternoon was employed in shewing us the various curiosities given him by English officers, and amusing us with his wrestlers, tumblers, fighting rams, &c. In the evening he accompanied us to dinner at the Resident's, and entered into various subjects of conversation and argument.

The fort of Marakerra stands upon rising ground, nearly in the centre of the amphitheatre of hills by which it is encompassed, and is an irregular pentagon, with tower, bastions, and a small work to cover the gateway on the east side, with two bastions similar to the other, now in ruins. The door enters on the north face of the projected work, but at present it is covered by a recent line extending still farther south, and enclosing an area in which is the kucheree. The gateway into this area is from the east. The whole work is surrounded by a narrow dry ditch, with a double covert way; without that again is an extensive glacis, or rather esplanade of steep descent, and terminates in the hollow in which is a strip of paddy ground extending round the whole, forming another large ditch, but having both its sides accessible, would therefore render it a secure lodgment for an enemy. The Rajah, however, sets little value upon his fort, depending altogether on the natural strength of his country in case of an invasion. During the campaign of 1791, this fort was in possession of Tippoo's forces, the Rajah being then in captivity. When the Bombay army arrived he effected his escape, and was offered assistance to retake his capital: but he refused it, and rested on the confidence he had in his own talents. His plan was to cut off all communication by getting possession of the different avenues by which the supplies would enter, and in a short time the garrison were on the eve of surrendering, when a circumstance happened which would reflect honour upon the heroes of any age or country. At the time the provisions were nearly expended, a convoy was sent by the Sultaun to be thrown into the place, with a considerable force to protect it, commanded by a sirdar who had been the means of the Rajah's escape: knowing that a failure to relieve the distressed garrison would have cost the life of his benefactor, the generous prince suffered the convoy to pass and the escort to return

return unmolested. This act of magnanimity, which only prolonged the siege for a few weeks, had its reward in the surrender of the place and the admiration of the English army.

We remained at Marakerra three days, two days of which had been taken up with hunting, shooting, &c. with the Rajah, who is himself a famous marksman. I had proposed moving on the third day (11th), but a very pressing request came down in the evening preceding, that we would not think of marching, as that day was an unlucky one. To satisfy the anxiety of the good man, who perhaps combined a considerable share of hospitality with superstition, I therefore deferred taking our departure till the day following, and in the evening we went to take leave, when we were entertained, as usual, by a display of many curious things, the produce of his own ingenious workmen, in imitation of European manufactures, such as gun-locks, steel chains, &c. fully equal in elegant workmanship to the originals, though of the very best kind. After remaining about an hour, we proposed taking leave, when we were presented with each a handsome shawl, and a war-knife elegantly set in gold. We then took our final departure.

The government of this little community is purely patriarchal, the prince being the father of his people, and in him resides all powers, legislative, executive, and judicial. Few laws must suffice where there are so few wants, but whatever is considered as such is scarcely ever violated. Among those which concern strangers, there is one regulation which ordains that no traveller shall ever be in want while he remains within the Koorg territories, and that if he be poor and needy, he is to be supplied with every necessary gratis; and when he quits that hospitable soil, he is to be furnished with as much money as will procure the needful when he arrives at the next inhabited place. The customs of war have so distorted the human character, that it is difficult to reconcile those discordant and hostile elements which compose it, and this liberal native has his enemies, who accuse him of the most wanton cruelties. But a man capable of dictating such benevolent institutions, and who is himself the immediate example of whatever is beneficent, charitable, and good, cannot surely be a monster in principle.

The nature of the country, and the customs and habits of its inhabitants, conduce to inculcate a martial spirit, and every family being supplied with arms, partly to procure their subsistence and partly to defend themselves against the wild animals, it requires little time to put this country in a state of defence. From what I can learn, 10,000 fighting men could be brought into the field at the shortest notice. The Rajah's household troops being a more regular body, are supplied from different families, where the males take their tour and attend for a certain time. While embodied they are trained to arms, after the English mode of discipline, so that in fact this institution furnishes a nursery for the efficient force of this little kingdom. Previous to Tippoo's reign the fighting men must have been much more formidable, for at the time of the Rajah's captivity, when this district was overrun by the Mysooreans, upwards of 60,000 inhabitants were swept away, many of whom were put to death, others kept in confinement or slavery till the fall of Seringapatam, when they made their escape, and are now with their Rajah.

The household troops have the musket and bayonet the same as the Company's sepoys. The arms used by the rest are the matchlock, the spear, and the war-knife, which is hooked, and the edge turned inward; this they wear on their right hip, uncovered, and ready to take off when they rush upon the enemy. The instrument is broad and heavy, and one stroke with it is sufficient

dent to sever the head from the body. Small daggers are also worn, which are useful in ambuscades or close attacks. The Rajah's notions of defence are certainly well adapted to such a country. Despising the system of being cooped up within a fort, which must ultimately become the point of general attack, his principle is to possess the avenues and defiles, to lay in ambush, to harrass and cut off the enemy's convoys, and to seize every opportunity of surprising him, but to avoid open action unless there be a manifest advantage. Had the late sultaun pursued such a system, the English army never could have reached the table-land of Mysore.

On inquiring respecting the manufactures, I find they are but few. Their arms are all made in the country, and the coomlies worn by the lower order of people; but the white cloth of which the vests are made is brought from Cannanore and Tellicherry, and their returns consist of rice, sandal-wood, pepper, &c.; honey is also in great abundance. The salt used in the country is brought from Malabar or Canara, but I should rather think can be made within that part of Koorg lying below the ghauts. That district lies on the great road from Marakerra to Mangalore, and the ghaut down which that road leads, and which we followed, is called the Yellaneer pass. It commences about nine miles north-westerly from Marakerra, and is a steep descent with little variation to the bottom, being a distance of about three miles. It is in general good, and scarcely at all affected by the rains; the composition of which the mountain is formed being a mixture of clay and loam, becomes hard when exposed to the air: a very little repairing would make this ghaut very practicable for any thing but guns and carriages, and even these might pass with the assistance of men and elephants. Kuddamakul, to which we came in one march from Marakerra, is about eighteen miles distant, and near three miles from the bottom of the ghaut.

On the 13th December we marched from Kuddamakul to Chôkady; the distance is about fifteen miles westerly: the first part of the road is very good, but the whole distance is through an entire jungle.

On the 14th marched from Chôkady to Bellarie, about eight miles, still westerly, the road through an entire jungle, and over ascents and descents as usual.

On the 15th, from Bellarie to Pôtoor, distance about twelve miles westerly, the road in general good, and the country more open. The jungles are full of the pepper vine, and the features of this low land are beautifully variegated with small verdant hills, rivulets, ravines, &c.

I was detained at two stations, Bullanandgoodá and Bullamullee, from which the country is seen at a great distance. On the 23d marched from Pôtoor to Mangalore. The road crosses the Buntwaul river at Buntwaul, and continues along the northern bank the remainder of the way. The face of the country is much broken, full of barren hills, round which the vallies wind like the beds of rivers, quite flat, and richly cultivated with rice. These windings have every appearance of having been made by an ingress of the sea, and the hills are all formed of that composition formerly mentioned, which is now become an entire rock, quite naked near the sea, but covered with lofty forest trees towards the great range of ghauts. This composition is excellent for roads, as they are easily made with it, in the manner of pavements, and will continue years without repairs; it is likewise excellent for fortification, for though hard it is not brittle, and therefore not subject to splinters; it is likewise used in building houses, and all the villages along the coast are built with it, and have a neat appearance.

Mangalore is a place of great population, containing at present nearly 12,000 inhabitants of different nations, and although it is not remarkable for any manufactures, it is a considerable mart for various kinds of merchandize conveyed thither both by land and sea. The harbour is only suited for small craft, and this is within a bar which continually changes its entrance; this bar is a continuation of the breach through which the river and the sea have formed a communication, and within which there is a large basin, running up a considerable distance to the northward, and is completely land-locked, but the water is only a few feet deep when the tide is out. The late Tippoo Sultaun had a marine yard near the mouth of the river; and in the year 1782, when the English took Mangalore, there were two large ships then on the stocks, pierced for sixty guns, but these vessels were flat-bottomed. The common craft is the doni, a beautifully modelled vessel, rigged with two masts and lug sails, and the planks of which it is built are sewed together, and painted over. They draw very little water, and are calculated either for running in shore or standing out to sea.

The justly celebrated defence of this place in 1782 is recorded among the transactions of those days, and is one of the most brilliant events that ever graced the military annals of any country. The garrison, commanded by Lieut. Col. Campbell, consisted of 3,550 men, 696 of whom were Europeans, including ninety-one officers. The whole of the sultaun's force amounted to 140,000 fighting men. The fort, which has since been blown up, was then a square stone work, with a cavalier bastion at each angle. On the side next the water, as well as on that next the land, to the eastward, there appears to have been an advanced work similar to a horn-work, and the whole circumscribed by a deep ditch, across which, on the east side, has been the entrance into the work; a covert way and regular sloped glacis has covered the whole on the three sides next the land, a lower glacis has served next the sea, whose slope comes nearly to the water, terminating in a quay where the donies now land their cargoes, and the glacis may be said to be separated from the quay by a row of coco-nut trees, leaving sufficient room for the purpose intended. Without the ditch, on the S.E. angle, there has been a small redoubt, which was defended during the siege, while Tippoo's forces had possession of the N.E. part of the horn-work.

About three-quarters of a mile N.E. from the fort, where the eedgah now stands, is a crescent of table-land, considerably elevated above the fort. This crescent is curved towards the east, and a line of works, with five cavalier bastions, all included within a ditch, have been erected, the whole forming an advanced intrenchment to act against an enemy from the land. This position, as far as I can understand, was taken by a part of the troops forming the garrison, but being too extensive to defend, and commanded by the ground to the eastward possessed by the enemy, it was thought advisable to relinquish it and retire into the fort, giving place to Tippoo's forces, who now began the more immediate operations of the siege. Taking post on this commanding ground, their approaches were carried on towards the N.E. angle of the horn-work, covered by a high cavalier at the S.W. extremity of the crescent and nearest the fort, aided by the fire from this cavalier, they soon brought their advanced works to the glacis, got possession of the horn-work, and breached the body of the place.

The circumstances of this siege now became truly interesting on both sides: the brave garrison, pent up in a fort without bomb proofs and without provisions, had suffered every calamity that the human mind can conceive; though

though reduced to a few, and that few feeding on their dogs and horses, and seeing at last a breach effected, and a numerous army moving on to the assault, they were not dismayed either by superior numbers or the hopeless prospect of retreat. Often did the enemy advance to the breach, and as often were they repulsed, till, wearied out with fruitless attempts and galled by the fire from the redoubt at the S.E. angle, they at length retreated, leaving this gallant band to contemplate their own glory, and the happy result of their exertions. But their miseries did not end here, for notwithstanding a cessation of arms, which had just taken place between the English, French, and Mysoreans, the place continued to be blockaded by Tippoo's army, and the garrison for several months felt the increasing hardship of famine, till at last the brave commandant received orders from the Madras government to propose terms of capitulation, when it being agreed on that some fort in the Carnatic should be given up in place of this one, they marched out with the honours of war, and soon after embarked for Tellicherry.

This place never can grow to great importance, in a military point of view, on account of the extent of ground which it would be necessary to occupy against a land attack; but might be defended against any force by sea, unless that force was favoured by the inhabitants of the country, and suffered to run up some of the neighbouring rivers, and advance from the eastward, but the interior country would present innumerable impediments to an invading enemy.

December 28th I left Mangalore to proceed down the sea-coast, with a view to fix the positions of some remarkable places, and to carry down a series of triangles as far as Cannanore, that may serve hereafter as a foundation for a more minute survey of that coast, at present but very imperfectly known. I marched this day to Munjeserah, about ten miles to the south of Mangalore. We crossed the river in a large vehicle formed by three small donies, covered by a platform for conveying horses and cattle. The road runs nearly along the beach the whole way. There is nothing remarkable along the coast except a few projecting or elevated points, on which are the ruins of redoubts.

On the following day continued our march to Coomlah, near ten miles further down the coast. There are two rivers to cross towards the end of the march, between which the fort of Coomlah stands, upon rising ground. I had not time to examine it minutely, but it is a rectangular work, with a large gateway on the north, and there is a high cavalier within the fort, and an advanced rectangular line towards the sea, communicating with the fort on the west side. The whole is defended with circular bastions and a dry ditch. The road runs along the beach nearly the whole way, and these rivers are pretty broad at high water.

(To be concluded next month.)

THE RAMA LEELA.

The dramatic representation of the history of Rama, the seventh avatar of Vishnu, is well known to constitute one of the principal festivals in the Hindu calendar. It occupies, in Upper Hindustan, the place and the season of the Doorga Pooja, which is celebrated with so much splendour and circumstance throughout Bengal. It commences the new year, and coincides nearly with the autumnal equinox. It has also, like the Doorga Pooja, a duration of fifteen days, which Bentley has supposed, with respect to the latter feast, to have originated in a correction of the calendar, after the equinox had been found to deviate fifteen days from the civil epoch.

However, the celebration of the Ram Leela does not, like the Doorga Pooja, pretend to any great antiquity. Tulsee Das, the author of the Bhakha version of the *Ramayana*, lived in the immediate neighbourhood of Benares, and composed his poem in A.D. 1574. From the circumstance of his having given this work a popular shape and language, it is probable that the custom of reading it in the Sanskrit had been, before his time, prevalent. But the poem is not written for dramatic performance, and there is no trace of the representation having been in practice earlier than a century and a half ago in the city of Benares.

Five or six different spots in the town become annually, at this season, the scene of a Ram Leela. In most of them the exhibition is curtailed and imperfect: in some it is little better than a bonfire of Rawun's gigantic image on the day of the Dusera. Many of the native regiments go to considerable expence in performing the Ram Leela: but the Raja of Benares, on his estate at Ramnugur, conducts the performance in a very complete manner; nearly the whole of the *Ramayana* is read through in the course of twenty or thirty days, and whatever incidents are capable of being acted or displayed, are simultaneously exhibited.

The whole of the acting is necessarily in dumb show, and the *dramatis personæ* are so numerous, and in general so unskilled in their duty, that the leaders, who may be said to act the part of the stage managers, have great difficulty in making the performance keep pace with the oral declamation of the choir, or band of priests, who chaunt the sacred legend. The scenery is, as far as it can be, real; for instance, wherever the Ganges or the sea is required, the scene is shifted to the bank of some tulao; such incidents as are adapted to the night are performed by torch-light. Separate gardens receive the designations of Ayodhya, Junukpoor, Chitrakot, and Kiskindha, which are the principal localities of the poem.

For Lunka, Rawun's capital, an artificial fort is constructed of earth and paper, painted yellow, to imitate gold, and in the centre of it a huge figure of Rawun is erected, sixty or seventy feet high, which is generally filled with fireworks and combustibles. The chief action of the piece is carried on within an arena enclosed with bamboo rails, in the middle of an extensive plain, which is crowded, especially towards the conclusion of the Leela, with an immense assemblage of all classes of Hindus.

Of the *dramatis personæ* little remains to be observed: in acting they are mere puppets, but their dresses and masks are very appropriate. Rama, Sita, and the brothers, are enacted by children richly decorated, and with their faces merely painted; their inauguration, indeed, bears something of a religious character. Offerings and pooja are made to the diadem which is to be worn by Rama, and to the child who personifies this deity throughout the festival. The

boys

boys go through the ceremony with a dignity, gravity, and patience which is surprising. On one occasion, however, the illusion was awfully disturbed by a handful of rupees, which the raja threw among them, when they fell to scrambling like schoolboys for cakes, or like the immortals for ambrosia. Rawun, Hunooman, &c. are personified by men in masks, and the Rakshasas and giants are constructed of paper and basket work, with arms portentous and of frightful mien. Rocks, birds, and other paraphernalia, are managed nearly as well as in our pantomimes, and in one place where Ram restores to life the wife of Gotuma Rishi, who had been changed into a rock, we behold the prototype of our trap doors,—a hole in the ground, from which a woman emerges.

At Ramnugur, the Leela opens with the Balkand, in which is described the preliminary history of Rawun and his brothers; the boon granted by Bruhma (who appears riding upon his goose) that he should only die by human hands; his marriage; his insults to gods and Brahmuns; and a solemn night procession of the earth in the form of a cow, attended by all the deotas, to invoke Vishnu, who sleeps upon his serpent on the surface of a tank.

The circumstances of Rama's birth and childhood are then represented. His visit to Viswamitra, and to Raja Junuk, where his marriage takes place, are the most pleasing parts of the drama. At the dawn of day Ram seeks the garden of Junuk for the purpose of bathing and gathering flowers; at a distance he beholds the lovely Sita in the midst of her maidens, repairing to the temple of Debee, where she breathes the very natural prayer that the hero she has just seen may become her husband. Ram returns to Viswamitra, distracted with love, and in the evening he mistakes the moon for his Sita, but is undeceived by her liability to change.

The grand assembly of chiefs and princely suitors on the following day in Junuk's palace is worthy of the pen of the author of *Ivanhoe*. The sensation caused by the beauty of Ram; the jester who describes to Sita the qualities of all her suitors; their unavailing efforts to string the fated bow; the modesty of Ram in needing persuasion before he attempts it; the crash of music which bursts forth at his success, and the blushing Sita investing him with the garland of victory and love, are incidents as well suited to dramatic representation as to poetry.

In the city of Benares the Balkand is omitted, and the drama commences with the resignation of the throne by Raja Dasarath in favour of Bhurut, and the banishment of Ram to the jungle fourteen years, in completion of a vow. The first scene is laid in Soondur Das's garden, south of the Mundakinee Talao, whence the procession passes the streets to Iswur Gungee Talao and Chitrakot. It may in general be remarked that the processions and battles are more particularly suited to public exhibition in a town, while the reading and detail of the drama are conducted before a limited audience in the gardens of different merchants and Brahmuns, who unite in the conduct of the entertainment. Two or three days are expended at Chitrakot, in perusing the Ayodhyakand, and in representing, dramatically, the news of Dusarath's death, Bhurut's entreaties that Ram should return the visits of Goha, the forester, Junuk, several munis, and in particular of Valmiki, the reputed author of the original *Ramayana*.

The action of the piece becomes more animated after the conclusion of the Ayodhyakand. Day after day some conflict with a Rakshas, or giant, takes place in some customary spot: thus the "Dhoolia Rakshas" combat is exhibited near Ram Chund's garden, and the Khuradooshun Luraee at Trilochun.

chun. The latter being within the town, assumes again the form of a procession of Rakshases, the followers of Soorpunukha, the sister of Rawun, who vows vengeance because neither Ram nor Luchmun appreciates her charms. Any body may join the masked procession, and this year there were seen a number of jacketed sahibs in white-faced masks, whether intended as appropriate allies to Rawun's hosts of demons, or merely as a specimen of masquerade, I will not presume to determine. Something of the kind is occasionally seen in the Doorga processions in Calcutta. The whole host are speedily destroyed by Ram.

Rawun's device for carrying off Sita is next represented, the stag-shaped Marich attracts away Ram and Luchmun, while Rawun, as a fuqeer, entices Sita from the magic circle drawn round her for her preservation. Another long-handed Rakshas is also slain, and a vulture, or non-descript bird. Ram, in despair at the loss of his bride, hurries forward to Kiskindha, where he forms an alliance with Sugriva, a monkey-chief, and aids him in warring with his brother Bali. It is here that Hunooman first makes his appearance upon the stage, where he afterwards sustains the principal interest during his search for and interview with Sita in Lunka; his setting that city on fire with his tail, his return with a pledge of constancy from the heroine, his destroying Sugriva's garden, and finally, with his army of monkeys, constructing a bridge of rocks across the sea, and personally combating with Rawun.

The last battle, in which Rawun is killed, occurs on the Dusera, or tenth day. This is, at Ramnugur, the principal day of the spectacle, which is well worth seeing. In the evening the Raja of Benares, in full procession, issues from his palace gate under a discharge of artillery; his state elephants are preceded by banners, music, equipages, and soldiery, extending as far as the eye can reach. On the way the Raja stops to make the customary offerings of flowers, rice, and a coco-nut to a sumee tree, for prosperity during the approaching season. When his splendid train arrives on the plain, the elephants seem to be swimming in an ocean of heads, and their rich caparisons add greatly to the brilliance of the scene. To the right and left are observed the camps of the adverse chiefs; the fort of Lunka is farther behind, with giants guarding the gates: directly in front, upon the pavilion, or booruj, of a garden, sits little Sita, guarded by frightful Rakshases. The performers and orchestra are within an enclosure in the centre; Ram and Rawun, conspicuous on their lofty chariots, discharging arrows at one another, while their bands of Hunoomans, multiplied Rawuns, and little sprites with torches, are engaged in unequal fight below. The gods, from the summit of two scaffolds, occasionally applaud in chorus, and are occasionally, too, driven from heaven by Rawun. When at last Rawun falls, the whole multitude clap their hands and shout, and the day concludes with the discharge of fireworks from Lunka, and the explosion of the gigantic figure in the middle.

On the following afternoon another spectacle occurs of an equally or even more interesting nature. It is entitled the *Bhurut Melao*, or the return of Ram and Luchmun with Sita to Ayodhya. All the brothers and their chief allies are carried in procession through the town upon a large throne, something similar to that used in an English election. Altogether, the immense crowd, the variety and brightness of the costume, the valuable ornaments and beauty of the children, the cheerfulness and *unmoblike* demeanour of the people as they shower down flowers and chaplets upon the sacred groupe, with the picturesque enhancement of a clear evening sky, and the intermixture of garden foliage, complete a picture to which no description can do justice.

justice, and which will be best rendered intelligible to an English imagination under the title of a genuine Oriental pageant.*

* *Calcutta Gov. Gazette*, Nov. 1.

THE FALL OF SEVILLE.

From the Arabic of Aboulbeca Saleh.

As lovers weep, when from their dearest hopes
Exiled by fate they pine; so we, alas!
Weep for unhappy Seville, weep her loss,
Deserted, prey of unbelieving dogs;
Her mosques to churches turned, whilst cross and bell
Usurp the place of the tall minaret.
A woe like this absorbs all other woes:
Time cannot lenify its pangs, nor quench
The bitter recollection. Seville's gone!—
O ye, who mount the slim and fiery steed,
And with an eagle's swiftness scour the fields
Where purple slaughter reigns; O ye, who wield
Falchions of Indian steel that in the dense
And pitchy clouds of dust like lightning gleam;
O ye who, far from this devoted spot,
Beyond the rolling sea, calm and serene
Pass easy days and tranquil nights; O ye
Whom glory and power attend as harbingers;
Say, have you known the miseries of Spain?
Sure some poor wretch has 'scaped to tell the tale,
'Scaped to proclaim that Arab blood still calls
For vengeance, we for succour. Yet we sink,
Or swell the victor's train. Is there not one
Dare aid us? Does sectarian zeal restrain
The courage of the Moslems? Shame on such!
Are we not brothers? To the self-same God
Do we not offer vows? Without poor Spain
None can be found, generous and brave and bold;
Religion's pleading voice no Moslem heeds.
The Arab sons of Spain, who, erst elate
In grandeur and in glory, reared their crests,
Hide them in grief and shame. But yesterday,
Princes and kings; now unbelievers' slaves!
Alas! could the degrading mart be seen
By unthralled Moslem eyes, and the salt tears
That furrow many a manly cheek, which shame
Not fear, had blanched; could Musulmans see this,
Sorrow would bring on madness. Yet, once more;—
Behold those tender maids, fair as the sun
That rising flings rubies and coralines
From his bright throne, dragged by barbarian hands
Rudely along to service worse than death;
Whilst wringing hands and melting eyes declare
The sufferers' anguish. Surely if there be
One spark of faith, one spark of courage, left
Within your souls, they cannot still be cold.

STATE OF EDUCATION IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

In our last volume, p. 584, is inserted a sketch of the state of education amongst the natives of Bangalore, by Ram Raz, the native secretary of the Madras School Book Society. We have been since favoured with an authentic report of the state of native education in the province of Bellary, a territory acquired by treaty from the Nizam in the year 1800, and under the presidency of Fort St. George.

The population of Bellary, according to an official statement, consists of 927,857 souls; the number of schools in the province is 533, containing 6,641 scholars only, bearing a proportion of about 7 to 1,000 of the aggregate population. Of the scholars, who are males, with the exception of 60 Hindoo girls, only 243 are Musulmans; the rest are Hindoos. The English language is taught in but one school; the Tamul in four; the Persian in twenty-one; the Mahratta in twenty-three; the Teloogoo in two hundred and twenty-six; the Carnatica in two hundred and thirty-five.

Besides the aforegoing, there are twenty-three places of instruction attended by Bramins exclusively, in which some of the Hindoo sciences, such as theology, astronomy, logic, and law, are imperfectly taught in the Sanscrit language. These are the last places, which are attended not merely by youth, but by persons advanced in life, education is conducted on a plan entirely different from that pursued in the Hindoo schools, where children are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic only, in the several vernacular dialects of the country.

The education of the Hindoo youth generally commences when they are five years old; on reaching this age, the master and scholars of the schools to which the boy is to be sent, are invited to the house of his parents. The whole are seated in a circle round an image of Gunasa, and the child to be initiated is placed exactly opposite to it. The schoolmaster, sitting by his side, after having burnt incense and presented offerings, causes the child to repeat a prayer to Gunasa entreating wisdom. He then guides the child to write with its finger in rice the mystic name of the deity, and is dismissed with a present from the parents, according to their ability. The child next morning commences the great work of his education.

Some children continue at school only a few years, the parents, through poverty or other circumstances, being often obliged to take them away, and consequently, in such cases, the merest smattering of an education is obtained; but in other instances, where the parents are opulent, and take a lively interest in the culture of their children's minds, they not unfrequently continue at school as long as fourteen or fifteen years.

The internal routine of duty for each day, with very few exceptions and little variation, is the same in all schools. The general hour for opening school is six o'clock. The first child who enters has the name of Saraswatee, or the goddess of learning, written upon the palm of his hand, as a sign of honour; on the hand of the second, a cypher is written, to shew that he is worthy neither of praise nor censure; the third scholar receives a gentle stripe, the fourth two, and every succeeding scholar that comes an additional one. This custom, as well as the punishments in native schools, seem of a severe kind. The idle scholar is flogged, and often suspended by both hands and a pully to the roof, or obliged to kneel down and rise incessantly, which is a most painful mode of punishment.

When the whole are assembled, the scholars, according to their numbers and attainments, are divided into several classes; the lower ones of which are placed

placed partly under the care of monitors, whilst the higher ones are more immediately under the superintendance of the master, who at the same time has his eye upon the whole school. The number of classes is generally four, and a scholar rises from one to the other according to his capacity and progress. The first business of a child on entering school is to obtain a knowledge of the letters, which he learns by writing them with his finger on the ground in sand, and not by pronouncing the alphabet, as among European nations. When he becomes pretty dexterous in this mode of writing, he has then the privilege of writing either with an iron style on cudjan leaves, or with a reed on paper, and sometimes on the leaves of the *aristolochia Indica*, or with a kind of pencil on the *kulligi* or *keedeta*, which answer the purpose of slates. The two latter are the most common in these districts: one is a common oblong board, about a foot in width and three feet in length, planed smooth, and smeared with a little rice and pulverized charcoal. The other is made of cloth first stiffened with rice water, doubled into folds, resembling a book, and then covered with a composition of charcoal and gum. The writing on either of these may be effaced by a wet cloth. The pencil used is called *bullapa*, a kind of white clay, somewhat resembling a crayon, but rather harder.

Having attained a thorough knowledge of the letters, the scholar next learns to write the compounds, or the manner of embodying the symbols of the vowels in the consonants, and the formation of syllables, &c.; then the names of men, villages, animals, &c.; and, finally, arithmetical signs. He then commits to memory an addition table, and counts from one to a hundred; he afterwards writes easy sums in addition and subtraction, of money, multiplication, and the reduction of money measures, &c. Here great pains are taken with the scholar in teaching him the fractions of an integer, which descend not by tens, as in our decimal fractions, but by fours, and are carried to a great extent. In order that these fractions, together with the arithmetical tables in addition and multiplication, and those in the threefold measures of capacity, weight and extent, may be rendered quite familiar to the minds of the scholars, they are made to stand up twice a day in rows, and repeat the whole after one of the monitors.

The other parts of a native education consist in decyphering various kinds of hand-writing in public and other letters, which the schoolmaster collects from different sources; writing common letters; drawing up forms of agreement; reading fables and legendary tales; and committing various kinds of poetry to memory, chiefly with a view to obtain distinctness and clearness in pronunciation, together with readiness and correctness in reading any kind of composition.

The three books which are most common in all the schools, and which are used indiscriminately by the several castes, are the *Ramayana*, *Maha-Bharata*, and *Bhagavata*; but the children of the manufacturing class of people have, in addition to the above, books peculiar to their own religious tenets, which being considered sacred, are studied with a view of subserving their several creeds.

The lighter kinds of stories, which are read for amusement, are generally the *Punchatuntra*, *Bahatala Punchavunsatee*, *Punktee Soopooklahully*, and *Mahunta Rungever*. The books on the principles of the vernacular languages themselves are the several dictionaries and grammars; but these books, without which no accurate or extensive knowledge of the vernacular languages can be attained, are from the high price of manuscripts, and the general poverty of the masters, of all books the most uncommon in the native schools, and such of

them as are found there are, in consequence of the ignorance, carelessness, and indolence of copyists in general, full of blunders, and in every way imperfect.

The whole of the books, however, in the Teloogoo and Carnatica schools, which are by far the most numerous in this district, whether they treat of religion, amusement, or the principles of these languages, are in verse, and in a dialect quite distinct from that of conversation and business. The alphabets of the two dialects are the same, and he who reads the one can read, but not understand, the other also. The natives, therefore, read these (to them unintelligible) books to acquire the power of reading letters in the common dialect of business; but the poetical is quite distinct from the prose dialect, which they speak and write; and though they read these books, it is to the pronunciation of the syllables, not to the meaning or construction of the words, that they attend. Indeed, few teachers can explain, and still fewer scholars understand, the purport of the numerous books which they thus learn to repeat from memory: every schoolboy can repeat, *verbatim*, a vast number of verses, of the meaning of which he knows no more than the parrot that has been taught to utter certain words. Accordingly, from studies, in which he has spent many a day of laborious but fruitless toil, the native scholar gains no improvement except the exercise of memory, and the power to read and write on the common business of life: he makes no addition to his stock of useful knowledge, and acquires no moral impressions. He has spent his youth in reading syllables, not words, and on entering into life, he meets with hundreds and thousands of words, in the common course of reading books, of the meaning of which he can form not even the most distant conjecture; and as to the declension of a noun, or the conjugation of a verb, he knows no more than of the most abstruse problem in Euclid. It is not to be wondered at, with such an imperfect education, that in writing a common letter to their friends, orthographical errors, and other violations of grammar, occur in almost every line written by a native.

The economy with which children are taught to write in the native schools, and the system by which the more advanced scholars are caused to teach the less advanced, and at the same time to confirm their own knowledge, is certainly admirable, and well deserves the imitation it has received in England. The chief defects in the native schools are the nature of the books and learning taught, and the want of competent masters.

Imperfect, however, as the present education of the native is, there are few who possess the means to command it for their children. Even were books of a proper kind plentiful, and the master every way adequate to the task of instruction, he would make no advance from one class to another except as he might be paid for his labour. While learning the first rudiments it is common for the scholar to pay the teacher a quarter of a rupee, and when arrived as far as to write on paper, or at the higher branches of arithmetic, half-a-rupee *per mensem*. But in proceeding farther, such as explaining books, which are all written in verse, giving the meaning of Sanscrit words, and illustrating the principles of the vernacular languages, such demands are made as exceed the means of most parents. There is, therefore, no alternative but that of leaving their children only partially instructed, and consequently ignorant of the most essential and useful parts of a liberal education; but there are multitudes who cannot avail themselves of the advantages even of this, the necessities of the greater part of the middling and lower classes of the people requiring the assistance of their children as soon as their tender limbs are capable of the smallest labour.

Such

Such is the state in this district of the various schools in which reading, writing, and arithmetic are taught in the vernacular dialects of the country, as has been always usual in India, by teachers who are paid by their scholars. The higher branches of learning, on the contrary, have always in this country been taught in Sanscrit, and it has ever in India been deemed below the dignity of science for her professors to barter it for hire. Lessons in theology, astronomy, logic, and law, continue to be given *gratuitously*, as of old, by a few learned Bramins to some of their disciples.

The writer of the statement from whence we have borrowed these particulars, concludes it with some reflections upon the retrogression of education amongst the natives of this part of India at the period he was writing, namely 1823, and with some very judicious suggestions for promoting the great object of instruction, which, he observes, the enactments of the British Parliament contemplate, and the known liberality of the authorities in England with regard to this point encourages. He ascribes the falling off in respect to education amongst the natives to a variety of causes, chiefly to the impoverishment of the country, through the great deterioration of the manufacturing classes of late years, by the introduction of our own European cotton fabrics in lieu of those of India, the diminution of the number of troops in the British territories, which has affected the demand for grain, &c. Consequently, in many villages, schools had ceased to exist; in others the number and size of the schools decreased, only a few of the children of the most opulent natives being able to pay the necessary expense of instruction.

Heretofore the ruling authority in India contributed largely to the support of education, and under the Hindoo governments, large grants, in money and land, were assigned for the promotion of science. Stipends of money still paid to Bramins from the British collectorships, and numerous and valuable *shotriums*, or landed property, now in the possession of Bramins, who receive one-fourth, one-third, half, two-thirds, and sometimes the whole of the annual revenue, are probably to be traced to some endowment of this nature, being almost universally granted to learned or religious persons, who maintained a school for one or more of the sciences, and taught therein gratuitously. Although the duty of continuing such gratuitous instruction was not expressed in the deed, it was doubtless implied. The British government, with its accustomed liberality, continued all grants of this kind, even where they were evidently of a personal nature, though without enforcing the implied conditions. The revenue of the original grantee descended to his heirs; but his talents and acquirements not being equally hereditary, the descendants were rarely found to possess the requisite ability to give instruction. Accordingly, considerable alienations of revenue, originally appropriated to the encouragement of learning, have become the means of supporting ignorance; and science, which here scorns to sell its treasures, has often been reduced to dependence upon the precarious benevolence of charitable individuals. Of the 533 institutions for education subsisting in this district, not one received any support from the state at the period when this statement was drawn up.

The writer suggests that the government should undertake the office of originating and superintending establishments for ameliorating the system of instructing the natives, and should endeavour to induce the opulent classes of the native community to contribute to the support of schools. The first expense, he observes, must necessarily be borne by government; but in process of time, and in order to provide for the extension of the schools, on the demise

demise of the present occupants of the alienated lands, an inquiry into the titles might be instituted, in order that in cases where the uses to which they were appropriated had not been fulfilled, or where the property was expressly described in the original grant as hereditary, they might be resumed by the government, and carried to a "school fund," the receipts of which, he is of opinion, in a few years, would more than counterbalance the disbursements.

It is due to the Madras government to state, that prior to the date of this statement, namely in the year 1822, the late Sir Thomas Munro had set on foot an extensive inquiry on this subject throughout the districts subject to the presidency, with a view of effecting reform and amelioration in the system of native education. It is still further creditable to that lamented individual, that in the year 1825, the plans of the Madras government in this respect were brought to maturity, and that a committee was appointed (of which the Hon. Mr. Græme, was president and the writer of the aforegoing statement was nominated a member), for the general improvement of the education of the natives under that government. Part of the plan was the establishment of an institution at the presidency for qualifying candidates for the situation of teacher in the provinces where schools were to be endowed, in which, besides instruction in Arabic, Sanscrit, and the vernacular tongues, the English language will be taught, as a means of affording to the natives access to the European sciences.

CAPTAIN VALENTINE PYNE.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Sir: In Christ Church, Newgate Street, on the floor near the altar, there is a marble slab with the following curious inscription, which you may perhaps think worthy of record in your publication, as it relates to one of the East-India Company's servants. The elegiac lines at the close are remarkable.

I am, Sir, &c.

C. C. C.

Capt. Valentine Pyne, born at St. Mary Antrey, in Devon, in y^e^ year 1671 went to India, where he spent y^e^ best part of his life in trade with the natives, by whome, particvlarly y^e^ King of Bantam,* he was highly respected and beloved for his integrity, honesty, and other good qualityes. Being forced to retvrn by y^e^ vnkindnes of som of his countrymen, he arrived in England in y^e^ year 1688, and after three years stay, besides other compensations, he was by y^e^ East-India Company made comander of one of thear best ships, y^e^ New Bercley Castle. His ship being ready to sayl, he fell sick and dyed, February y^e^ 11th 1691, lamented by all that knew him, aged 43 years, leaving issiu by his wife Anne only one daughter, Mary, aged 2 years.

Hic jacet ingenti casu pulcherrima pinus,
Cujus erat saluber fructus et umbra sacra:
Non rabido vento, aut æeva prostrata bipenni,
Nec Jovis immani fulmine tacta ruit.
Per frigora et æstus, et mille pericula, tutum,
Perdidit empirici missa manu pilula.

* Bantam was at that time one of the Company's principal factories.

CHARACTERS OF PUBLIC MEN IN INDIA;

DRAWN BY THE LATE BISHOP HEBER.

THE following sketches of official personages in India, from the candid and impartial pen of the late Bishop of Calcutta (not written with a view to publication), which appear in the journal of his first visitation to the provinces, and in his private correspondence, are so valuable and interesting, that we scruple not to transfer them to our pages.

THE HON. M. ELPHINSTONE, LATE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

Mr. Elphinstone is, in every respect, an extraordinary man, possessing great activity of body and mind, remarkable talent for, and application to, public business, a love of literature, and a degree of almost universal information, such as I have met with in no other person similarly situated, and manners and conversation of the most amiable and interesting character. While he has seen more of India and the adjoining countries than any man now living, and has been engaged in active political, and sometimes military duties, since the age of eighteen, he has found time not only to cultivate the languages of Hindostan and Persia, but to preserve and extend his acquaintance with the Greek and Latin classics, with the French and Italian, with all the elder and more distinguished English writers, and with the current and popular literature of the day, both in poetry, history, politics, and political economy. With these remarkable accomplishments, and notwithstanding a temperance amounting to rigid abstinence, he is fond of society, and it is a common subject of surprise with his friends, at what hours of the day or night he finds time for the acquisition of knowledge. His policy, so far as India is concerned, appeared to me peculiarly wise and liberal, and he is evidently attached to, and thinks well of, the country and its inhabitants. His public measures, in their general tendency, evince a steady wish to improve their present condition. No government in India pays so much attention to schools and public institutions for education. In none are the taxes lighter, and in the administration of justice to the natives in their own languages, in the establishment of punchaets, in the degree in which he employs the natives in official situations, and the countenance and familiarity which he extends to all the natives of rank who approach him, he seems to have reduced to practice, almost all the reforms which had struck me as most required in the system of government pursued in those provinces of our eastern empire which I had previously visited. His popularity (though to such a feeling there may be individual exceptions) appears little less remarkable than his talents and acquirements, and I was struck by the remark I once heard, that "all other public men had their enemies and their friends, their admirers and their aspersors, but that of Mr. Elphinstone every body spoke highly." Of his munificence, for his liberality amounts to this, I had heard much, and knew some instances myself.

With regard to the free press, I was curious to know the motives or apprehensions which induced Mr. Elphinstone to be so decidedly opposed to it in this country. In discussing the topic he was always open and candid—acknowledged that the dangers ascribed to a free press in India had been exaggerated, —but spoke of the exceeding inconvenience, and even danger, which arose from the disunion and dissension which political discussion produced among the European officers at the different stations, the embarrassment occasioned

to

to government by the exposure and canvass of all their measures by the Lentuli and Gracchi of a newspaper, and his preference of decided and vigorous, to half measures, where any restrictive measures at all were necessary. I confess that his opinion and experience are the strongest presumptions which I have yet met with in favour of the censorship.

A charge has been brought against Mr. Elphinstone by the indiscreet zeal of an amiable, but not well-judging man, the "field officer of cavalry," who published his Indian travels, that "he is devoid of religion, and blinded to all spiritual truth." I can only say that I saw no reason to think so. On the contrary, after this character which I had read of him, I was most agreeably surprised to find that his conduct and conversation, so far as I could learn, had been always moral and decorous, that he was regular in his attendance on public worship, and not only well informed on religious topics, but well pleased and forward to discuss them; that his views appeared to me, on all essential subjects, doctrinally correct, and his feelings serious and reverential; and that he was not only inclined to do, but actually did, more for the encouragement of Christianity, and the suppression or diminution of suttees, than any other Indian governor has ventured on. That he may have differed in some respects from the peculiar views of the author in question, I can easily believe, though he could hardly know himself in what this difference consisted, since I am assured, that he had taken his opinion at second-hand, and not from any thing which Mr. Elphinstone had either said or done. But I have been unable to refrain from giving this slight and imperfect account of the character of Mr. Elphinstone as it appeared to me, since I should be sorry to have it thought that one of the ablest and most amiable men I ever met with, were either a profligate or an unbeliever.

THE LATE MR. JOHN ADAM.

Mr. Adam, in spite of all which has been said and written, is, and uniformly has been, one of the most popular men in India. He is, perhaps, the only public man in whom, in any great degree, both Europeans and natives have confidence; and his absence from Calcutta during the early part of the war, and his present determination, which has just reached these provinces, to return to Europe, have been regarded by all, without exception, whom I have heard speak on the subject, as the heaviest calamities which could have befallen British India. I was Mr. Adam's guest for a few days at Almorah, and greatly pleased both with his manners and conversation; but he was then weak both in health and spirits, and my opinion of him has been formed rather from what I heard, than what I have myself known of him.

SIR JOHN MALCOLM, PRESENT GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

The character which Malcolm has left behind him in Western and Central India, is really extraordinary. As political agent, he had many difficulties to contend with, of which the jealousy entertained of him, as a Madras officer, by the Bengal army, is not the least. But during his stay, he seems to have conciliated all classes of Europeans in a manner which hardly any other man could have done, while the native chiefs, whom I have seen, asked after him with an anxiety and regard which I could not think counterfeited, inasmuch as they did not pretend any thing equal to it when speaking of other great men.

Except Sir John Malcolm, I have heard of no one whom all parties agree in commending. His talents, his accessibility, his firmness, his conciliating manners, and admirable knowledge of the native language and character, are spoken of in the same terms by all.

THE

THE LATE SIR THOMAS MUNRO.

It was interesting to find only one voice about Sir Thomas Munro, whose talents, steadiness, and justice, seemed admitted by every body; he is a fine, dignified old soldier, with a very strong and original understanding, and a solid practical judgment; he is excellently adapted for the situation which he holds; and his popularity is, perhaps, the more honourable to him, because his manners, though unaffected and simple, are reserved and grave, at least on a first acquaintance.—Sir Thomas is a man of very considerable talent, and is universally respected and esteemed by all whom I have yet heard speak of him.

Lady Munro is a very lovely woman, and of remarkably pleasing manners: every body here (Madras) seems to regret most honestly her going away, saying that her whole conduct has been made up of good manners, good heart, and sound solid judgment. I do not know that higher praise could be given to a "Lady Governess."

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JAMES TOD.

All the provinces of Meywar were, for a considerable time after their connexion with the British government, under the administration of Captain Tod, whose name appears to be held in a degree of affection and respect by all the upper and middling classes of society, highly honourable to him, and sufficient to rescue these poor people from the often repeated charge of ingratitude. Here (Dabla) and in our subsequent stages, we were continually asked by the cutwals, &c. after "Tod Sahib," whether his health was better since he returned to England, and whether there was any chance of their seeing him again? On being told it was not likely, they all expressed much regret, saying, that the country had never known quiet till he came among them, and that every body, whether rich or poor, except thieves and Pindarrees, loved him. He, in fact, Dr. Smith told me, loved the people of this country, and understood their language and manners in a very unusual degree. He was on terms of close friendship with Zalim Singh of Kotah, and has left a name there as honourable as in Odeypoor. His misfortune was that, in consequence of his favouring the native princes so much, the government of Calcutta were led to suspect him of corruption, and consequently to narrow his powers and associate other officers with him in his trust, till he was disgusted and resigned his place. They are now, I believe, well satisfied that their suspicions were groundless. Captain Tod is strenuously vindicated from the charge by all the officers with whom I have conversed, and some of whom have had abundant means of knowing what the natives themselves thought of him.

Here too (Bheelwara), every body was full of Captain Tod's praise. The place had been entirely ruined by Jumsheed Khân and deserted by all its inhabitants, when Captain Tod persuaded the Ranah to adopt measures for encouraging the owners of land to return, and foreign merchants to settle; he himself drew up a code of regulations for them, obtained them an immunity from taxes for a certain number of years, and sent them patterns of different articles of English manufacture for their imitation. He also gave money liberally to the beautifying their town. In short, as one of the merchants who called on me said, "it ought to be called Tod-gunge: but there is no need, for we shall never forget him." Such praise as this, from people who had no further hopes of seeing or receiving any benefit from him, is indeed of sterling value.

LORD COMBERMERE.

Lord Combermere is very popular, from his constant accessibility and close attention to business, as well as by his good-natured and cordial manners.

I really

I really believe you* could have found no person better suited to play the very difficult and important task which was placed in his hands, from his good sense, his readiness in despatch of business, and his accessibility, which had gone far to gain him the good-will of the Company's army, even before his success at Bhurtpoor. He appears at present to enjoy a higher reputation than any commander-in-chief since Lord Cornwallis, or any officer who has appeared in India, except Sir A. Wellesley.

THE LATE SIR DAVID OCHTERLONY.

Sir David Ochterlony, who, as agent to the Governor-general, is the common arbitrator and referee in the disputes of these little sovereigns (of Rajpootana), is said to maintain an almost kingly state. His income from different sources is little less than 15,000 sicca rupees monthly (upwards of £20,000 a year), and he spends it almost all. Dr. Smith, in his late march from Mhow to Meerut, passed by Sir David's camp. The "burra sahib," or great man, was merely travelling with his own family and personal followers from Delhi to Jyepoor, but his retinue, including servants, escort, European and native aides-de-camp, and the various nondescripts of an Asiatic train, together with the apparatus of horses, elephants, and camels, the number of his tents, and the size of the enclosure hung round with red cloth, by which his own and his daughter's private tents were fenced in from the eyes of the profane, were what an European, or even an old Indian, whose experience had been confined to Bengal, would scarcely be brought to credit. All this is at least harmless, and so far as it suits the habits and ideas of the natives themselves, it may have a good effect. But in Agra and Delhi, though Sir David is uniformly spoken of as a kind, honourable, and worthy man, I was shocked to find that the venality and corruption of the people by whom he is surrounded was a matter of exceeding scandal. Against one of his moonshees it appears he had been frequently warned without effect, till at length, in the course of a casual conversation with the emperor's treasurer, Sir David found, to his astonishment, that his own name stood as a pensioner on the poor old sovereign's civil list to the amount of 1,000 rupees monthly! The moonshee had demanded it in his master's name; to refuse was out of the question; and delicacy had prevented the emperor from naming the subject to the person whom, as he supposed, he was laying under an obligation! So careful ought public men in India to be that their servants do not abuse their authority.

THE LATE JUDGE CLEVELAND, OF BOGLIPOOR.

The people of these mountains (Rajmahal), and of all the hilly country between this place and Burdwan, are a race distinct from those of the plain, in features, language, civilization, and religion. A deadly feud existed, till within the last forty years, between them and the cultivators of the neighbouring lowlands, they being untamed thieves and murderers, continually making forays, and the Mahommedan zemindars killing them like mad dogs or tigers whenever they got them within gun-shot. An excellent young man, of the name of Cleveland, judge and magistrate of Boglipoor, undertook to remedy this state of things. He rigorously forbade, and promptly punished, all violence from the zemindars (who were often the aggressors) against the Puharree (mountaineers): he got some of these last to enter his service, and took pains to attach them to him and to learn their language. He made shooting parties into the mountains, treating kindly all whom he could get to approach him, and

* Addressing the late President of the Board of Control.

and established regular bazars at the villages nearest to them, where he encouraged them to bring down for sale game, millet, wax, hides, and honey, all which their hills produce in great abundance. He gave them wheat and barley for seed, and encouraged their cultivation by the assurance that they should not be taxed, and that nobody but their own chiefs should be their zemindars. And to please them still further, and at the same time to keep them in effectual order, and to bring them more into contact with their civilized neighbours, he raised a corps of sepoys from among them, which he stationed at Sicligully, and which enabled him not only to protect the peaceable part of them, but to quell any disturbances which might arise, with a body of troops accustomed to mountain warfare. This good and wise man died in 1784, in the 29th year of his age. A monument was raised to his memory near Boglipoor, at the joint expense of the highland chiefs and lowland zemindars, which still remains in good repair, having been endowed by them with some lands for its maintenance. The monument is in the form of a Hindu *mut* (obelisk), in a pretty situation on a green hill. As being raised to the memory of a Christian, it is called by the natives *Grige* (church); and they still meet once a year in considerable numbers, and have a handsome "poojah," or religious spectacle, in honour of his memory.

BRITISH GOVERNORS OF INDIA.

I was curious to know what governor of India had stood highest in their good opinion (at Benares), and found that they usually spoke of Warren Hastings and Lord Wellesley as the two greatest men who had ever ruled this part of the world; but that they spoke with most *affection* of Mr. Jonathan Duncan. *Duncan sahib ka chota bhaee*, "Mr. Duncan's younger brother," is still the usual term of praise applied to any public man who appears to be actuated by an unusual spirit of kindness and liberality towards their nation. Of the sultan-like and splendid character of Warren Hastings, many traits are preserved; and a nursery rhyme, which is often sung to children, seems to show how much they were pleased with the Oriental (not European) pomp which he knew how to employ on occasion:

Hat'hee pur howdah, ghore pur jeen,
Juldee bah'r jata Sahib *Warren Husteen!*

Of Lord Hastings I have not found that they have retained any very favourable impression. Yet the extent of his conquests, and his pleasing manners during his short visit, must, I should think, have struck them.

BRITISH FUNCTIONARIES.

Of course among these different functionaries there is an abundant difference of character and talent; but the impression made on my mind is favourable, on the whole, to their diligence and good intentions; nor can there be more useful or amiable characters than some of the elder servants of the Company, who, eschewing Calcutta altogether, have devoted themselves for many years to the advantage of the land in which their lot is thrown, and are looked up to, throughout considerable districts, with a degree of respectful attachment which it is not easy to believe counterfeited. Mr. Brooke, of Benares, is precisely a character of this description. Mr. Hawkins, of Bareilly, and Mr. Traill, the judge of Almorah, are others, and Sir David Ochterlony would have been an example still more conspicuous, were it not for the injurious confidence which he is said to place in his servants.

TIMUR.

(Concluded from p. 336.)

From the subjection of Persia, and that of the Tartarian nations which extend from the Jaxartes to the frontiers of China, to the invasion of Hindoostan, there is nothing very interesting to the general reader in the life of Timur. Nor is this last stupendous revolution in Asiatic history well told by our author: it occupies but a very few pages of his work; and the account is, in several respects, not only defective, but inaccurate. This is little to be wondered at when we consider that he visited not India as he did the other scenes of Timur's wars, and that he could consequently possess on this subject no information beyond that which he received through the distorted and fallacious medium of common report. We should despair of making any part of the relation acceptable to the reader who has any acquaintance with the *Institutes* and Sherefeddin Ali, or with Ferishta, and the other native authorities for the Mogul conquest. For this reason, we altogether omit this portion of Arabshah's history, and proceed to what we consider the more valuable, or at least the more original, portion of the work.

Before Timur left India, he received a most extraordinary letter from his son Amiran, whom he had placed over Aderbijan, which is not altogether such as might have been expected from a dependent son to a father—least of all to such a father as the emperor—the most haughty and powerful of men. Little as we rely on its authenticity, it is too curious to be omitted here: we have, however, been constrained to abridge it; for its prolixity is, in some places, exceedingly painful:

Thou art now old, thy constitution is feeble, and thou art in consequence unable to erect the standard of empire, or to sustain the oppressive weight of government. It becometh thee, therefore, before death call thee hence, to frequent the holy mosques, and to be constantly occupied in serving God. Thou hast sons and grandsons qualified to govern thy states, to lead thine armies, to defend thy dignity and possessions: what hast thou, who so soon must die, to do with earthly greatness? If thou hast any reflection left, abandon human pursuits, and turn thine attention to those which are divine. If thou shouldst obtain a kingdom mighty as that of Sjeddad,* Amalek, and Adi; if victorious fortune should exalt thee to the majesty of Haman or Pharaoh, and a fourth part of the earth should be tributary to thee; if thou shouldst be richer than Korah, and in war more prosperous than Nebuchadnezzar, to whom God granted great power, but whom he soon degraded; if even thy sway should extend to the ends of the world, thy wishes should all be gratified, and thy life prolonged to a miraculous degree; if thou shouldst render subject to thy dominion the greatest kings, such as the Roman emperor, the Persian Chosroes, and the Abyssinian Al Nejash; if the mightiest monarchs and princes should approach thee as slaves and dependents; if the Chinese Fagfour should bend the knee to thee, and thy pavilion be elevated above that of the most puissant khans, who should prostrate themselves before thee; if Iran and Touran, and all the mines of the earth, should be there; would not thy usurped greatness end in impotence, thy life in death, thy dwelling in the tomb? Wouldst thou be compared with Noah, that pattern of religion and virtue? with Lockman, who gave such precepts to his son, and cherished his nature to an old age? with David, whose kingdom was so vast, and who yet was so unwearied in worshipping his God? with his son Solomon, who ruled over men, devils, the beasts of the field, the fowls of the air, and the winds of heaven? with Alexander, who ruled the east and the west, who dwelt among the mountains,

* *Sjeddad*, a famous but probably a fabulous king of Arabia, who is said by some to have lived, by others to have reigned, 360 years; *Adi* was one of his predecessors.

mountains, and reduced so many nations to his sway? So, thou art higher than the prince of prophets, the chief of the elect, the teacher before Adam's creation—the mighty Mahomet, whom distant realms obey; who is venerated by the visible and invisible worlds; who understandeth hidden things; in whom angels, devils, wild beasts, and even reptiles believed; whom God strengthened to overcome the Lord of the Mountain; who flew on the wings of conquest to the most remote parts; whom God helped when driven by the unbelievers from Mecca, and transported in one night from the cave to the temple of Jerusalem; who ascended on his noble ass *Al-borak* to the seven heavens; whose name is glorious in the sight both of God and man; for whom the universe was erected; who had the gift of working the most stupendous miracles, who fed a multitude with a few cakes, who quenched the thirst of numbers by the water which flowed wonderfully from his fingers, for whom the moon was split, to whom a tree walked, in whom a lizard believed, and whom a stone saluted! Speak, and thou shalt be heard; pray, and thou shalt be accepted; seek, and thou shalt find; imitate the example of the great and good, of the orthodox caliphs, especially Abu-bekr and Omar, who were the stars of true faith; of the perfect kings and excellent sultans who observed the commands of God, and defended his worshippers from oppression. Thou rulest men; thou distributest justice, but not in righteousness; thou protectest thy subjects, but at the same time consumest their subsistence by vexations. If thou shouldst ascend above the seven solid heavens, thou couldst not tread in the footsteps of Pharoah and Sjeddad; if thou shouldst elevate thy palace above the highest mountains, thou couldst not reach the paradise of Adi, to which nothing on earth ever can be compared. Let this exhortation not be lost on thee. Shew thyself a friend of God, of Mahomet, and the faithful. If thou persist in laying waste the earth, I will meet, oppose, and restrain thee from such excesses, and thereby teach thee to proceed in the right path.

There is no doubt, we think, that the preceding wild letter is the invention of our historian; or if one were really written, the exaggerations, the hyperbolical expressions, and the unwarrantable freedoms, must be attributed to the imaginative Syrian. Fearless, uncurbed, and self-willed as the young prince is represented to have been, he could never, unless indeed his wits were fled, venture to draw certain destruction on his head by such an epistle. The father, we are told, soon left India, hastened to the son, overthrew him in battle, slew his partizans, but the ties of nature induced the conqueror to save the leader, who was believed to have been led astray by treasonable counsels. Preparations were then made for the war against Bajazet, whose success in Asia Minor awakened the jealousy of Timur on the banks of the Ganges.

After some unimportant operations in the mountains of Armenia, Timur directed his immense host (consisting, it is said, of 800,000 men) against Syria. That host was formed of very various materials; it had been assembled from every conquered country. "It was truly a flight of locusts," subject to no law, and panting for blood and desolation. "In that cursed army were the soldiers of Iran, the warriors of Touran, the leopards of Turkey, the tigers of Balaksan, the hawks of Deschta and Kata, the Mogul vultures, the bone-breaking eagles of Getica, the vipers of Khogend, the basilisks of Andekhan, the serpents of Khoresm, the wild beasts of Gargan, the eagles of Daganian, the hunting dogs of Hufar-Sjadman, the horsemen of Persia, the lions of Khorasan and Mezenderan, the hyænas of Ghilan, the wild beasts of the mountains, the crocodiles of Restemdar and Talican, the asps of Susa and Caramania, the wolves of Ispahan, Rajan, Gazne, and Hamada, the elephants of India, the rams of Luren, the bulls from the lofty mountains of Ghaur, the scorpions of Sjabresour, the snakes of Asker-Makrem and Jundisapura,—

> 'Fierce beasts, whose teeth were grinning for the prey,
> And which to share the slaughter sped away.'"

No

No wonder that such a *devouring* army should prove resistless when opposed to the *sheep* of Syria. To the various governors of that country Timur wrote, requiring them to surrender their respective fortresses, and assuring them that the lord of nations could not be withstood. The strongest of them fell successively into his power; the caliph of Egypt, who hastened to defend them, was defeated, but not so as to be unable to make head a second time against the invader. The result was again unsuccessful; the caliph's camp was set on fire, whether by treachery, or by an emissary of the enemy, is doubtful; and he was in consequence compelled to retreat. The Syrian nobles, left alone to stem the torrent which was overflowing the country, and which they began to regard as resistless, resolved to submit. Their trembling emissaries were admitted into his presence, and by the artful flattery of one among them, that submission was accepted.

While at Damascus, Timur went to prayers in the magnificent mosque of the Ommiades. One day many Syrian doctors were present, who, after the conclusion of the service, were ordered into his presence. One of them, Nazreddin, was not only sprung from Othman, but also from the caliph Omar. When Timur understood this, he pretended to hold the doctor in great honour, exclaiming, "O thou of holy race! were I not old and infirm, I would bear thee on my shoulders: both thou and thy brethren shall experience my favour." This, however, was sheer hypocrisy; for he was all the time revolving in his mind how he might entrap them to their ruin. After long consideration, he inquired: "which is more excellent, knowledge or noble birth?" This question perplexed them; but at length the cadi Sjemsoddin replied: "knowledge is more excellent in the eyes both of God and man; the poorest, if learned, is better than the noblest, if ignorant. So thought the companions of the prophet, who preferred Abu-bekr to Ali, because the former was of superior learning, and better established in the faith." This pleased Timur, whose own birth, according to our historian, was mean enough. Gibbon has extracted from our author the account of an interview, in which questions still more captious were answered with wonderful presence of mind. To that celebrated conference we refer the reader.

All Syria having submitted, 20,000 troops were despatched to besiege Bagdad, the sacred city of the caliphs, which was taken and sacked. The war was then directed with accumulated fury against Bajazet.

The two famous conquerors commenced by a correspondence mutually insulting, and sufficiently betraying the impatience with which either suffered an equal. As that correspondence has been given before, we will not repeat it here. Bajazet made mighty preparations against the approaching storm: not only did he assemble all the troops which his widely spread dominions could furnish, but he prevailed on some of the Tartarian nations to join him in resisting the progress of one who appeared resolved to subjugate every country under heaven. To dissipate this alliance was one of Timur's chief objects. By his secret emissaries he represented to the Tartars that his and their ancestors were the same; that in consequence he naturally bore them a strong affection; that they were his inner, while other people were merely his outer garment; that their dependence on the Ottoman lord was degrading, and their opposition to himself both imprudent and unnatural; and he concluded by holding out to them the alluring prospect of plunder and independence. "He tempted them just as the devil tempts men to wickedness," until they agreed among themselves to desert the Turkish standard whenever the two armies should meet in deadly conflict.

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In his march against the Tartar, Bajazet is praised for his paternal regard towards his subjects, and the rigid severity with which he punished the excesses of his soldiers. Of this the following anecdote affords a fearful example. On a certain occasion, one of the Turkish soldiers, being parched with thirst, entered the cottage of a peasant woman, and requested a draught of water. She was a sordid, avaricious creature, and she denied that there was any in the house. He perceived some milk in a vessel, and as his thirst was intolerable, he seized and drank it, observing at the same time that it was fit only for boys. She complained to Bajazet, who immediately sent for the soldier, and interrogated him as to the fact. Fearful of punishment, he denied the truth of the charge. Then the sultan, turning to the woman, said, "I will rip open his belly to see whether he speaks truly or falsely. If the milk be found within him, the price shall be given to thee; but if it be not, thyself shalt undergo the same punishment."—"God is my witness," rejoined she, "that I have spoken the truth, and that he has lied; but let him be freed from his anxiety, I forgive him." This, however, did not satisfy the sultan, who resolved that strict justice should be done. The sentence was accordingly put into execution; the body was cut open with a sabre, by Bajazet himself, and out came the milk mixed with blood. The corpse was then paraded throughout the camp, and proclamation made aloud: "This is his reward who, under the sway of the just descendant of Othman, dares to take what is not his own!"

The result of the great battle under the walls of Ancyra is well known. The Tartars, according to their agreement, passed over to Timur, and Bajazet was taken prisoner. It does not appear that he was for some time treated with any other than kindness by his conqueror, but the ungovernable fury of his temper, increased as it was by his unequalled pride, precipitated him into ruin. That there is ground for considering the story of the iron cage an historic fact,* Arabshah may be appealed to as no incompetent authority, supported as he is by two other writers, who, like him, may be almost considered contemporary. Unable to brook the indignities which his own impatience and the savage haughtiness of the triumphant Tartar inflicted on him, he put a period to his life a few months after his defeat. Our historian does not say that he killed himself, but merely that "the august, heroic sultan and martyr was translated to the mercy of God."

This decisive victory over the hitherto unconquered Ottoman, was followed by the submission of the vast regions from the Tigris to the Bosphorus. In Georgia, however, the career of Timur was checked for a season. In the very heart of the country was a lofty, precipitous mountain, on the summit of which was a strong fortress, and the only ascent was by a very narrow path, so that a few individuals could defend it against a host. This was not all: a draw-bridge lay over a deep ditch which had been dug on one side the fortification; on the three remaining sides none was necessary, as they hung over frightful precipices, and were utterly inaccessible. In the day-time this draw-bridge was raised; but in the evening it was lowered to permit the Christians to seek forage in the neighbourhood: it was not, however, suffered to remain lowered during their absence. Towards morning they returned, and by the same way were re-admitted. When Timur surveyed the strength of the place, he justly deemed it impregnable. But his pride could ill brook the thought of leaving it unattacked, and still less of not taking it when assailed: he knew that it contained a numerous body of the enemy, with their families, and

* See this fact, however, disproved by Mr. Von Hammer, *Asiat. Journ.*, vol. xxii. p. 134.—Ed.

and most precious effects. He pitched his tent at some distance from the base, in the hope that some fortunate accident would put it in his power. He did at length gain possession of it, and by a singular stratagem.

In Timur's army were two young warriors, rivals of each other, and "fierce as lions." The constant aim of each was to do something that should exceed the bravest actions of the other. This emulation had continued a long time, and had given rise to several valiant deeds on each side. On a certain occasion one of them fell in with a Georgian "strong as a lion, and tall as a tower," whom he fought and slew, carrying the head to the emperor. For this heroic act he was greatly praised, and raised to a much higher post. On seeing this, nothing could exceed the despite of the other. So great was the mortifying impression made on his mind that he resolved, whatever might be the consequence, to attempt something that should be acknowledged superior, that should humble his rival by obtaining for himself a more honourable name. He justly thought that if by stratagem he could secure possession of the draw-bridge, his fame would be glorious enough. One night, therefore, he hid himself in an unfrequented place, where he sometimes lay contemplating the stars, at other times crawling on his belly, or creeping on his hands and knees up the abrupt and dangerous precipice towards the entrance of the fortress. Towards morning the Christians returned as usual; the draw-bridge was lowered; and Bir Mohammed (so our soldier was called) rose up, and cut the ropes by which it was moved. Stones and arrows were showered on and around him, yet as the obscurity was favourable to him, he escaped destruction, though he received many severe wounds. The sun soon arose, and it happened that Timur himself imagined he perceived from his tent unusual confusion about the entrenched position of the enemy. He despatched some of his followers to ascertain the cause. "These ran like so many incarnate devils" until they reached Bir Mohammed, who was on the very brink of fate, overpowered, and laid on the ground. When he saw them approach, he made a desperate effort, stood on his feet, and entered with the retreating Christians into the fortification before they had time to close the gates. He resolved to keep them open until his comrades came up; and he fought desperately, opposed by numbers, "who fell on him like the storms of heaven." He was soon extricated from his perilous situation; the place with all it contained was taken; and himself brought to Timur, whose admiration at the adventure exceeded all bounds. That emperor sent him to Tauris, and commanded the governors and generals of the province to see that the most skilful surgeons were provided for him. Though he had received eighteen wounds, each of which was sufficient to cause death, yet by their care he recovered, returned to the camp, and was promoted to one of the highest military dignities.

All Asia being conquered, Timur returned to Samarcand, where preparations magnificent beyond all belief were made for the union of his grandson with a Persian princess. As our author's florid account of these entertainments has been translated by the historian of the Roman empire, we will not repeat them.

But neither the glory nor the power of the tyrant could preserve him from the common lot of mankind. While on an expedition undertaken for health rather than conquest, he drank wine to excess; "nor did he refrain from the cup until that of death was brought him." "This cursed beverage penetrated his vitals; his physicians were called, but their art was of no avail. A voice sounded in his ears: 'Impure soul, which art contained on an impure body, come

come out, cursed, wicked, devilish! henceforth thou shalt roll in boiling water, or liquid sulphur, and herd with the reprobate!" "The tormenting angels were at hand, and his spirit was dragged to the place where God's curse and punishment awaited him, and where he must remain a prey to infernal tortures. It was on Wednesday the seventeenth day of the month Sjaban, A.H. 807, and in the plains of Otrar, that Almighty God in his great mercy to mortals called away this wretch;—the branch which had done wickedly was cut off; Allah be praised for ever!"

After this triumphant consignment of the emperor to the fierce tortures of hell, our author devotes a considerable number of chapters to the revolutions which the Tartarian regions subsequently underwent; but as the reader will probably have little curiosity to learn what was done by the ambitious chiefs of the deceased conqueror,—how they carried on an exterminating war not only on one another, but even on the family of the once dreaded khan, we altogether pass over this portion of the subject. Before concluding, however, we will advert to some further particulars respecting the character and habits of Timur, which, without the slightest regard to method, Ahmed has accumulated towards the close of his work.

Timur was lofty in stature, and of a commanding appearance; he was exceedingly strong and courageous; fair in countenance, with a noble forehead; his body perfectly symmetrical, if we except the lameness which disfigured him; and his voice was loud, even terrible. He feared not danger or death: he loved not jesting or lying; and he delighted not in mirth, but truth pleased him. He was not depressed in adversity, nor lifted up in prosperity. He was brave himself, and loved bravery in others. He excelled in counsel, was firm to his purpose, and true to his promises. So acute was his mind, that he comprehended the whole of a thing at a single glance: he was watchful as to the slightest matters: deceit, however artfully covered, did not escape him; he could at once distinguish the true from the false. When he commanded any thing to be done, he never recalled his mandate; and never was there seen in him any wavering in design. He was generally called "the Unconquered Ruler of the Seven Climates, the Emperor of Land and Sea, and the Lord of Kings and Sultans." He had a great taste for study: he was much given to reading history, in which indeed he delighted. He was well acquainted with all known countries, their towns, forts, rivers, mountains, tribes, and languages. He would often repeat to his familiar friends the whole chain of events in any nation from its origin to his own time; so that his knowledge seemed more than human, and some thought that he must have derived it from the devil. Often when any one read to him out of any particular history, and made a mistake, he would immediately correct the reader; "but then an ass can find its way in a road which it is in the habit of travelling." He loved the society of learned men, whom he held in the highest honour. Nor did he pay less respect to science,—to eminent architects and mechanics. Players and poets he did not much like: his taste inclined towards the useful rather than the elegant. "He adhered to the laws of Ghengis Khan,—whom God curse!—in preference to those of the Koran; for which reason our doctor Hafeddin Mohammed,—to whom God shew favour!—and our doctor Aladdin Mohammed of Bokhara, whom God preserve!—and other orthodox professors, assert that he was no better than an infidel."

The magnificence of Timur was unequalled. All the kings and khans of the vast regions over which he led his armies, were in the habit of sending him valuable presents; for they were merely his tributaries. Of the reverence

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in which he was held, the following is a proof. One day some of his soldiers were occupied in playing at a certain game, and a dispute arose among them concerning some trifling matter. In support of his cause, one of them exclaimed:—*By the head of the Emperor Timur!* the thing is so. Whereupon one of the opposite party slapped him in the face, and rated him as much as if he had killed John the Baptist, or denied Mahomet, or acknowledged Moses as the greatest of men. He who struck the blow at the same time said: "Pitiful, contemptible creature! thy impudence amounts to sacrilege in pronouncing with thy lips the name of our Lord the Emperor. Whence such presumption, that thou, who wouldst be honoured by the tread of his foot, shouldst swear by his head? He is too exalted that his name, or any thing concerning him, should be spoken by me, or thee, or any other: he is greater than Chosroes, Kaikas, and Kaccabad, who held the dominion of east and west;—than even Nebuchadnezzar and Sjeddad."

Timur's sense of honour was equal to that of any other man who ever lived. One of his wives, Galbana by name, was surpassingly beautiful, and of unimpeachable conduct. Malevolence, however, had accused her of some crime, and she was put to death by order of the emperor, who, though firmly convinced of her innocence, would not allow her to live: she had incurred suspicion,—crime enough in his eyes.

Of Timur's attachment to war, which forsook him not even when nature was exhausted by sickness, and of his belief that he was an instrument in the hands of heaven, the following characteristic anecdote is related by Mahmud Abafid Almobrek, a chief of Khoresm:

In one of his expeditions Timur insisted that I should accompany him: day and night was I about his person. When any town was besieged, he was accustomed to pitch his tent on higher ground, that he might survey the operations on both sides. On one occasion he was sick of a fever, and left alone with myself and two others; his troops were then making a fierce attack on the enemy, and the conflict raged furiously. Anxious to observe all that passed, he said to us: "take me to the door of the tent." He was accordingly wheeled to the entrance, whence he could see the whole contention: I was standing by his side. Soon he despatched one of my two companions with some orders to his troops. He then said: "lay me on the ground." We did so. He then despatched the other with a mandate to his officers, so that he and I were left alone. He then addressed me: "Mahmud, look at the weakness of my body, and my exhausted strength: my hands and feet are both powerless. If my followers forsook me, what should I do? what could I do? It is evident, then, that the Almighty has subjected men to my power, has opened to me the door of many kingdoms, and filled the world with the terror of my name: before me has humbled the greatest sovereigns, the Chosroes and Cæsars of the earth. Whose then are such deeds but his? And who am I but a weak and inconsiderable being, unable without such assistance to accomplish these mighty things?" He then wept, and I wept with him.

The very women in the emperor's army were heroic. They frequently engaged in the conflict, and overcame the most renowned of the other sex. They could handle the spear, the sword, and the bow, with surprising dexterity. "When any one of them was seized with the pains of labour on the march, she turned off from the road, descended from the beast which carried her, brought forth her offspring, wrapped it in a garment, swung it by her side or before her, re-mounted, and pursued her way as if nothing had happened. Many were born, reared, married, and had offspring of their own, without possessing or seeking any fixed habitation."

THE SAN-LUEN RIVER.

We have been favoured with a notice of an excursion up the San-luen, or Martaban river, of which the following is the substance. The river is of considerable interest, not only from its rising very far to the north, in Tibet, or on the Chinese frontier, in that direction, where it is known as the Nau-kiang; but for the richness and importance of the vegetable products along its source in the province of Martaban.

The party left Martaban on the 10th March, with the flood tide and a S.W. breeze. The river has the peculiarity of being clear and fresh at a very short distance from the sea: in consequence, its banks, instead of being overrun with plants, usually found within the influence of salt water, are of a different description. The banks at first slope gradually to the water, but they soon rise considerably above it, and are sufficiently elevated to prevent inundation. Above Martaban, the river side is covered with high grass and *erythrinas*, intermixed with betel palms and occasional clumps of plantain trees: behind, at a short distance, runs a range of hills sparingly covered with vegetation. The course of the river, at its mouth, is due north, and it continues in that direction almost to its source, with frequent bends to east and west. After advancing about fourteen miles, the wind and tide failing, the boats were anchored about five P. M. Both sides of the river at this place were studded with a number of small conical hills, nearly bare. The western bank was lofty, and consisted of a soft porous sandstone with much ferruginous admixture. The thermometer at three P. M. stood at 95°.

The 11th set in with a damp heavy fog, which lasted till eight o'clock: the hills were covered with mist for some time after. These fogs are common at this season, and contribute materially to promote vegetation; they also serve to cool the atmosphere, reducing the temperature sometimes twenty degrees. On this day's route, the hills became numerous, and although villages were not seen, yet columns of smoke in all directions indicated their presence. On the left bank lay Trugla, a large village opposite to an upper end of a long flat island, which divides the river into two unequal branches. The adjacent hills are of limestone, of dark hue and rugged outline; they not unfrequently rise almost perpendicularly to the height of 500 or 600 feet, and are covered with shrubs and small trees.

About two miles to the S.W. from the landing-place, opposite to Trugla, is the celebrated cave of Kogun. The path to it leads through groves of cocoanuts and palmiras, and a palm of a more stately growth, which, instead of flowering annually, puts forth large panicles only in thirty or forty years, and then dies down to the root. The height, from the base to the top of the inflorescence, is sometimes nearly an hundred and forty feet. The varnish tree also occurs on the path: it grows sometimes to the height of forty feet, with a stem of eleven feet in girth. The varnish is extracted by tapping the bark with short joints of a small kind of bamboo, cut at one end like a pen; these are thrust obliquely into the bark, and serve at the same time to collect the exudation: one hundred, or one hundred and fifty, of such bamboos are sometimes inserted at the same time; each is about half filled in twenty-four hours, when it is withdrawn.

Close to the cave stand two trees of a new genus, called, by Dr. Wallich, *Amherstia nobilis*. They grow to the height of about forty feet, and bear large pendulous panicles of vermilion blossoms, forming an object, the splendour of which is unrivalled in the Flora of this, or perhaps of any country. The

Burmans call the tree *Thoka*, and the flowers are offered to the images of their saints. The *Jonesia Asoka* grows in considerable numbers in the same spot, and is inferior in beauty only to the preceding.

The hill consists of limestone interspersed with veins of quartz; on being struck with a hammer, it emits a smell not unlike that of ignited gunpowder. The limestone is burnt, and yields lime of excellent quality.

The cave is spacious, but not deep, and descends gently from the base of the hill: it was literally filled with gilt images of Buddha in the usual sitting or reclining positions, some of marble and some of clay; some were colossal, others small. The vault, except where stalactites were depending, was studded with the latter, about the size of the palm of the hand, made of clay indurated by fire, and curiously carved.

On the morning of the 12th, which was free from fog, a visit was paid to Trugla, on the opposite bank. It is a village of considerable extent, lying close to a hill projecting into the river, and covered on the river face with small white temples; similar edifices are observable on the loftier eminences in the distance, to which it might be imagined the foot of man had never ascended. A number of boats were lying off the village, and the loom and forge were busily plied. Cotton and indigo were cultivated here, and a dye is rudely prepared from the latter. The mango tree grows in the vicinity to a considerable size, and the palas abounds in the jungle. The fields had been lately cleared for rice by burning, and the ashes of the jungle covered the soil to the depth of some inches, serving, no doubt, as valuable manure. Above three miles from Trugla, amongst the hills, extends a thick forest, with many curious and valuable trees. A Karean village is situated at the entrance into the forest, amidst a cultivation of tobacco, mustard, and cotton, the latter very fine. The plantain and the betel vine also grow luxuriantly.

Beyond Trugla, the banks of the river become more lofty, and the hills on either hand more elevated and frequent. A very fine kind of cotton grows in this tract, fully equal, if not superior, to the Barbadoes cotton reared in India, the produce of which was pronounced at home superior to any in the London market. Coco-nuts and palms are frequent. The river is beautifully clear, and the depth of water not less than three to five fathoms. In the afternoon, the day's journey terminated at Phanoe.

13th March.—Phanoe consists of a few huts, occupied by Kareans. This was the first place on the Saluen at which teak trees were found: there were a few amongst the huts, and a grove a little way inland. They were in general of irregular growth and low stature, the best having been evidently removed some time ago: the average girth of those on the spot, at four feet above the ground, was above nine feet, and the length of undivided stem nearly twelve and a half. In the same grove was an artocarpus, which had been stripped of its bark, and, on inquiry, it was found that the natives use it to masticate with their paun as a substitute for kuth, or catechu. There is some fine cotton cultivation in this neighbourhood, including the yellow kind. Rice is grown to a small extent. At the time the place was visited, this article was selling at eighty rupees a hundred bags, a rate unusually high, and rather unaccountably so, as the harvest had been abundant. The natives ascribed it to the great influx of people subsequent to the war, but this appeared scarcely adequate to account for the enhanced price. Soon after leaving Phanoe the country becomes very beautiful, and the banks of the river very lofty; in one place they rise perpendicularly from the water's edge at least four hundred feet. In attempting to pass to the east of a large island in the river, the stream became

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so shallow that the boats grounded, and were obliged to return and ascend by the other channel: two canoes were met going down to Martaban, but very few boats had been encountered.

14th March.—The route continued along the western channel, which contained between three and four fathoms of water; the banks were lofty and covered with jungle: on the right bank several kioums, or Burman monasteries, were passed. At the upper end of an island lay the village of Koa-Theyn, occupied by Burmans and Taliens, engaged chiefly in the cultivation of cotton and tobacco. A float of several thousand small bamboos was lying off this place, on their way from Miayng to Moal Mein: they cost at the former place one rupee a hundred, and sell for three rupees at the latter.

15th March.—Two villages were passed on the left bank, the last called Payprouh: the people here mostly hid themselves on the appearance of the boats. It will be some time before they learn to feel confidence in any thing that wears the semblance of authority, of the abuse of which they have been so long accustomed under their former masters.

The sides of the river close to the water are covered with large willow trees, several species of which are to be met with in the Burman territory: it is termed manooka by the natives, and grows to the height of forty feet.

As the boats approached Miayng, a number of teak trees were seen on the left bank. People had been engaged in felling some of the largest and most valuable, and some were lying on the ground; no persons, however, came in sight. Proceeding to the island of Kaw-lung-geum, the bed of the river became full of pebbles. The island is low, and extends for a considerable distance, running N. and S.; at the southern extremity was a solitary hut, serving as a chokey. In some places here, the banks of the river were of a porous sandstone; in others low, shelving, and sandy. On the latter were found many turtles' eggs: alligators are numerous, solely of the snub-nosed kind. The ghurial has never been seen in the Burman rivers, although there were numerous traces of it in the fossil remains collected on the banks of the Irawadi.

The population on this island has received a great accession from the recent emigrations from the Burman side of the river. At the village of Kowlung, on the west side of the island, many boats were loading with cotton, and a large boat with salt from Moal Mein was lying at the ghat. Salt sells here for twenty rupees the vis. Abundance of wild poultry was caught in the woods adjacent by snares of thin cord. Eggs were brought for sale in considerable numbers. The distance of the village from Moal Mein may be estimated at thirty-five miles. The old village of Meayn, on the opposite bank, has been burnt and deserted.

16th March.—A forest of teak was visited on this day about a mile inland from Meayn; the trees were choaked with climbers and underwood, and varied in quality. The thengan, or canoe-tree, was plentiful: this is the next timber tree to the teak; the natives prefer it for boat-building; it is nearly allied to saul, and, like that tree, abounds in rosin or dammer. A curious kind of bamboo was also met with, the stem of which was elegantly marked longitudinally with white stripes. The hills in the vicinity are of the same description as those previously seen, one of them which was visited had several caves at the base, containing sonorous stalactites. The rock is said to yield but a small per-centage of pure lime, owing probably to the numerous veins of quartz by which it is traversed. On crossing over to the other side of the river, along which a thick jungle extended, recent tracks of elephants and tigers were

were distinctly perceptible: they do not seem, however, to be very numerous along this river, particularly as compared with the banks of the Attaran and Chappedong, where there is no moving ten paces without meeting with frequent vestiges of these animals. The villagers here entertain no dread them, and say that the tiger rarely attacks an individual unless he enters the jungle alone. The elephants are formidable to the cultivation only; but until they are very much thinned, or driven to a distance, it will be vain to attempt agricultural operations to any extent.

From this place the Yung-salen channel is distant three days' journey, and from thence to the Yenbyean Khari, one day; beyond which it is hardly possible even for small canoes to pass, on account of the rapids and rocks by which the course of the stream is interrupted.

Four miles from the Karean village opposite to Kow Lung island, and spreading to the bank of the river, is the largest forest of teak that occurs thus far upon the San-luen. The bank here is very lofty and precipitous, and crumbling, in consequence of which the substrata are exposed. The upper soil was of the same kind as previously noticed, and rested on coarse quartz, sand, and clay, stongly impregnated with iron as it descended. The forest runs a considerable way inland, and contains a number of valuable trees, although their growth is impeded by underwood and climbing plants. The greatest length of undivided stem was forty-seven feet; the girth below nine feet seven inches, and at the top five. Trees, with a girth of eleven or twelve feet at the usual place of measurement, are generally divided at a low height into two main branches.

From this place the party returned to Moal Mein, which was reached on the forenoon of the 18th March.*

* From the Calcutta *Gov. Gazette.*

PROVERB OF MEIDANI.

إِنَّ مِنَ البَيَانِ لَسِحْرًا

"There is often something magical in Eloquence."

THIS was said by the prophet when he received a deputation consisting of Amru ben Ahtem, Zibrikan ben Bedr, and Kais ben Asem. The apostle of God having inquired of Amru his opinion of Zibrikan, he replied, "he is a man obeyed by all who approach him, full of energy, courageously defending all who place themselves under his protection." "Apostle of God," exclaimed Zibrikan, "this man is able to say much more in my praise, but he suppresses it through jealousy." "Well then," resumed Amru, "he is a person of slender generosity, whose stables are narrow, who has a stupid father and a selfish uncle. O apostle of God, my first portrait was not a false one, and my second is true. But this is my character: when I am pleased with a man, I say all the good of him I know; when I am provoked, I declare without reserve whatever is hateful in him." "Truly," said the prophet thereupon, "in eloquence there is often something magical:" that is, eloquence often produces the same effects as magic.

ON THE STRUCTURE OF THE HINDUSTANI LANGUAGE.

(*From a Correspondent.*)

Our connexion with the East has rendered the cultivation of oriental literature in this country a matter of considerable importance, if not of absolute necessity. Our splendid and opulent empire in Asia equals in extent one-third, and in population two-thirds, of Europe; the languages of our Asiatic subjects have, therefore, a claim upon our attention, not merely as a nation superior in knowledge and liberality, but also in a political point of view. From England the Mussulman and the Hindū look for protection; to England they make their complaint when injured; and it is incumbent on our countrymen in India to know the language in which these complaints may be uttered.

For this reason, we present the readers of this journal with a brief sketch of the formation of the Hindūstanī, the most modern and at the same time the most general of the Indian dialects. Although ten or twelve different dialects are spoken in the various provinces of India, still the Hindūstanī is, from peculiar circumstances, understood and employed as the medium of communication with strangers throughout the whole country. The very name Hindūstanī, or Hindī, implies the wide range of territory over which it is more or less known. The other dialects of India, such as the Bengalī, the Tamul, &c., are confined to particular provinces; whereas the Hindī denotes the *Lingua Franca*, or general language of the country. How this language came to possess such an ascendancy, we shall now proceed to explain.

When the Mussulmans first invaded Hindūstan, the languages there spoken were either the Sanscrit, or some of its cognate and derivative dialects, which differed most widely from that of the usurpers. After a lapse of time, however, the necessary intercourse between the conquerors and the conquered gave rise to a new language, at once elegant and simple, like a Grecian structure on a Gothic base. It was formed in almost equal proportions from the Arabic and Persian, the learned and current languages of the victors, on one part, and the Sanscrit or native dialects on the other. From being at first the language of the camp (*urdū zabān*), it gradually recommended itself so as to be spoken at the court of the illustrious Akbar, and thence it was diffused through the various provinces of his well-governed dominions. Thus the Hindūstanī became, and has since continued, the medium of communication between the natives of India and their rulers. Hence, in every town and village in India, there are found some who are acquainted with it, whatever may be the dialect peculiar to such places. It is still used as the current language of the camp, and has become (more or less corrupted) the common channel of conversation between the natives and their European masters.

A language thus formed, and spoken by so many people of different provincial dialects, must be subject to numberless varieties, not only in its idiom but even in the use of words. Like the English, which was brought into its present state under similar circumstances (the Norman conquest, and the consequent introduction of the French language into Britain), the Hindūstanī seems to admit words *ad libitum* from other languages. In every province, those who speak it are found more or less to qualify it, as it were, with words and phrases from the dialect peculiar to that province. The religious tenets of the Mahomedans and Hindūs, and their pious aversion to each other, have so far affected the language as to divide it into two separate dialects,

dialects, similar indeed in grammatical construction, but differing *toto cœlo* in the use of words, and in particular of the nouns and adjectives. The Arabic being the sacred language of Islamism, and the Persian the polite or court dialect of the Mahomedan princes in India, it would naturally follow, that the language of the Mussulmans, to which the term Hindūstanī, Hindī, Urdū, and Rekhta, are applicable, would abound with words and phrases from the Persian and Arabic; and we find, accordingly, that such Hindūstanī works as have been translated from these languages, or originally composed by Mussulmans, are indebted for at least half their words to the above-mentioned tongues. Of this fact the Persian scholar may easily convince himself by perusing the elegant motto prefixed to the Hindūstanī Grammar of Mr. Shakespear, being two couplets from a Mahomedan poet, in which every noun and adjective (to the number of fifteen) is either Arabic or Persian, thus:

سُخَن کي طلبگار هَين عقلمند * سُخَن سي هَي نام نکويان بُلند

سُخَن کي کرين قدر مرْدان کار * سُخَن نام اُن کا رکْهي برقرار

In Hindūstanī there are numerous works by Mussulman writers, of which it will be sufficient to notice the poets Sauda, Wulee, Yaqeen, and Dard, each of whom has written a Dīwan, in imitation of the Persian poets, together with several miscellaneous pieces. The elegy of Miskīn on the death of Mūslim is also a beautiful specimen of the *Zabān-i-rekhta*. The *Khirad Afroz*, a translation of Pilpay's Fables, from the Persian, is, according to the late Capt. J. Roebuck, the finest piece of prose composition in the language. To this we may add the *Arāish-i-Mūhfil*, of which copious extracts have been given by Mr. Shakespear in his Hindūstanī selections; the *Nisa-i-Chahār darwesh*, translated from the Persian; and various other works too numerous to come within the compass of this essay. We may further add, that the Mahomedan writers generally use the Persio-Arabic character, seldom the Nagaree or Sanscrit alphabet.

The grand repository of the Hindū religion is the Sanscrit; and the various dialects of the Hindūs are more or less remotely derived from that source. Such of them as speak the Hindūstanī, or rather the Hindūwī (the term generally applied to the dialect of the Hindūs), are much more sparing in the use of words from the Arabic or Persian, in lieu of which they borrow freely from the Sanscrit, or its offspring dialects. They also use the Nagaree alphabet, which, though extremely philosophic, is much more unwieldy than the alphabet of the Mussulmans. Such works as have been translated from the Sanscrit, as the *Prem Sagur*, the *Baitāl pachīsī*, and the *Singhāsan Bātīsī*, &c., are in the Hindūwī idiom. Of the last two works, extracts are given in Mr. Shakespear's selections, which extracts, we may add, are in the Nagaree or proper character.

Thus arose two principal dialects of the modern languages of India, bearing to each other the same relation as two ships, of which the bulwarks of the one were formed of *ash*, and those of the other of *teak*; but of which the internal construction, rigging, size, &c., are the same. The main difference between the Hindūstanī and Hindūwī consists in the use of the nouns and adjectives, the verbs being for the most the same in both. The student ought, however, to make himself acquainted with each of them, that he may be able, on an emergency, to suit his discourse to the capacity of his hearers; but if he

he will make a choice, we are strongly inclined to consider the Mahomedan dialect as the most useful, and, at the same time, the most elegant.

Such being *the present* state of the Hindūstanī language, we need not say that a knowledge of it is of the utmost importance to every individual who visits India. It is as necessary for him as an acquaintance with the English language is to a foreigner destined to spend a portion of his life in Great Britain. We may still further extend this simile, in order to show that, of all the languages spoken in India, the Hindūstanī is the most necessary. Let us suppose that a foreigner is told that, in the course of some six or nine months, he is to remove to some undetermined part of the British dominions, it may be Middlesex, Wales, or Lochaber: would not that foreigner, as a preparatory step (we take it for granted that he would deem some such step necessary), learn the English language, which is understood throughout the British isles, in preference to the Celtic dialects of Wales or Scotland? In like manner, those whose prospects lead them to Hindūstan, should, in the first place, acquire a tolerable knowledge of the general language of that country; and if afterwards their time will permit them, they may study other useful dialects, such as the Bengalī, the Tamul, &c. In short, what the English language would be to a native of Asia sojourning in Britain or North America, the Hindūstanī is to our adventurous countrymen who reside in India. As the English is known in every district within the British isles, so is the Hindūstanī more or less understood from Cape Comorin to the borders of Bucharia; and from the mouths of the Indus to the banks of the Burrumpūter; over an extent of a million of square miles, and amidst a population of a hundred millions of souls.

There is a *third variety* of the language in question, too important to be entirely omitted here. We allude to what is vulgarly called the *Moors*, or *Jargon of Hindūstan*. This simple dialect is spoken in its *purity* between Europeans and their native servants in Calcutta and Bombay. It is nothing more than Hindūstanī stripped of its genders, inflections, &c., and the pronunciation of the words smoothed down so as to suit English organs of utterance and hearing. Till of late, most of the Europeans who sojourned in India learned the language by the ear; a method by no means the most unerring. In conversing with the natives around them, however, they acquired so much of it as to be able to make themselves intelligible. Their pronunciation, we can easily fancy (for we have heard ample specimens of it), was none of the most correct; but then their hearers were either too polite or too servile to find fault with it, and would naturally address them in the same style, in return, not merely as a compliment to the superior taste and judgment of their masters, but as thereby having the best chance of making themselves understood. Thus, we believe, originated the Moors, a dialect likely to maintain its ground in Calcutta and other parts of India, where there is a general intercourse with Europeans. But before we quit the subject of the *classic* idiom, let us endeavour to do it justice by placing it in its true light.

It has been asserted by many individuals of high respectability, who have resided in India, that the Moors is not only the current and most useful language there, but that pure *bonâ fide* Hindūstanī would not be understood. We can only state, in reply, we found from experience that the case is not so. It may as well be said that the inhabitants of Billingsgate cannot understand pure sterling English; or that a foreigner coming among us should, in order to be understood, learn only the slang of the fishwomen who reside in that famous quarter. We admit that a person may spend years in India and make the

the Moors sufficient for communication with his servants; but suppose he has to converse with the higher classes of the natives, what a despicable figure he must cut in their eyes! This being the case, it will be needless for us to assure our youthful countrymen, destined for India, that the study of this slang dialect is not only useless, but pernicious, as the speaking of it will considerably lower them in the eyes of those with whom they converse. Let them then study the language on grammatical principles, which we may observe is an easier task than the acquisition of any of the modern European languages taught at our schools. They will thus be able to address those whom they are appointed to command and protect at once like men of rank and education. The natives of Hindūstan are by no means insensible to correctness of speech, which forms the subject of the motto before quoted, and with the translation of which we conclude our essay.—"The wise study eloquence; by eloquence the fame of the virtuous is exalted; let heroes appreciate eloquence, for it will establish their renown on a firm foundation."

F.

O D E.

From the Persian of Hafis.[*]

Morn advances from her bowers,
Decked with blushing vernal flowers,
Bring the morning draught divine,
Hither boy! the wine! the wine!

Dew-drops trickle from the cheek
Of the tulip fair and sleek;
Come, ye cheerful friends of mine,
Hither bring the wine, the wine.

Gales of Eden gently blow,
While our streams of ruby flow;
Ever pour the draught divine,
Wine for ever! sparkling wine!

See ye not the Bulbul's love
Spreads her green throne in the grove?
Then let liquid ruby shine,
Hither, boy! the wine! the wine!

Strange that at such joyous hour
Closed should be the banquet door!
Must I here impatient wait?
Open, keeper! ope the gate!

Ye who love, come hasten here,
Drink the draught so pure and clear;
Ye to whom high Wisdom's given,
Stay, and offer vows to Heaven.

From a nymph of Paradise,
On whose cheek enchantment lies,
Drink, like me, a draught divine,
Kisses drink, as sweet as wine.

[*] From a collection of poems by Mr. H. L. V. Derozio, an Indo-Briton, published at Calcutta, 1 vol. 12mo. 1827.

Review of Books.

Narrative of a Journey through the Upper Provinces of India, from Calcutta to Bombay, 1824-5 (*with Notes upon Ceylon*); *an Account of a Journey to Madras and the Southern Provinces,* 1826; *and Letters written in India.* By the late Right Rev. Reginald Heber, D.D., Lord Bishop of Calcutta. London, 1828. Two vols. 4to.

The late Bishop Heber was a man eminently fitted by his temperament, and general character, for the important station he occupied in India. If his peculiar qualifications for it had not been appreciated antecedently to his departure for his vast diocese, the volumes before us would bear ample testimony to them. That such a man should be prematurely removed from a sphere where his talents promised such a harvest of good hereafter, is one of those mysteries in the dispensations of Providence to which we must bow with silent submission.

As we are denied the benefits which might have been anticipated from the sincere and diligent application of such talents as Dr. Heber's, improved by early culture, recommended by modesty and candour, adorned with unaffected piety, and ripened by experience, we eagerly seize upon the incipient fruits of his observation, and regard them with a kind of awe, or at least affection. This sentiment, which will approve the retention of many passages in these volumes calculated to increase their bulk rather than our knowledge, should not carry us too far: in proportion as our partiality is excited in favour of a writer, there is danger that his errors (for none are privileged from error) may mislead us.

It is not one of the least misfortunes which we deplore in the early death of Dr. Heber, that the opinions he had formed before experience and familiarity with the languages and natives of India had matured them, should appear before the world just as they were penned, without even his own last corrections. It is judiciously observed by a Calcutta writer, upon some of the remarks contained in the Bishop's letters, which were published about a year ago, that notions, cursorily formed and imparted upon the first glance, will, as coming from such a person, be received as authority, whether right or wrong, and may occasionally lead to inaccurate conclusions respecting India. Bearing in mind that the Bishop had been but two years and a half in India at the period of his death; that his journal and correspondence commence immediately on his arrival; that he was imperfectly acquainted with the native tongues; and that he was precluded by his high clerical character from close intercourse with certain classes of the people; we shall not wonder that he sometimes erred through misinformation: although the observations he had the opportunity of making in his extensive journey through the upper provinces, hasty as they were, gave him a far better insight into the real state of things than he could have gained by a residence of several years within the precincts of the Mahratta Ditch, by virtue of which some individuals assume a title to dogmatize upon Indian topics.

We are informed by Mrs. Heber, the widow of the late Bishop, who is the editor of this work, and who displays abundant marks of an elegant and cultivated mind, that although written in the shape of a diary, the greater part of the work formed his correspondence with herself; and that "had it pleased God to spare the Bishop's life, it was his intention, *after revisiting the same countries,* to publish, *corrected by further experience,* an account of his travels

from the notes, in which light only he considered the work now offered to the world." We here have a precautionary notice, that the observations were hasty and unprepared for the public eye, and that the Bishop was sensible of the need of further observation before he could trust their accuracy.

A candid and sensible man, like Dr. Heber, can make but few essential mistakes, however, except where he trusts to the representations of others, as he was sometimes forced to do. One error he has committed is indeed remarkable, because the matter lay within his own personal observation, and he has founded upon it a sort of accusation against certain individuals; namely, his confounding the Vidyalaya with the Sanscrit College, which the reader will see pointed out in p. 368 of our present volume.

In our review of this work, we shall endeavour to follow a methodical course, by arranging the opinions and reflections of the Bishop under distinct heads. Previous to which, however, it will be desirable to furnish the reader with a few specimens of the descriptive portions, which, though evidently written without study, are as remarkable for their easy and agreeable style, as the remarks occasionally intermixed denote the amiable character of the writer.

Calcutta has been so often described, that we can hardly expect any new traits. The Bishop's journal contains a variety of small incidents pleasingly related, which familiarize us with the aspect of the "city of palaces." His picture of the native quarter, in a letter to Miss Dod, is amusing:

> There are some mosques of pretty architecture, and very neatly kept, and some pagodas, but mostly ruinous and decayed, the religion of the people being chiefly conspicuous in their worship of the Ganges, and in some ugly painted wooden or plaster idols, with all manner of heads and arms, which are set up in different parts of the city. Fill up this outline with a crowd of people in the streets, beyond any thing to be seen even in London, some dressed in tawdry silks and brocades, more in white cotton garments, and most of all black and naked, except a scanty covering round the waist, besides figures of religious mendicants with no clothing but their long hair and beards in elf locks, their faces painted white or yellow, their beads in one ghastly lean hand, and the other stretched out like a bird's claw to receive donations; marriage processions, with the bride in a covered chair, and the bridegroom on horseback, so swathed round with garlands as hardly to be seen; tradesmen sitting on the ground in the midst of their different commodities, and old men, lookers-on, perched naked as monkeys on the flat roofs of the houses; carts drawn by oxen and driven by wild-looking men with thick sticks, so unmercifully used as to undeceive perfectly all our notions of brahminical humanity; attendants with silver maces, pressing through the crowd before the carriage of some great man or other; no women seen except of the lowest class, and even these with heavy silver ornaments on their dusky arms and ancles; while coaches, covered up close with red cloth, are seen conveying the inmates of the neighbouring seraglios to take what is called "the air;" a constant creaking of cart wheels, which are never greased in India, a constant clamour of voices, and an almost constant thumping and jingling of drums, cymbals, &c. in honour of some of their deities; and add to all this a villainous smell of garlic, rancid coco-nut oil, sour butter, and stagnant ditches, and you will understand the sounds, sights, and smells of what is called the "Black Town" of Calcutta.

The Bishop set out upon his visitation in June 1824; he embarked on the Hooghly, and having first visited Dacca, he thence retrograded and navigated the Ganges in his progress to Upper India as far as that river would admit.

His account of Benares is highly curious. The Bishop visited the temples, the college, the observatory, the schools, and was admitted by special favour into a Jain temple, of great reputed sanctity; the high-priest is himself regarded as an incarnation of the deity. The Jains of Benares (who are held in detes-

tation

nation by the Hindus, and are themselves divided into two sects, who abhor each other, and recently fought in the streets) are extremely jealous of their religious mysteries, and had never been known to admit strangers to the penetralia of their temple. This vast city, which contains near 600,000 souls, is a noble place, thickly studded with domes and minarets. The Bishop gives the following description of it:

In our way to and from the school I had an opportunity of seeing something of Benares, which is a very remarkable city, more entirely and characteristically Eastern than any which I have yet seen, and at the same time altogether different from any thing in Bengal. No Europeans live in the town, nor are the streets wide enough for a wheel-carriage. Mr. Fraser's gig was stopped short almost in its entrance, and the rest of the way was passed in tonjons, through alleys so crowded, so narrow, and so winding, that even a tonjon sometimes passed with difficulty. The houses are mostly lofty, none I think less than two stories, most of three, and several of five or six, a sight which I now for the first time saw in India. The streets, like those of Chester, are considerably lower than the ground-floors of the houses, which have mostly arched rows in front, with little shops behind them. Above these, the houses are richly embellished with verandahs, galleries, projecting oriel windows, and very broad and overhanging eaves, supported by carved brackets. The number of temples is very great, mostly small and stuck like shrines in the angles of the streets, and under the shadow of the lofty houses. Their forms, however, are not ungraceful, and they are many of them entirely covered over with beautiful and elaborate carvings of flowers, animals, and palm-branches, equalling in minuteness and richness the best specimens that I have seen of Gothic or Grecian architecture. The material of the buildings is a very good stone from Chunar, but the Hindoos here seem very fond of painting them a deep red colour, and, indeed, of covering the more conspicuous parts of their houses with paintings in gaudy colours of flower-pots, men, women, bulls, elephants, gods and goddesses, in all their many-formed, many-headed, many-handed, and many-weaponed varieties. The sacred bulls devoted to Siva, of every age, tame and familiar as mastiffs, walk lazily up and down these narrow streets, or are seen lying across them, and hardly to be kicked up (any blows, indeed, given them must be of the gentlest kind, or woe be to the profane wretch who braves the prejudices of this fanatic population) in order to make way for the tonjon. Monkeys sacred to Hunimaun, the divine ape who conquered Ceylon for Rama, are in some parts of the town equally numerous, clinging to all the roofs and little projections of the temples, putting their impertinent heads and hands into every fruiterer's or confectioner's shop, and snatching the food from the children at their meals. Faqueer's houses, as they are called, occur at every turn, adorned with idols, and sending out an unceasing tinkling and strumming of vinas, biyals, and other discordant instruments, while religious mendicants of every Hindoo sect, offering every conceivable deformity, which chalk, cow-dung, disease, matted locks, distorted limbs and disgusting and hideous attitudes of penance can shew, literally line the principal streets on both sides. The number of blind persons is very great (I was going to say of lepers also, but I am not sure whether the appearance on the skin may not have been filth and chalk); and here I saw repeated instances of that penance of which I had heard much in Europe, of men with their legs or arms voluntarily distorted by keeping them in one position, and their hands clenched till the nails grew out at the backs. Their pitiful exclamations as we passed, "Agha Sahib," "Topee Sahib," (the usual names in Hindostan for an European) "khana ke waste kooch cheez do," "give me something to eat," soon drew from me what few pice I had, but it was a drop of water in the ocean, and the importunities of the rest as we advanced into the city, were almost drowned in the hubbub which surrounded us.

In proceeding by dawk to Cawnpoor, the Bishop's party encountered a frightful storm of rain; which afforded an opportunity for observing the improvement of the higher classes of the Hindus in the virtue of hospitality, and the laxity of caste prejudices.

Our

Our caravan continued to arrive during the day, which cleared up towards evening, but not time enough to prevent all our bedding from being hopelessly wet through. Meantime we were not quite without employment, since besides seeing our horses taken care of, we had all manner of complaints to adjudicate between the villagers, our servants and sepoys, and two companies more of sepoys who were also driven in to shelter. I could not help feeling very uncomfortable about the Corries and their children. The people who came up said they had obtained shelter in the house of a zemindar, but whether a gig and palanqueen could get through the waters which were between us, was more than we could form a judgment of. At length, just as we had given them up and were sitting down to dinner, they arrived, happily all well, and having received a hospitable entertainment from the zemindar in question, at whose house they had asked permission to boil a little gruel for the children, and who had immediately invited them into a comfortable verandah, and, though a Hindoo, sent to purchase them a fowl and currie. The Archdeacon expressed much unwillingness to eat these in his house, knowing, he said, how strong a prejudice would, a few years since, have been excited against such a step. But on his saying, "Oh do not let us pollute your house," the good man returned an answer which, Mr. Corrie observed, shewed, more than most things, how fast caste was wearing away, "We have different customs, but are we not of the same flesh and blood?—My house is much honoured by your company."

The visit of the Bishop to Lucknow, and the interviews he had with the late king of Oude, are interesting and very agreeably related. The king he describes as a tall man, with good features, and a pleasing countenance, evidently once handsome; fond of dress and costly furniture; his manners very gentlemanly and elegant; an author, ambitious of literary fame, and acquainted with European mechanics, &c. The Bishop gives a pretty full relation of the circumstances which occurred at this court, and which are the subject of the "Oude Papers," of ponderous memory.* Hukeem Mehdee, the disgraced minister, lives in great splendour at Futtehghur. The reform in the revenue system, it appears, though pressed by Mr. Ricketts, the present resident, was still resisted by the king (on grounds, it must be confessed, not devoid of plausibility), and in the mean time this fine country is a prey to disorders of every kind; travellers and even the peasantry are obliged to go armed. Yet the Bishop found the country in a far better state of cultivation than he had expected to find it, which he supposes to be attributable to the withdrawing of the British troops, which were employed to enforce the unjust claims of the aumeens (government collectors), who have been either driven away entirely by the zemindars, or forced to agree to a moderate compromise. "From Lucknow to Sandee, where I am now writing," he observes, "the country is as populous and well cultivated as most of the Company's territories. It should be observed, however, that I have as yet seen no sign of those mud forts, stockades, and fortresses, on which the zemindars and peasantry are said to rely for safety; and that though I have heard a good deal all the way of the distressed state of the country, as well as its anarchy and lawlessness, except in a single instance, I have *seen* no signs of either. I cannot but suspect, therefore, that the misfortunes and anarchy of Oude are somewhat overrated, though it is certain that so fine a land will take a long time in ruining, and that very many years of oppression will be required to depopulate a country which produces on the same soil, and with no aid but irrigation, crops of wheat and pulse every year."

Upon reaching Delhi, in fact all the way from Meerut to that city, he finds the people in less apparent comfort than those of Oude: they were looking half-

* See *Asiat. Journ.*, vol. xxi. p. 1.

half-starved and broken-hearted, and the cultivation was of the most slovenly kind. This distress, however, appears to have arisen from the existing drought: they had had not above three slight showers during the preceding twelve months.

The edifices and other curiosities of Delhi, the court, the emperor, to whom the Bishop was presented, are subjects which are copiously treated of in the work, but we have not space enough to dwell upon them.

The Bishop's journey into the hilly country (as far as Almorah), and into Rajpootana, brings him amongst people and scenes not often described, and this part of his diary is therefore perhaps the most interesting. From the heights of the nearer range of the Himalaya, he had a view of those "glorious objects," the most elevated peaks in the world. Nundidevi, the loftiest, which is 25,689 feet above the level of the sea, is forty miles distant from Almorah, as the crow flies; it is the subject of one of the beautiful plates, from drawings of the Bishop, which decorate the work. The scenery is scantily described in the diary, evidently from the difficulty of transferring immediately to paper the peculiar and sublime emotions which such objects excite. Had he lived to complete his projected work, Dr. Heber's picture of this magnificent scenery would probably have been eloquent.

The Bishop's description of some of the curiosities of Umeer will afford the reader an idea of the yet undepicted wonders of Rajpootana. He expresses his surprise that a place so curious and interesting should be so little known, not merely in Europe but in India:—

This road led us through an ancient gate-way in an embattled and turretted wall which connected the two hills, like that which I described on the other side of Jyepoor, and within we found a street like that also, of temples and old buildings of the same character, one of which was pointed out to me as a shrine whither the young Raja is carried weekly to pay his devotions, and another as the house where he puts up his horses and reposes on such occasions. Beyond was a still steeper ascent to a second gate, which introduced us to a very wild and romantic valley, with a small lake at the bottom,—the crests of the hills on either side crowned with walls and towers, their lower parts all rock and wood interspersed with ruined buildings, in front, and on the margin of the lake, a small ruinous town, overgrown with trees, and intermingled with towers and temples, and over it, but a little to the left hand, a noble old fortified palace, connected by a long line of wall and tower with a very large castle on the highest part of the hill. We now descended the ghât by a similar road to that which had conducted us thither, among some fine old trees, fragments of rock, and thickets of thorny underwood, till we reached the town, which almost entirely consisted of temples, and had few inhabitants but grim and ghastly Yogis, with their hair in elf-knots, and their faces covered with chalk, sitting naked and hideous, like so many ghoules, amid the tombs and ruined houses. A narrow winding street led us through these abodes of superstition, under a dark shade of peepul-trees, till we found ourselves on another steep ascent paved with granite and leading to the palace. We wound along the face of the hill, through, I think, three Gothic gateways, alighted in a large moss-grown quadrangle surrounded by what seemed to be barracks and stables, and followed our guides up a broad and long flight of steps, through another richly ornamented gateway, into the interior courts of the building, which contain one very noble hall of audience, a pretty little garden with fountains, and a long succession of passages, cloisters, alcoves, and small and intricate apartments, many of them extremely beautiful, and enjoying from their windows, balconies, and terraces, one of the most striking prospects which can be conceived. The carving in stone and marble, and the inlaid flowers and ornaments in some of these apartments, are equal to those at Delhi and Agra, and only surpassed by the beauties of the Tage-mahal. My companions, none of whom had visited Umeer before, all declared that, as a whole, it was superior to

to the castle of Delhi. For myself, I have seen many royal palaces containing larger and more stately rooms,—many, the architecture of which was in a purer taste, and some which have covered a greater extent of ground (though in *this*, if the fortress on the hill be included, Umeer will rank, I think, above Windsor)—but for varied and picturesque effect, for richness of carving, for wild beauty of situation, for the number and romantic singularity of the apartments, and the strangeness of finding such a building in such a place and country, I am able to compare nothing with Umeer; and this, too, was the work of Jye Singh!

Some amusing particulars are given of the Guzerattees and the court of Baroda; but they are too diffuse for quotation. The characteristics of the various native courts visited by the Bishop appear to have been seized by him with great adroitness.

It is time for us, however, to terminate this desultory manner of reviewing the work, and consider the author's opinions upon certain topics of primary importance, which occur in various parts of it.

The first topic which we shall notice, is one more immediately relating to the province of the author, namely, the state of religion in India. The indifference of Europeans to religion and religious improvement is spoken of in some parts of his diary, especially at Dinapoor, in no measured terms by the Bishop, and he laments the disputes and "absurd tracasseries" in the church in Southern India: yet in another part of his work he says, "in almost every part of my journey I have found the minds of the Europeans more favourably disposed to religion than I expected."

The real extent reached by the ministers of Christianity, missionaries or otherwise, in their endeavours at converting the natives is no where distinctly stated in the Bishop's work. He appears to have received on this, as well as other topics, different impressions at different periods, and as he had no opportunity to review his sentiments, expressed thus hastily and partially, and to give a summary of them, it is difficult to arrive at a satisfactory result. In a letter to Mr. Wynn (vol. ii. p. 373), he says that the converts who are members of the church of England in the presidency of Bengal do not exceed in number 500 adults at most, a large proportion of whom are the wives of European soldiers. The native Christians of the Roman Catholic persuasion, he was informed, amounted to some thousands, but these, he says, do not bear a good character. Again, in a letter to the Rev. Mr. Blunt (vol. ii. p. 414) he observes, "the labours of our missionaries in those parts of India which I have seen have not as yet produced any great or striking show of converts." He adds, that in the south, the number of native Christians, excluding the Syrian and Romish churches, is reckoned at from 40,000 to 50,000, a number, however, which he reduces in a subsequent letter to below 15,000. He speaks, indeed (from the report of a native missionary), of the Abbé Dubois' "mendacity and ignorance, even with regard to Malabar and Coromandel," as surpassing credit (ii. 342); and elsewhere he mentions "the good which in a quiet and unpretending way is really doing amongst these poor people," especially by native missionaries. The Bishop has spoken distinctly upon one point, namely, the way, "the best and safest way," in which missions ought to be conducted in India, namely, "as the work of private persons alone, and although not forbidden, in no degree encouraged, by Government:" and again, "all that seems necessary for the best effects to follow is, to let things take their course, to make the missionaries discreet, to keep the government, as it now is, *strictly neuter*, and to place our confidence in a general diffusion of knowledge, and in making ourselves really useful to the temporal

temporal as well as spiritual interests of the people among whom we live."

There is a palpable inconsistency between these declarations, which occur not in the diary, but in the correspondence, and the occasional complaints in the work that the local government do not permit native converts to fill offices which give them a power over their countrymen: a rule, the adherence to which seems to us indispensable in order to keep them free, in the eyes of the natives, from suspicion of giving indirect and secret encouragement to missionary labours. When therefore Dr. Heber speaks of the "absurd, not to say wicked," act of Government in removing from his regiment a naick who had embraced Christianity, "*though they still allow him his pay;*" and stigmatizes the government of Madras as "lukewarm and cowardly," because in a regulation of 1816, respecting the appointment of district munsiffs, it is provided (in strict consonance with the principle applauded by him), that "no native shall be authorized to officiate in that office, unless he be of the Hindoo or Mahomedan persuasion;" we again have cause to lament that he did not live to reconcile these discordant views of the same subject. We say nothing of the special ground upon which this regulation is supposed, by the writer himself, to be founded, namely, that the native Christians in the south of India "belong to a lower caste of Indians, for even these Christians retain many prejudices of caste, and *in point of knowledge and morality* are said to be extremely inferior" to the other natives. It seems to us obvious that, whilst caste prejudices and other superstitious feelings are still so tenaciously adhered to amongst the Hindus that even Christians cannot altogether emancipate themselves therefrom, the Government, by suffering a native convert, who by becoming so forfeits caste, to fill any office which gives him control over his unconverted brethren, would violate that very rule of strict neutrality which the Bishop so repeatedly and forcibly prescribes.

Whilst at Benares, the Bishop became acquainted with and has candidly stated the extent to which nominal or spurious conversion is carried amongst the natives of India; his eyes, he tells us, were there opened more fully to a danger, which had before struck him as possible, that some of the boys brought up in our schools might grow up accomplished hypocrites, playing the part of Christians whilst zealous followers of Brahma. "A man may believe what he pleases; nay, I understand, he may almost say what he pleases, without the danger of losing caste; and so long as they are not baptized, neither eat nor drink in company with Christians or Pariahs, all is well in the opinion of the great majority even in Benares." In a letter to Mr. Wilmot Horton, he says that, "instances of actual conversion to Christianity are as yet *very uncommon.*" Even in Ceylon, where "Christianity has made, perhaps, a greater progress than in all India besides," the Bishop confesses to Mr. Wynn, that the converts, "Christians as they are, have preserved very many of their ancient usages, particularly with regard to caste, which in Ceylon, as well as in many parts of Southern India, is preserved (he says) with a fierceness which I have rarely witnessed in Bengal, and which divides almost as perfectly a Soodra from a Pariah Christian, as it did the same individuals whilst worshippers of Vishnu and Siva. The high-caste Indians, for instance, had made one most abominable claim, to have a separate cup for the sacrament!" Who can regard such a compromise between Christianity and Hinduism as real conversion? Who, that tolerates such customs, regarding them as "merely civil questions of pedigree and worldly distinction," can, at the same time, quarrel with the complaisance of the Abbé Dubois?

It

It must be acknowledged that the Bishop speaks of many symptoms occurring to himself as well as to others, of a considerable change operating in the Hindu mind; of a growing contempt of idolatry, and an anxiety after other forms of belief, which give the Musulmans many converts. The very indifference of the influential men amongst the natives to the measures employed for extending Christianity, and rendering it more conspicuous in Hindustan, their placing schools under the charge and direction of missionaries, shews, as the Bishop remarks, "how completely those feelings are gone by, in Bengal at least, which made even the presence of a single missionary the occasion of tumult and alarm." He adds, however, even here: "I only hope that no imprudence or over-forwardness on our part will revive these angry feelings." The desire of the wealthy natives to imitate the English in many particulars of dress, buildings, domestic economy, is elsewhere adverted to as indicating that "a change, *either for good or evil*, of a most extensive and remarkable nature is fermenting in the native mind." May the tokens be for good!

One important opinion is expressed in the Bishop's correspondence, which ought not to be overlooked by the advocates of Indian missions at home: "I will only add, that the more I see of India (this was written in May 1825), the more I am convinced that its conversion will be best accomplished by the agency of natives of the country, and that we have already reached the moment when it will be no longer desirable to incur the expense of sending out missionaries from Europe." The custom of street-preaching in India the Bishop condemns (vol. i. p. 299), as not only unnecessary, but unsafe.

The schools are admitted to excite no jealousy; the common people send their children "not only without objection, but with great thankfulness;" this has been owing, Dr. Heber states, to our disclaiming all direct attempts to convert the children. Hence no objection is made to the use of the Old and New Testament, as a class book, and Brahmins as well as Musulmans stand by with perfect coolness, and sometimes listen with apparent interest, whilst the scholars read our scriptures. This passiveness affords a most convenient means of furnishing the natives with a dispassionate view of the principles of Christianity; and it has arisen from not forcing upon them our tenets. The Bishop has adverted to the gross mismanagement of the school at Cawnpore (vol. i. p. 365), supported by private subscription aided from the funds of Government.

On the subject of suttees, the Bishop evidently writes under the influence of his existing state of feeling on the subject. In some places he speaks of it as a practice which might be put down without exciting any disturbance; in others he includes suttees amongst those religious observances, a direct interference with which, on the part of Government, would lead to dangerous results; and says that on this as well as other points a change for the better is silently taking place in the public mind "if we are not in too great a hurry." Until that change shall take place, it is preposterous to talk of attempting to put a stop to suttees, which would only render the practice secret. Many arguments in favour of compulsory measures against this custom are deduced from the success of Major Walker, in respect to infanticide in Guzerat. What says the Bishop? "through the influence of Major Walker, it is certain that many children were spared; since that time, however, things have gone on very much in the old train, and the answers made by the chiefs to any remonstrances of the British officers is, 'pay our daughters' marriage-portions and they shall live.'"

Of the character of the natives of India, notwithstanding the heavy charges against

against their inhumanity towards each other, and the practices growing out of their religious system, the Bishop speaks very favourably. "On the whole," he says, "they are a lively, intelligent, and interesting people. Their religion is, indeed, a horrible one; far more so than I had conceived; it gives them no moral precepts; it encourages them in vice by the style of its ceremonies, and the character given of its deities; and by the institution of caste it hardens their hearts against each other to a degree which is often most revolting." Again: "their general character has much which is extremely pleasing to me; they are brave, courteous, intelligent, and most eager after knowledge and improvement, with a remarkable talent for the sciences of geometry, astronomy, &c." These remarks are applicable of course particularly to those Hindus more immediately under his own observation. The Rajpoots, whose character he was obliged to take at second-hand, are pourtrayed, very unjustly we believe, in the darkest colours: with the redeeming quality of courage, "they have the vices of slaves added to those of robbers, with no more regard to truth than the natives of our own provinces, exceeding them in drunkenness, fondness for opium, and sensuality, while they have a bloodthirstiness from which the great mass of the Hindus are very far removed." The Bishop has expressed no scepticism in regard to this dark portrait of a people, painted by those who know them in very different colours: he should have called to mind (to use his own words) "how hard it is to gain in India accurate information as to facts which seem most obvious to the senses."

The treatment of women in India, as in other Eastern countries, is very repugnant to European delicacy:

> I observed, by the way, that my chobdar and the rest of my escort, seemed to think that it was strange to give more to a woman than to most of the men; and I had noticed on many occasions, that all through India any thing is thought good enough for the weaker sex, and that the roughest words, the poorest garments, the scantiest alms, the most degrading labour, and the hardest blows, are generally their portion. The same chuprassee who, in clearing the way before a great man, speaks civilly enough to those of his own sex, cuffs and kicks any unfortunate female who crosses his path without warning or forbearance. Yet to young children they are all gentleness and indulgence. What riddles men are! and how strangely do they differ in different countries! An idle boy in a crowd would infallibly, in England, get his head broken, but what an outcry would be raised if an unoffending woman were beaten by the satellites of authority! perhaps both parties might learn something from each other; at least I have always thought it very hard to see beadles, in England, lashing away children on all public occasions, as if curiosity were a crime at an age in which it is, of all others, most natural.

Of the architecture of the Hindus, Dr. Heber, in the extracts from his letters formerly published in this Journal, spoke slightingly. Further observation led him to recant, to a certain extent, his opinion. He speaks with admiration of the specimens of the art extant in Rajpootana (hitherto almost a *terra incognita*), and particularly in Chittore. He had evidently all along expected great things from the works at Elephanta; when he saw them he thus wrote: "though my expectations were highly raised, the reality much exceeded them, and both the dimensions, the proportions, and the sculpture, seemed to me to be of a more noble character, and a more elegant execution, than I had been led to suppose. Even the statues are executed with great spirit, and are some of them of no common beauty, considering their dilapidated condition and the coarseness of their material." This does not proceed from a mere traveller, but from a person of acknowledged taste and judgment, and once a

convert to Mr. Mill's sceptical notions of Hindu art. In the extract to which we more particularly referred, the Bishop assumed, with Mr. Mill, that "the Hindoos took all their notions of magnificence from the models furnished by their Mahometan conquerors;" upon personally examining these relics, however, he finds he had been misled (as Mr. Mill has been) by "travellers who had seen little of India but Bombay." The erections were, he says, evidently Hindu, and dedicated to Siva; the style of ornament and proportions of the pillars, the dress of the figures, and all the other circumstances of the place, are such as may be seen at this day in every temple of central India, and among all those Indian nations where the fashions of the Musulmans have made but little progress."

The Bishop represents the people, high and low (excepting, for obvious reasons, the Musulmans), as generally well affected towards the Government. In the upper provinces, in Rajpootana, in the Deccan, he describes them as sensible of the benefits they have received from a government under which they enjoy the fruits of their industry without fear of the cruelties and exactions of their former rulers. In writing to Mr. Wilmot Horton, he says:—

'I am assured that there is no ground whatever for the assertion, that the people are become less innocent or prosperous under British administration. In Bengal, at least in this neighbourhood, I am assured by the missionaries, who, as speaking the language, and associating with the lower classes, are by far the best judges, that the English Government is popular. They are, in fact, lightly taxed (though that taxation is clumsily arranged, and liable to considerable abuse, from the extortions of the native Aûmeens and Chokeydars); they have no military conscription, or forced services; they live in great security from the march of armies, &c.; and, above all, they some of them recollect in their own country, and all of them may hear or witness in the case of their neighbours in Oude and the Birman empire, how very differently all these things are managed under the Hindoo and Mahommedan sovereignties.

Of the starved and wretched condition of the natives not under British authority very lamentable statements appear in the work. The Bishop mentions the great increase of population in Bengal and Bahar, and the number of emigrants which come thither from all parts of India, amongst the proofs that our dominions are "on the whole, wisely and equitably governed." Where complaints occurred, they were mostly generated by some selfish feeling, as in the case of the Rawul of Banswarra, who allowed that ours was a good government for peace and for putting down robbery, but abominable for increasing the price of opium! The state of the peasantry, according to the Bishop, is by no means severe:

Rent is higher than I expected to find it; in this neighbourhood six rupees, about twelve shillings the English acre, seems an usual rate, which is a great sum among the Hindoos, and also when compared with the cheapness of provisions and labour, about sixpence being as much as a working man can earn, even as a porter, and three-pence being the pay of a labourer in husbandry, while ordinary rice is, at an average, less than a halfpenny for the weight of two pounds English. In consequence I do not apprehend that the peasantry are ill off, though, of course, they cannot live luxuriously. Fish swarm in every part of the river, and in every tank and ditch. During the wet months they may be scooped up with a hand-net in every field, and procured, at all times, at the expense of a crooked nail and a little plaintain thread. They, therefore, next to rice and plaintains, constitute the main food of the country. Animal food all the lower castes of Hindoos eat whenever they can get it, beef and veal only excepted; but, save fish, this is not often in their power. Except food, in such a climate their wants are of course but few. Very little clothing serves, and even this is more worn from decency than necessity. They have no furniture, except a cane bedstead

stead or two, and some earthen or copper pots; but they have a full allowance of silver ornaments, coral beads, &c., which even the lowest ranks wear to a considerable value, and which seem to imply that they are not ill off for the necessaries of life, when such superfluities are within their reach.

Taxation, he adds, is not high, and half of the amount is laid out upon public works. It must be confessed that the Bishop gives a deplorable account of the state of the peasants in Bahar and near Benares, which he attributes to the famous measure of Mr. Law, founded, he says, on an imperfect acquaintance with the interests of India.

The Bishop mentions in more than one passage the offensive behaviour of some Europeans towards the natives, who are not only excluded from our society, but "a bullying insolent manner is continually assumed in speaking of them." The difference of character in this respect between the French and the English made the former, though often avaricious and oppressive, greater favourites with the people; and Dr. Heber enumerates, as one of the obstacles to the popularity of our government, "the distance and haughtiness with which a very large proportion of the civil and military servants of the Company treat the upper and middling classes of natives." He instances specific acts of systematic rudeness offered to native functionaries of the Government, in the very teeth of the regulations. These things ought to be "reformed altogether," if we wish to bring about any approximation of the Hindu character to our own.

The Bishop has thought it worth while to touch upon the questions of the freedom of the press in India, deportation, and colonization: we subjoin his opinions upon each. On the first, he says: "on the whole, I think it still desirable that, in this country, the newspapers should be licensed by Government." With respect to deportation, he is convinced it is a power essential to the public peace. "Many of the adventurers," he adds, "who come hither from Europe, are the greatest profligates the sun ever saw; men whom nothing but despotism can manage, and who, unless they were really under a despotic rule, would insult, beat, and plunder the natives without shame or pity. Even now many instances occur of insult and misconduct, for which the prospect of immediate embarkation for Europe is the most effectual precaution or remedy. It is in fact the only control which the Company possesses over the tradesmen and ship-builders in Calcutta, and the indigo-planters up the country. As to colonization, he says: "the indigo planters are chiefly confined to Bengal, and I have no wish that their number should increase in India. They are always quarrelling with, and oppressing the natives, and have done much in those districts where they abound, to sink the English character in native eyes. Indeed the general conduct of the lower order of Europeans in India is such, as to shew the absurdity of the system of free colonization which W—— is mad about."

We here close our review of this very interesting work: it has reached a greater length than we anticipated, but its contents afford matter for even a much longer article.

Annotations on the Mutiny Act, 4th Geo. IV. cap. 81, with some Observations on the Practice of Courts Martial, both in his Majesty's and the East-India Company's Service. By CAPTAIN M'NAGHTEN, late Deputy Judge Advocate General, Bengal Army. London, 1828. 8vo. pp. 242.

This work is, we believe, reprinted from a Calcutta edition, with considerable augmentations. Capt. M'Naghten's duties, whilst he held the post of deputy judge advocate general in Bengal, must have required him to pay frequent attention to the various matters comprehended in the mutiny laws; these annotations are the result of his reflections thereupon, and we may say, once for all, that his observations are shrewd and sensible. Other writers have recently treated upon the same subject, but, according to Capt. M'Naghten, not so as to render his work superfluous: on the contrary, he censures, rather unsparingly, the works of Col. Kennedy and Capt. Hough. The former, he observes, has "set out with the untenable assumption that martial law is vague and uncertain, in comparison with that which is, by excellence, termed the law of the land;" and has not taken for his text, as our author has done, the East-India Company's mutiny act, only introducing the other as occasion required, thereby directing his efforts to "the rendering more certain that particular branch of the law military by which the native army is controlled, and which requires to be more attentively treated in consequence of the infrequency with which it is brought to the notice of Parliament, and the apparent neglect with which it is then regarded." Capt. M'Naghten, indeed, is of opinion that the recent act for the Company's forces is drawn up with a very reprehensible degree of looseness.

Amongst the questions treated of in this work, which the author, in his dedication of it to the Duke of Wellington, specifies as novel, interesting, and undetermined, is the difference between *cashiering* and *dismissal*. On this subject Capt. M'Naghten expresses himself as follows:

This (cashiering) is the highest subordinate punishment that can be inflicted upon a commissioned officer; and when we reflect upon the severity of its nature, it must excite both our surprise and regret that it is so ill-defined, and so inconsistently applied, as I shall presently, and satisfactorily, show it to be. In the estimation of the world, it involves not only the destruction of rank, but the destruction of honour; and to ruin a man in the eyes of all who know him, it is only necessary to say, "he was cashiered by the sentence of a general court-martial." People who are not, and never have been, in the military service, consider cashiering as invariably the punishment inflicted on pre-eminent turpitude; and even the army has been instructed to rank it much higher than dismissal, in the graduated scale of martial severity. Every officer is, or should be, acquainted with the sentiments of Lord Hastings, who is acknowledged, I believe, to be one of the first, if not the very first, of military lawyers in the kingdom, as published to the army, on the trial of Major M—— in January 1820, for signing false musters, and other various offences; and that his Lordship then laid it down as a rule, to be thereafter heeded, that cashiering included future disqualification to serve his Majesty or the East-India Company again, and that in so doing it differed from dismissal. This construction of the term being communicated to the court, caused a reply from them, explanatory of their reasons for considering the two punishments as synonymous in title, and similar in effect; but although they made it clearly enough appear, that almost all writers on the subject were wont to use the terms indiscriminately, and that even some formerly confirmed sentences bore them out in their opinion of the sameness of the punishment, yet no doubt can exist of their having been in error *quoad hoc*—namely, in not having applied the *very word* laid down in the Mutiny Act as the penalty for that particular offence, even without inquiring in what respect it differed from any other

other word. The court were wrong in having substituted any other phrase than that contained in the act; and although the Deputy Judge Advocate General, who conducted the trial (Captain Gavin Young), supported with much ability, and apparent reason, the use of the word dismissal, and the court to the last declared themselves unconvinced by the reasoning of his Lordship, it must be acknowledged, that as far as it went upon the necessity of following, on such occasions, the *words* of the act, that reasoning was quite irrefutable; while the experience and knowledge of his Lordship rendered it certain that his interpretation of the term *cashiering* was likewise in consonance with the practice of the law.

It must, however, be confessed, that confidence in the infallibility of his Lordship's judgment, is the strongest incentive an officer could have for mentally yielding to his position, though he had no alternative but to obey the mandate; because there is no part of the Mutiny Act which lays it down that cashiering involves a greater punishment than dismissal; nor will it be of any avail to show, that whenever the former word is used, it is followed by "and shall be *thereby* utterly disabled," &c.; because if the term itself contains the disqualification, it is at least superfluous to make the addition; and, farther, because the same addition will be found attached in like manner to the other term. It is impossible for any one to learn from the Act itself, or from any work on military law, the now established distinction between cashiering and dismissal; and the French word *casser*, of which the former is, I conclude, the derivative, implies nothing more than *breaking*, or *annulling*, an officer's commission.

Towards the conclusion of the book, the author points out an inconsistency arising from the imperfect phraseology of one of the articles of war, which, whilst it only awards the penalty of *discharge* for the highest degree of moral turpitude, under felony, admits of an equally severe infliction against mere venial offences, nay a more severe, which is *cashiering*.

Upon the subject of duelling Capt. M'Naghten has suggested a plan which, we agree with him, is at all events a safe experiment. After pointing out the peculiar circumstances of this practice considered as a military offence, and the impossibility of dispensing with it in the army, unless a substitute be universally agreed to, he suggests the following:

In any sincere endeavours to supply existing defects, the civil and military laws must go together; but I shall first speak of pure military duelling, in which the principals and seconds are all amenable to military law, and all of whom, therefore, can be brought before a military tribunal. Let there be, by the enactment of the legislature, the necessary powers given for the establishment of a new court for the exclusive purpose of deciding in all cases of personal quarrels between officers, and which are not otherwise connected with the rules of discipline; as in the case of an inferior insulting his superior in the execution of his duty. Let these courts (under some significant denomination) be assembled, as circumstances may require, either by commanders in chief, commanders of divisions, or of regiments, battalions, detachments, and so forth, and let their decision (this I hold to be a *sine quâ non*) be unalterable by any other power, and not remissible as is that of a court-martial. Let the members be sworn, subject to challenge, and bound to secrecy of individual opinion, as is the custom at present; and, in a word, let it have the aid of all necessary formalities. I shall now suppose, that at the mess-table one officer has given the lie to another; that complaint is made to the commanding officer of the corps, who thereupon orders the court to assemble; and, lastly, that upon due investigation, the insulting expression is proved to have been unprovoked, undeserved, and in all respects wanton. Let the decree of the court (which in all possible cases should be laid down in the Articles of War) be, that the offender shall, in presence of every officer, then with the corps or detachment, read an expression of sorrow for his conduct, entreat the pardon of the offended party in particular, and of all in whose presence the outrage was committed; and let what he reads have been dictated, and drawn out by the court itself, and signed by the offender; and, finally, let it be recorded

recorded in the proper staff office (report of proceedings being made to head-quarters), and an authenticated copy of the decree given to the complainant for his lasting satisfaction. In more aggravated cases, such as that of a blow wantonly struck, let the penitentiary confession be still more forcible in its terms, more public in its manner of being read, and let the offender read it *on his knees*. These are suppositions of the extremest cases; and for offences of a minor degree, it were easy to modify the manner and measure of atonement. Like the existing laws the above would be useless, if adequate means were not taken to enforce them. Let, therefore, provision be made, that any officer so offended, who may decline calling upon the judgment of this court, and who may take any means whatsoever of redressing himself, be, upon due conviction thereof, before a general court-martial, *irremissibly* cashiered; and the same in regard to any officer refusing to submit to the judgment of the proposed court immediately and explicitly. Of course, if the investigation proved that the complainant was deserving, to any extent, of the obloquy put upon him, he, too, must be punishable, either by the apology being made reciprocally, or in a severer way, as the case might require: and if laws of the foregoing nature were formed, and rigidly executed, the decision of the suggested court would soon come to be considered as a sufficient purification of character, and no officer could think meanly of another, whom a body of officers pronounced undishonoured, such pronouncement being founded upon a sworn investigation into the facts of his case. On the contrary, an officer repeatedly offending would soon come to be universally despised and avoided, even if cashiering were not rendered the penalty of a repetition.

The expedient here suggested would have the certain effect of preventing duels; the question is, whether the army would adopt it voluntarily, for it would be a great stretch of authority for the crown to prescribe it. We think that a very small proportion of the officers of the army would consent to adopt a plan which vested others, *in all cases*, with the vindication of their honour, an office often too delicate to admit of being delegated.

Capt. M'Naghten is not an enemy to flogging, in certain cases:

It is said, that a flogged soldier is good for nothing afterwards, but that an imprisoned one always comes out of confinement a better man than he went in. Supposing this to be true, it confines the argument strictly to the individual, and gives no insight into the comparative effects which the two punishments have on the minds of his companions; but I deny both the positions, because I speak from experience when I say, that I have known men who have been flogged to be in no degree deteriorated, and men who have been long confined, in no degree bettered, by the punishment; and I think that every person who has witnessed a corporal punishment must be able to call to memory what his sensations were on the first occasion of beholding it, and how strongly he *felt*, that if he were liable to such a penalty, he would tremblingly abstain from the perpetration of aught which could lead to its infliction. Such is the constant effect of a *visible* punishment on the spectators; but when a man is sentenced to imprisonment, his comrades lose sight of him forthwith: he is immured in a cell, and speedily forgotten.

We have not space to examine the work more fully, but it is well worthy the perusal of the army.

Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland.

April 19th, 1828.—The general meeting of the Society was held this day at 2 o'clock P.M.; the Right Hon. C. W. W. Wynn, president, in the chair.

The following donations were laid on the table.

For the Library: from his Excellency Count Munster, Hanoverian Minister of State, F.M.R.A.S., a catalogue of the oriental MSS. in the Royal Library at Hanover. From the Marquis Fortia D'Urban, his *Deux Discours composés pour la Société Asiatique; avec planches, &c.* From Professor Middeldorpf, of Wratislaw, his works, entitled *Curæ Hexaplares in Jobum; Commentationes de Prudentio, &c.*, two parts; and a Latin oration delivered on the anniversary of the King of Prussia's birth. From M. Théologue, F.M.R.A.S., a Greek treatise on church music. From M. Klaproth, F.M.R.A.S., his memoir on the Sources of the Brahmaputra and of the Irrawaddy; with a map. From Professor Hamaker, F.M.R.A.S., the New Testament, in Singhalese, 4to. From the Rev. J. Humbert, of Geneva; his *Anthologie Arabe*; and *Discours sur l'utilité de la langue Arabe*. From the Société de Géographie of Paris; *Recueil de Voyages*, vol. ii. From the Académie Royale des Sciences de Bordeaux, *Séance publique de l'Academie du 31 Mai* 1827. From Sir G. F. Staunton, Bart., V.P.R.A.S, the first and third numbers of the *Canton Register*. From Sir Alex. Johnston, V.P.R.A.S., a painting representing three Candian chiefs transferring the whole of the sea-coast of the island of Ceylon to Governor Falck, in 1766; a portrait of the chief who was prime minister to the King of Candy at the time the above-mentioned transfer was effected: both these paintings are connected with a very material political feature of the able and honourable administration of Emanuel Falck, the late Dutch Governor of Ceylon, and the cousin of the present Netherlands' ambassador in England. From Sir William Rumboldt, Bart., M.R.A.S., a portrait of the late Colonel Lambton, surveyor-general of India. From Lieut.-Colonel Tod, M.R.A.S., a MS. historical roll or chronicle of the Ghelote dynasty of princes of Méwar; this very curious and valuable MS. is written on linen, about eighteen inches wide, and of great length, as may be supposed, as it contains a brief detail of events from the establishment of the family in the peninsula of Saurashtra, in the second century, to Rana Juggut Sing, of Oudipoor, in the seventeenth; and every occurrence of importance in their annals finds here its pictorial delineation: if they do not possess much value as works of art, they must be allowed to be of considerable interest as records of their history and mythology, and even as representations of personal appearance and costume. Although the princes of Méwar, from the greater antiquity of their family, preserve more specimens of historical records, thus illustrated, than any other tribe, yet they are not singular in the practice; since every dynasty in Rajast'han has its history similarly chronicled. Colonel Tod remarks (in the letter which accompanied his donation) that the existence of such documents quite suffice to redeem these martial tribes from the sweeping charge of not possessing any works of an historical nature; for although they may be deficient in the philosophic dignity of the west, they can certainly challenge competition with the Saxon chronicles of our own early times. This roll has afforded Colonel Tod some aid in the work which he has now in the press—"The Annals and Antiquities of Rajast'han."* From Lieutenant Colonel Briggs, M.R.A.S., a splendidly written Korān; and a copy of his *Letters on India*. From William Price, Esq., a copy of the Persian tale entitled *Husn-oo-Dil*, or "Beauty and Heart;" with a translation by Mr. Price. From César Moreau, Esq., M.R.A.S., a copy of his *Examen Statistique de la Royaume de France en* 1827. From John Ranking, Esq., his

* We have much pleasure in adding, that Colonel Tod concluded the letter which accompanied his very valuable donation (after an appeal to the liberality of the members in favour of his immediate charge—the library) by announcing that he had bequeathed the whole of his MSS. and the oriental portion of his library to the Society.

his *Researches into the Wars and Sports of the Mongols and Romans*; and *Researches into the Conquest of Peru and Mexico by the Moguls*. From L. Hebert, Esq., editor of the *Register of Arts*, &c. the first volume of a new series of that work, containing several comparative views of Ceylonese and British machinery. From Lieutenant Colonel Pollock, of the Bengal artillery, through his brother D. Pollock, Esq., M.R.A.S., two Burmese MSS., one a religious book, written in the round Pali character on plain palm leaves; the other written in white upon a black ground, appears to contain copies of despatches sent from Donabew by the Maha Bundoolah to various parts, referring to the arrival and advance of the English army: it was found in the Bundoolah's house at Donabew, after his death, by Col. Pollock.

For the Museum.—From Lieutenant Colonel Tod, 1. an inscription on stone, in very good preservation, in the character used by the Buddhists and Jains; 2. another inscription in a similar character, upon copper, from the ruins of Lodowa in the desert. This is the only specimen of this character upon copper that Colonel Tod ever discovered. Colonel Tod promises some remarks upon these and other inscriptions for the Society's *Transactions*. 3. A statue of a Hindu female divinity, from the ruins of Chandrábhágá in Hárávati. The statue has apparently had six arms; but the Mahommedans having deprived it of all but the natural number, it is impossible to judge whom it is intended to represent. Chandrábhágá was one of the numerous cities founded by the Pramáras; and among the ruins of its eighty-four temples, many good specimens of the arts of an early period may still be found. This statue is stated not to be one of the most favourable specimens; but it was portable, and being mutilated, it could be removed without offending prejudice. 4. A small fragment representing two attendants on the greater divinities, brought by Colonel Tod from Gungabhéva, at the falls of the Chumbull. 5. A remarkably fine chank shell, from Sankha-dwárá, the identical island in the gulf of Cutch where Hindu mythology places the scene of the recovery of the sacred volumes by Krishna, whose exploit, in the destruction of the serpent spoliator, gives him the character of the Pythic Apollo. 6. A quiver of arrows, such as are used throughout Northern India; this was made at Lahore, and is of rich blue velvet, embroidered with gold. 7. The shooting equipage of a Rajput chieftain, consisting of a powder-flask, shot or ball case (both covered with green velvet), match, and priming horn, which is made of the antelope's horn, with a carved ivory head. From Lieutenant Colonel Briggs, models of the following agricultural implements: 1. the *nágar*, or heavy plough, usually drawn by from five to ten yoke of oxen, valued at about fifty rupees each. This plough is used for the purpose of breaking up ground previously uncultivated; it penetrates about fifteen inches deep, and in its progress tears up by the roots a very thick strong grass, which would otherwise prove injurious to the crops; after a short interval, this plough is followed by, 2. the *vacher*, or scarifier, which removes the grass before-mentioned, and weeds; it is also used for a variety of other purposes. 3. The large *pámber*, or drill plough, with three shares, used for sowing round grain. 4. The small *pámber*, or drill plough, with four shares, used for wheat, &c.: behind this plough is a feeder, by means of which a man sows oil-seed between the two middle furrows. 5. The *kólpa*, or drill hoe; used for keeping the furrows free from weeds, &c.: sometimes one man has the charge of two of these instruments; in which case a forked stick, cut from the edge, and placed behind each, serves him to direct their progress. In presenting these models, Colonel Briggs took occasion to explain to the meeting the manner of their employment, and generally, the system of agriculture in use among the cultivators of the Deccan; from which explanation the above particulars were collected. From Lieutenant Colonel Coombs, two spears used by the natives of the Malayan peninsula, and six Candyan copper coins. From Lieutenant Colonel Pollock, a small metal figure of Buddha, in a temple.

The thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned to the respective donors.

Colonel Briggs then read to the meeting his translation of a curious autobiographical memoir of Nana Furnevees, the celebrated minister of the Mahratta state.

At

At a very early age, Nana became the intimate friend of Madhoo Rao the Great, who succeeded his father in 1761, shortly after the battle of Paniput, which threatened the extinction of the Mahratta power in Hindustan. At this period he was but seventeen years of age, and Nana was nineteen; the latter had been brought up to the study of the *Védas* and *Sastras*, but he succeeded to the office of *Furnevees* (literally, *record-keeper*), which had been held in his family for three generations. This was an office which, by bringing the person who filled it constantly into contact with the prince, was very favourable to the development of those superior qualities which Nana possessed in an eminent degree; and he consequently was honoured with an intimacy and confidence by his prince which only terminated with the death of the latter, at the early age of twenty-eight.

Colonel Briggs briefly sketches the public career of this celebrated individual up to the period of his death in 1800; and then states how the original of this paper came into his possession. In the course of his inquiries for information regarding this extraordinary person, he was enabled to gain access to his private papers; and a person, who was confidential clerk to the family, brought to him the curious and highly interesting relic, of which Colonel B. now presented a translation. The manuscript (which was in Nana's own handwriting) commences from his birth, but is only brought down to the period when Madhoo Rao ascended the throne. The translator remarks, that it is certainly a remarkable circumstance that Nana Furnevees should have written his life; but at the same time adduces very strong arguments in proof of its authenticity.

The memoir opens with a beautiful disquisition upon the being and attributes of the Deity; and from thence passes to a consideration of the constitution of human nature. The narrative then commences, and states that while yet a child, Nana had a strong tendency to religion, and used to amuse himself with performing the sacrificial ceremonies before the household images. He was not contracted in marriage till his tenth year, but about his twelfth year he began to feel the influence of the passions, which grew upon him to such a degree, that at the early age of seventeen he resolved to retire from the world, and give himself up to devotional pursuits. In the progress of his pilgrimage he states himself to have bathed in the very pool where Krishna is said to have crushed the serpent Kalya; and to have visited several other scenes of the exploits of this deity. The details of the fatal battle of Paniput are next given, and the total desertion of their commander, Bhow Sahib, the Peishwa's brother, by the Mahratta nobles, is severely commented on. It is observed, that so complete was his abandonment, that no one knew how he fell, or what became of him. An account of the manner in which Nana himself escaped, and of his safe arrival at the court of the Peishwa, then follows. The paper concludes with a statement of the death of Nana Sahib, the Peishwa, and the accession of Madhoo Rao to the musnud, upon which occasion Nana returns to public life in the office before-mentioned.

Colonel Briggs accompanies his translation with some observations upon this remarkable narrative; noticing, first, the pure and elevated sentiments which Nana Furnevees appears to have entertained upon the subject of the Deity, as exemplified in the introduction to his memoir, and in the whole tenour of his conduct through the many scenes of danger and difficulty he had already encountered, up to the time when he wrote this manuscript, and the strong contrast which these lofty ideas form with the humility of his opinions respecting his own nature. The translator concludes with expressing his opi-

nion that, judging from this small specimen of the talents of Nana Furnevees, an extended memoir of his private life would prove both an interesting and valuable work.

The thanks of the meeting were unanimously voted to Colonel Briggs for the communication of this very interesting paper.

The next general meeting of the Society will be on Saturday, May 3d, at 2 o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

East-India Trade.

(Ordered to be printed, 21st March 1828.)

A Return of the Number of Ships cleared out from the different Ports in the United Kingdom, for British India, in each Year from 1814 to 1826 both inclusive; specifying their Tonnage, the Number of Seamen employed in navigating them, whether British or Indian, and distinguishing the Ships belonging to or chartered by the East-India Company from those of private Merchants.

	Total Number of Ships cleared out from the Ports of the United Kingdom.			Ships belonging to or chartered by the East-India Company.		
	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.
In the Year 1814	52	39,141	4,342	36	34,819	3,524
—— 1815	121	79,980	8,610	26	29,177	2,603
—— 1816	166	99,936	9,412	26	26,063	2,894
—— 1817	195	106,847	8,543	22	22,326	2,305
—— 1818	186	104,692	8,210	32	29,245	3,048
—— 1819	106	66,525	5,606	35	27,419	2,546
—— 1820	109	69,265	5,731	22	23,473	2,425
—— 1821	96	68,155	5,811	25	29,468	2,859
—— 1822	102	73,102	6,267	25	24,928	2,504
—— 1823	111	68,468	5,591	24	26,484	2,699
—— 1824	117	79,283	6,973	25	27,580	2,819
—— 1825	139	81,103	7,095	32	33,205	3,188
—— 1826	150	88,700	7,443	26	28,985	2,675

Note.—The above account includes the trade with China, as vessels, whose ultimate voyage is to that country, usually clear out for the East-Indies also.

Tea.

(Ordered to be printed, 2d April 1828.)

An Account of the Quantity of Tea imported into, exported from, and retained for Home Consumption in, Great Britain, in each of the Two Years 1826 and 1827.

	Year 1826.	Year 1827.
	lbs.	lbs.
Imported	29,840,401	30,746,237
Exported	4,086,835	4,142,949
Retained for Home Consumption	25,238,006	26,043,227

VARIETIES.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

A meeting of this Society was held Nov. 21, the president, W. Leycester, Esq., in the chair. Amongst the gentlemen elected members were Baboos Daya Chund Addy, Sibchunder Das, and Abhaya Charan Banerji.

The president laid before the meeting a report of the distribution of the kitchen-garden seeds, recently received from Liverpool, Patna, and the Nilgherri Hills. The seeds from Liverpool cost nearly £100. The supply consisted of seventeen sorts of the cabbage species, including cauliflowers and brocoli, four of lettuce, three of radish, four of onions, one of celery, one of parsley, nine sorts of peas, nine sorts of strawberries, and one of artichoke. One-half the quantity was distributed gratuitously to native gardeners along with the Patna and Nilgherri parcels. Some parcels were sent to Penang and other places. A great portion of the rest was distributed to the members, with exception of the strawberry seeds, which were mostly reserved for the Society's experimental garden. The remaining quantity was sold in parcels, like those given to the members, for twenty rupees each, realizing a considerable portion of the outlay, and thus enabling the Society to effect a similar purchase next year, without any material diminution of their funds. It was accordingly resolved to indent upon Liverpool for a fresh supply of seeds for the season of 1828.

A plant of the *Maranta Arundinacea*, or that yielding the West-India arrow-root, reared in Calcutta, by the president, from a plant brought from the Cape of Good Hope, was presented by him, as well as a specimen of the arrow-root, prepared from its tubers, which has been pronounced by several medical men to be of the best quality.

Specimens of Himalayan wheat, with observations on them and other vegetable products of the hills, were presented by Mr. Boyle.

An account of a new kind of plum, resembling a cherry, found in Assam, and observations on extending the growth of the apple and pear in Hindustan, were received from Mr. Scott.

A letter was read from Mr. Williams, of Sricole, in Jessore, on the influence of the moon's age, on the rise and fall of the sap of trees, and the consequent effects on the seasoning of timber.

A letter from Baboo Radhakant Deb was read on the use of manure, according to the English system, intended to introduce its employment amongst the natives.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

A meeting of the Society was held on the 1st Dec., Mr. Wilson, vice-president, in the chair.

A paper by Dr. G. M. Patterson, on the Pathology of the cerebellum, and a communication by Mr. Twining, on the use of the lactucarium, prepared in India at the General Hospital, were read, and made the subjects of discussion. The efficacy of the narcotic juice of the lettuce, in the cases in which it was administered, has proved less decided than was inferred from its first trial; but it appears to have been sensibly felt in some instances, and the substance is considered deserving of further investigation.—*Ib.*

BOMBAY LITERARY SOCIETY.

The anniversary meeting of the Literary Society of Bombay was held at its rooms, on Monday the 26th November.

The usual business having been transacted, the secretary (Lieut. Col. V. Kennedy) addressed the meeting as follows:

"Mr. Vice-President and gentlemen: as you have all so lately participated in presenting to the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone, on his resignation of this government, those tributes of regret and applause, to which his distinguished and pre-eminent merits so justly entitled him, it becomes unnecessary to intimate, that in consequence of his departure the situation of president of this Society has become vacant. Previously, however, to proceeding to the election of his successor, permit me to recall to your attention the important benefits which not only this Society, but oriental literature in general, has derived from that cultivation and promotion of literary pursuits, with which he delighted to solace the few hours that he could abstract from the multiplied avocations of official business; but I should have been most happy had some person, much better qualified than I am to speak on such a subject, undertaken to submit it to your notice; as I am too well aware that I can but inadequately convey even an imperfect notion of the extensive conversancy with literature for which Mr. Elphinstone was so eminently distinguished, and of that constant solicitude and liberality with which he encouraged every means that could tend to promote its general and beneficial diffusion.

"It

"It must at the same time be admitted, that from a singularly diffident and retiring disposition, which is so often the accompaniment and ornament of real ability, neither our labours have been animated by those discourses, nor our Transactions enriched with those memoirs, which Mr. Elphinstone was so competent to compose; for, if not a profound classical scholar, he was sufficiently master of the Greek and Latin languages to enable him to appreciate and enjoy the matchless works of antiquity; and with the modern literature of his own country, France, and Italy, he was intimately acquainted. But his active life and public duties restricted his knowledge of the numerous languages of Asia to a conversancy with Persian, and prevented him from prosecuting, even in that language, the study of oriental learning by applying to its original sources; yet his information on all subjects connected with it, and particularly with the civil and political history of Persia and India, was most extensive. That cause, perhaps, united to the correct and elegant taste which he had derived from nature, but which he had improved and sedulously cultivated, by the perusal of the best ancient and modern authors, rendered him a rather too severe critic of oriental composition. He denied not, indeed, that its occasional beauties deserved every praise, but he was inclined to think that these could not compensate for its numerous imperfections. This opinion, however, applied merely to the critical merits of Eastern literature; for he evinced, by means of enlightened acts, his firm conviction that the government of this country could not be conducted efficiently and prosperously for many years without adapting it, as far as the real interests of the people would admit, to their long-established and deeply-rooted habits and prejudices; and hence it was that, in order to acquire an accurate knowledge of their customs, usages, and laws, he encouraged with the utmost munificence the study of the native languages and literature.

"But from his estimation of the native character, which he must have viewed in its most unfavourable light, during his official intercourse with the late Peishwah, whose conduct and that of his ministers, during the last six years of his government, was so marked with duplicity and disregard of every principle of honour and rectitude, Mr. Elphinstone was persuaded that mental and moral improvement were indispensable for securing the real prosperity of this country, and for enabling the people to understand and appreciate that impartiality, integrity, and justice, which distinguish the British government. Education, therefore, appeared to his enlightened views the most safe and efficient means for improving the native mind, and rendering the people eventually qualified for a participation in the government of their own country; and Mr. Elphinstone, therefore, encouraged with the most liberal support the establishment and exertions of the Native Education Society, which promise to be attended with such beneficial results. Hence the future consequences, which may be produced by thus promoting the cultivation of Western and Eastern literature in this country, becomes a subject of most interesting speculation. For, though the advancement which the natives may attain is still problematical, it cannot be denied that they possess the greatest aptitude for instruction; and it will be obvious that the more intimately acquainted with them British gentlemen may become, the more capable will they be of ascertaining correctly the motives and principles of conduct which actuate the present Hindu, and of penetrating into the darkest recesses of that antique, rich, and copious mine of Sanscrit learning, which has been hitherto so little explored.

"It was to assist in the attainment of objects of such importance that Mr. Elphinstone was always most anxious to promote the interests of this Society, and that he unceasingly endeavoured to incite every person with whom he was acquainted to favour it with contributions. If, therefore, six years have elapsed without our having been able to publish another volume of our Transactions, this dearth of communications would not have occurred had it been in the power of the president to have prevented it; but the limited extent of this presidency, the lamented death or regretted departure to Europe of some of our most distinguished members, and the difficulty of literary pursuits in this country, present causes fully sufficient for explaining this suspension, which, I trust, is merely temporary, of the publication of volumes similar to those which have been already honoured with the approbation of the public.

"It must appear surprising that, amidst the numerous objects so fully deserving of investigation which surround us, so few persons are inclined to devote themselves to some one of those various studies, for the cultivation of which this country seems to afford the greatest incitements; and still more so, that of such gentlemen as are engaged in these pursuits scarcely any one appears inclined to avail himself of our Transactions, for the purpose of communicating to the public the result of his researches. But there is one obstacle to literary exertion in this country, which does not seem to have been hitherto duly appreciated; I mean the

the indispensable necessity of acquiring the vernacular dialect of the province in which such studies are pursued. For the antiquarian, the historian, and even the botanist, the physician, or the mineralogist, will find it difficult, without such a knowledge, to conduct his inquiries; and this defect will render his conclusions both unsatisfactory and but little entitled to have reliance placed upon them. If also the object of research be Muhammudan literature, no considerable progress in it could be attained without a competent conversancy with the Persian and Arabic languages; nor could the pursuit of Hindu learning be prosecuted with any success without the acquisition of Sanscrit. The study, however, of languages is to many persons so extremely irksome as to deter them from attempting to approach by so rugged a path that portal, which would introduce them into so novel a scene, abounding in diversified objects of curiosity and instruction; but to facilitate this approach Mr. Elphinstone has encouraged and promoted, by the enlightened liberality of the government over which he presided, the compilation and publication of grammars and dictionaries of the Maratha and Gurjrati languages, which, to the disgrace of this presidency, had remained so long neglected, and also the publication of several works composed in them. These languages, it is true, have no instrinsic merit, for they are merely colloquial, and possess no valuable works, but they are the mother tongues of the people who are placed under this government; and in both the Maratha and Gurjrati provinces a knowledge of Hindustani is by no means generally prevalent. In this part of India, therefore, it will be evident how impossible it must be for any person to pursue effectually any object of research without a knowledge of one, or perhaps both of these vernacular dialects, in order to put him in possession of a medium of communication between himself and those from whom he may require information.

"It is not, however, by his public measures or private exertions alone that Mr. Elphinstone has thus successfully contributed to the promotion of literature, for his invaluable account of the embassy to Cabul will ever remain a memorial, and I hope not the only memorial, of his eminent literary qualifications; and from the public applause which it has so justly received, it must also afford a most inciting assurance, that neither an active life nor official business do necessarily prevent the prosecution of intellectual pursuits. Occupied, indeed, as Mr. Elphinstone always seemed to be, either in the discharge of his numerous and important public duties, or in maintaining the intercourse of private life with that urbanity and engaging friendliness for which he was so peculiarly distinguished, these words of Catullus to Crassus in Cicero's Treatise *de Oratore*, became strikingly applicable to the extent of acquirements displayed in Mr. Elphinstone's conversation:—'Sed tamen, cum omnes gradus ætatis recordor tuæ, eumque vitam tuam ac studia considero: neque, quo tempore ista didiceris, video, nec magnopere te istis studiis, hominibus, libris, intellego, deditum. Neque tamen possum statuere, utrum magis mirer te illa, quæ mihi persuades maxima esse adjumenta, potuisse in tuis tantis occupationibus, perdiscere, an si non potueris posse isto modo dicere." It was, therefore, to that instructive intercourse, to that courtesy with which Mr. Elphinstone listened to those with whom he conversed, to that unassuming and engaging manner with which he communicated the copious and diversified stores of his own knowledge, and to the bright example of his literary excellence, that is principally to be ascribed the more general diffusion of a literary taste throughout this presidency. For it was impossible to be admitted into the society of so highly talented an individual without admiring his commanding abilities, and being sensible that literature most eminently contributed to adorn his richly cultivated mind: but what man admires he wishes to imitate, and though it is not likely that any person could entertain even the slightest expectation of emulating the numerous accomplishments of Mr. Elphinstone, he might still be permitted to hope, that by cultivating his own mind he might render himself more worthy of the notice with which Mr. Elphinstone honoured him.

"That such was actually the case I may confidently appeal to the gentlemen present to attest, and to them also are well known the subjects to which I have now ventured to advert, in a manner so very inadequate to their importance. To prolong these imperfect remarks must be unnecessary, for I am persuaded that every member will be of opinion that the Society ought to testify the high sense which it entertains of Mr. Elphinstone's literary excellence, of his constant solicitude to promote the diffusion of literature and knowledge, and of the grateful remembrance which the Society will ever preserve of his unceasing interest in the furtherance of the objects of its institution by some permanent memorial, which shall not only perpetuate his memory, but also incite the beholder to imitate, in the cultivation of his own mind, so illustrious an example. I beg leave in consequence to propose, that Mr. Elphinstone be requested to sit for his bust on his arrival in England, in order that it may

may be placed in the rooms of the Literary Society of Bombay."

This proposition was unanimously adopted.

It was next resolved, that Major General the Hon. Sir John Malcolm be elected president of the Society, in the place of the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone.

Lieutenant Colonel Kennedy having here begged leave to resign the situation of secretary to the Society and its two committees, it was resolved that the unanimous thanks of the Society be conveyed to Lieutenant Colonel Kennedy, for the very great benefits which the Society has derived, during the period that he has held the situation of secretary, from his assiduous zeal, extensive bibliographical knowledge, and literary abilities.

The deputation accordingly waited upon Major General the Honourable Sir John Malcolm the following morning, and communicated to him the request of the Society, when Sir John Malcolm was pleased to do the Society the honour of accepting the situation of president.—*Bomb. Cour., Dec.* 1.

THE CHINESE KEYS OR RADICALS.

M. Klaproth has published the following remarks upon the keys or radical characters in the Chinese language, in the *Nouveau Journal Asiatique*, for March 1828:—

M. Abel Remusat, in his excellent Chinese Grammar (pp. 8, 9), has well explained the nature of the *poo*, or Chinese keys: he there observes, that "the distinction of the *poo* was made at different periods by various authors, and solely with the view of classing the characters." Many persons, however, deceived by the fancies or rather reveries of Fourmont regarding the 214 keys, still believe that the Chinese first began by forming these 214 principal characters, and that they then compounded all the others by a combination of these primitive radicals. This fantastic explanation of the keys is the only addition made by M. Deguignes to the Chinese and Latin Dictionary of F. Basil of Glemona, who was employed to publish it. M. Deguignes found in the *Meditationes Sinicæ* of Fourmont such phrases as these: *yih*, "key of unity, of priority, and perfection;" or at the second key, *kwăn*, "key of increase, &c." A single glance at the meaning of the eight characters arranged in the dictionary under the latter key, will demonstrate the fallacy of this system; for the things they denote recall no such idea. They signify: *yu*, a fork; *ho*, a numeral particle; *chung*, the middle; *fung*, a full face; *kwan*, to tie the hair in two tufts upon the head; *ch'uan*, to string; *ch'han*, a gridiron.

Those who know Chinese have long ago rejected the erroneous assertions of Fourmont. These assertions are, nevertheless, again brought forward in a work on Chinese philosophy recently published in Germany. The fact is, that the Chinese characters were not originally formed according to any general system: those who formed them followed no other law than necessity, which obliged them to invent a sign to express such or such an object or idea. It was not till long after the whole of the characters were formed that the idea ever occurred of subjecting them to a minute examination, in order to extract from a certain number of groups, one of which was found in each character, under which by these means all the ideographical signs which compose Chinese writing might be arranged: hence the oldest Chinese lexicons or vocabularies, such as the *Urh-ya*, and others besides, are not arranged according to the system of keys, but in the order of subjects. This order begins with *heaven* and ends with *animals*.

Heu-shin, the celebrated author of the dictionary *Shwŏ-wăn*, which he finished in the year 121 of our era, was the first who conceived the happy idea of extracting from the aggregate Chinese characters, *poo*, or *keys*, under which they might be arranged. He fixed the number of them at 540, and disposed them in what appears an arbitrary order. Some editors of his work have arranged these 540 *poo* according to the consonants of the words they represent, and they have disposed them in the series of the Chinese consonants, which follow each other nearly in the same order as those of the Indian alphabet, beginning by *k* and ending by *j*. Koo-ye-wang, author of the *Yuh-p'ëen*, who finished this celebrated dictionary A. D. 543, adopted 542 keys, partly the same as those of the *Shwŏ-wăn*. The successors of these two great lexicographers have considerably altered the order and the number of the keys, each following the system he had adopted for his own particular work. The dictionary *kwang-yun*, finished A. D. 1011, has 206 keys. Sze-ma-kwang has inserted 543 in his *Lay-p'ëen*. The great dictionary *P'ëen-hae* has 444. The *Hung-woo-ching-yun*, compiled in the reign of the first emperor of the Ming dynasty, carries the number of keys to 500, &c. &c. Other lexicographers have greatly diminished the number of the keys: the author of the *Lo-shoo-foo*, for example, has distributed all the characters explained in that dictionary under 93 *poo*. This uncertainty regarding the number of keys continued till 1616, the period when the celebrated Mae-tan published his *Tsze-hwuy*, who was the first to determine the 214 keys now in use.

They

They were adopted by the author of the *Ching-tsze-t'hung*, and finally by the emperor Kang-he, in his *Kang-he-tsze-tien*. Their system is, without dispute, the best and most convenient of all extant, and does not appear likely to be speedily changed; but these 214 signs ought by no means to be regarded as the primitive characters of Chinese writing.

HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS IN INDIA.

At Broach is one of those remarkable institutions which have made a good deal of noise in Europe as instances of Hindoo benevolence to inferior animals: I mean hospitals for sick and infirm beasts, birds, and insects. I was not able to visit it, but Mr. Corsellis described it as a very dirty and neglected place, which, though it has considerable endowments in land, only serves to enrich the Brahmins who manage it. They have really animals of several different kinds there, not only those which are accounted sacred by the Hindoos, as monkeys, peacocks, &c., but horses, dogs, and cats; they have also, in little boxes, an assortment of lice and fleas. It is not true, however, that they feed those pensioners on the flesh of beggars hired for the purpose: the Brahmins say that insects, as well as the other inmates of their infirmary, are fed with vegetables only, such as rice, &c. How the insects thrive I did not hear, but the old horses and dogs, nay the peacocks and apes, are allowed to starve, and the only creatures said to be in any tolerable plight are some milch cows, which may be kept from other motives than charity.—*Heber's Journal.*

PHENOMENON.

A whale has recently been taken in Oyster Bay (Van Diemen's Land), exhibiting a most singular phenomenon. On cutting it up the blubber appeared of a blood red, and after boiling, the oil, which is of a very good quality, assumed the same colour. The fish exhibited no extraordinary appearance externally, but turned out seven tuns of oil, specimens of which have been sent to the faculty for analysis.—*Colonial Times.*

DIVERSITY OF TASTE RESPECTING FOOD.

We have many examples of the partiality of comparatively civilized races of men to a diet which to us appears loathsome and offensive, and which these nations from habit, or naturally depraved taste, would prefer to the choicest dishes at an alderman's dinner in Guildhall. The Pariahs of Hindoostan (it is observed in a recent work), attracted by the stench of rotten carcases, fly in crowds to dispute the infectious carrion with the dogs, the ravens, and other birds of prey: They share the mass of corruption, and return to their dens to devour it without rice, seasoning, or any other accompaniment. Little do they care of what disease the animal may have died, for they make no scruple to poison secretly their neighbour's oxen and cows to provide a ravage repast for their ravenous appetites. The Bushmen of Southern Africa generally eat the flesh raw, and when they cook it, they only warm it, and apply their teeth to it at the moment it is taken from the ashes. The inhabitants of the Kurulean Isles are very partial to bear's liver. Chinese are not particular in their choice of animal food: cats, dogs, rats, and almost every species of animals, serpents, &c. and which have either been killed or died a natural death. It was a practice in China at one time for tavern-keepers to put to death a fat guest, when opportunity served, and to make pies, &c. of the flesh for the entertainment of their other guests who were so fortunate as not to be so well fed. Bears' paws, birds'-nests, and sea-slug, are considered great delicacies. The Tibetians prefer raw to roasted mutton. The Cochin Chinese prefer rotten eggs to fresh; putrid eggs cost more than the latter by 30 per cent.—*Chinese Chronicle of Malacca.*

SHAMANISM IN SIBERIA.

"*April* 9, 1827.—This evening I learned that there were to be some Shaman rites performed at a tent about a mile from the house. After supper I went with my three young men to witness the ceremonies. They had not begun when we arrived. I was the more desirous to see this service, because, from what I had heard of it, I thought there was a remarkable resemblance in it to some of the ceremonies connected with the scape-goat of the Mosaic economy. They call it the letting loose of the goat. Upon this occasion the animal provided was rather a kid than a goat. There were two Shamans, men, present, or as they are termed, Boo, and two female Shamans, or Odagan. A young man was sitting by the wall of the tent dressing the goat, that is fastening little brass rings, corals, and other ornaments to its legs, neck, ears, &c. This occupied upwards of half an hour; two or three lighted lamps were placed on a table at the west side of the tent, before the sheep-skin images. Before the table were placed the two Shaman sticks, called horses, being ornamented with the figure of a horse's head on the top, and hung round with a number of iron rings and flat slips of the same metal, which make a tinkling noise when the stick is moved. A sword was stuck in the ground beside them. The use of these articles will

will be seen immediately. The younger of the two Shamans began the service by playing for a few minutes upon a Jew's harp, the instrument the Shamans use to invoke the objects of their worship, and, as they say, to bring their own minds into a fit state to hold intercourse with them. The harp was then handed across the tent to one of the Odagans, who began to play in the same strain. In the mean time the younger Shaman rose, laid aside his girdle, and hung a circular plate of brass round his neck. He then turned towards the table where the lamps where burning, and taking a taper in his hand, and waving it with a slow continued motion over the table, began to mutter, in a low tone, a kind of prayer, or incantation. This was in the Mongolian language, but pronounced in so low a voice, and so indistinctly, that I could not understand a single word. This lasted fifteen or twenty minutes, and then seizing the two sticks, one in each hand, holding also the sword in his left hand, with its point to the ground, he turned towards the fire in the middle of the tent, muttering all the while his invocations. A wooden cup was then given him, and a man stood by with a vessel containing some milk. The milk was poured, in small portions, into the cup, and the Shaman threw the first part into the fire, then repeated portions out of the hole in the roof of the tent, towards the east, west, south, and north. The Shaman then began to utter words in a louder tone, and to use more violent gesticulations. His whole frame became agitated, and after reeling about the tent for some time, he sat down in his place. The old Shaman, who was quite blind and apparently very infirm, then rose, took the two sticks (omitting the sword) and began his prayers; at first his voice was low, and his motions gentle, but as he continued to strike the ground with his two rattling-sticks, he gradually became more active, began to make strange noises, hissing like a cat, and growling like an angry dog; his legs then began to tremble, his whole body shook violently, and at last he began to jump with an agility and force which I did not think so feeble a man was capable of. This exercise lasted till he was quite exhausted, and he sunk down upon the floor.

"The other Shaman rose a second time, took his two sticks and sword. The people, who were crowded all round the tent, now drew back as far as possible, and the wooden posts, which partly support the roof of the tent, were removed to allow more space for going round the fire. The man appeared now wrought up to a higher ecstacy; he walked, or rather staggered, round the fire, leaning on the two sticks, now and then jumping violently, and, to appearance, unconscious of the presence of any one. In the midst of these feats, he threw off his boots, and began to rake out the burning cinders from the fire with his hands, and spread them by the side of the fire-place. He took up a piece of live charcoal, and held it for some time in his hand, but, as I could perceive, in a way that could not burn him. Next he began to dance upon the glowing cinders with his naked feet, but neither did this seem very extraordinary, for the quickness of the motion soon scattered the ashes, so that he could not be burnt. The last part of the farce, for such I consider it to be, was his laying down the two sticks, and reeling about with the sword in his hand, setting the point of it first against his side, then against his breast. He now staggered towards the door, and placing the hilt of the sword against the wall, with the point of it to his breast, leaned and pushed against it, as if he had been forcing it into his body; at last it seemed to go in, and he writhed and twisted his body, as if he had been really pierced through, and was making efforts to draw the weapon out; to assist him in this he then went towards the young man, who had been all this while holding the goat, and the lad, taking hold of the handle of the sword, drew it with all his might; I observed, however, that the Shaman was holding it by the blade, and after various struggles and contortions, he let it slip through his fingers, and so it seemed to be extracted from his body with a jerk. All this was performed with his back towards the people present, and not one of them could see whether the sword entered his body or not, but I am persuaded the whole was mere trick; and Gendeng, my writer, did not scruple openly to say so before them all, and taking the sword, went through the whole ceremony of stabbing himself in the way of fun. This produced nothing but a smile from the spectators, and during the whole performances the people continued talking, laughing, and smoking their pipes with the greatest indifference. The old Shaman again rose and went through his part much in the same way as before, but not so violently; sometimes he suddenly stopped, and, turning round his blind eyes as if he wished to see something, mentioned a number of names, and inquired if such and such a one was well and happy. The other Shaman replied in a low voice, "well." Then were pronounced the names of their dead friends, and the old man pretended to see and converse with the spirits who had the charge of them in the invisible state. All these ceremonies were only preparatory to the letting loose of the goat, and now they began to talk of getting a horse provided

provided for the "fit man," by whom the goat was to be sent away into the wilderness. Two other men were to go along with him, and the place to which the animal was to be taken was several versts distant, where there were no tents. On some occasions, they told me, the Shaman strikes the goat with a sword, but they never kill it, and after it is let loose they never inquire after it, nor is it ever more seen, as no doubt it soon becomes the prey of the wolves. I wished to wait till the whole was concluded, but I understood the Shamans were to repeat their tricks till day-break, and not till then was the animal to be sent away. I therefore returned home with my companions, not a little struck with these singular ceremonies. I could not learn that these Shamans had any reference to the expiation of sin in this service, nor that their scape-goat was considered as bearing away their iniquities. Their view of it rather is, that it is an offering very acceptable to the Ongoon, or spirits they worship, renders them propitious, procures blessings upon their cattle, and all their undertakings; for all the Shaman services, as far as I can learn, have no higher design than the procuring of temporal good, or the averting of temporal evil; neither could these poor people give me any account of the origin or source, whence they derived this ceremony. They trace their religion to no greater distance than the island Olchon, in the Baikal-lake, where, they believe, the objects of their worship have their most sacred and honoured residence."—*Journal of Mr. Swan, Miss. at Selenginsk.*

MAJOR LAING AND CAPT. CLAPPERTON.

M. Rousseau, French consul at Tripoli, has transmitted to the Academy of Sciences at Paris, some particulars regarding the fate of Major Laing and Capt. Clapperton, communicated to him by the Pacha, from information received from his own officer, the Governor of Ghadames, and from other native sources. Major Laing was not killed in the Tualt territory, as formerly stated; he was wounded only, and escaped from the assassins by the aid of a marabout (or holy man), and reached Timbuctoo. Soon after his arrival in the city, the Fellans, or Fellatahs, a powerful and warlike horde, at present domineering throughout the immense deserts of Central Africa, came to Timbuctoo and demanded him authoritatively, in order to put him to death, "and thereby prevent," they said, "Christian nations from taking advantage of the intelligence he would be able to give them respecting Soudan, and penetrating at some period into these distant countries, in order to subdue the inhabitants." These are the precise expressions of the Sheikh of Ghadames. These Fellans, it appears, made themselves masters of Timbuctoo, previous to which, the city was ruled by twenty-four chiefs conjointly, amongst whom was a female named Nana Beira. One of these chiefs received Major Laing into his house, on the recommendation of Sheikh El Moktar, the person with whom he had taken refuge (on the banks of the Nile of the Negroes) after escaping from the Hangars. As soon as the Fellans approached the city, the chief sent Major Laing away by night under the care of some of his confidential domestics, one of whom, however, betrayed him secretly to the Fellans, and subsequently gave him the first stab with a dagger. This information comes from a Moorish merchant, a native of Ghadames, long settled at Timbuctoo, who communicated it in December 1826 to his cousin, who resided at the former place. The letter of the latter, dated August 1827, was received at Tripoli, accompanied by the original letter of his relation, in September. The Timbuctoo merchant states that the details he gives were procured from several inhabitants of that city, and from merchants who formed part of the caravan in which Major Laing travelled thither. M. Rousseau states that he expects a detailed account of the principal events which occurred to Major Laing after his departure from Ghadames, especially the attack of the Hangars (a nomade tribe, which the Fellans have now subdued), the almost miraculous manner in which he escaped, his arrival and stay at Timbuctoo, the social condition and military force of the Fellans, his flight from the city, and death.

Capt. Clapperton, it appears, was murdered at Sakatoo, which he had visited in his former journey. In the narrative published by Col. Denham and Capt. Clapperton, great praise is bestowed on Sultan Bello, the chief of the Fellatahs, who resides at Sakatoo, and who received Capt. C. very hospitably on his first visit. Letters from Timbuctoo, seen by M. Rousseau, describe this sultan as a literary man, who has published several works on politics, history and jurisprudence. Yet it is this very person to whom the murder of these two unfortunate travellers, it seems, is to be attributed, since if he did not actually command, he permitted it, owing, it is supposed, to their being represented to him as spies sent into Soudan in order to collect information that would facilitate its conquest. It was a relation of this sultan, named Ahmed Labboo, who took Timbuctoo, where he put an end to the oligarchy which ruled that city, and, singularly enough, placed it under the sole

government of the very chief who entertained Major Laing, and contrived his escape: a circumstance naturally prompting a suspicion that he was secretly accessary to his assassination. His name is Othman Vould Quaid Abubekr. Ahmed Labboo has marched to the west, in order to invade Bambara.*

ANALOGY BETWEEN FOSSIL AND LIVING ANIMALS.

A portion of the palate of a carnivorous animal has recently been discovered at Montmatre, which bears no resemblance to any living animal except the *Didelphis Cynocephala* of Van Diemen's Land; and M. Cuvier states that the resemblance between the two is so strong, that they scarcely seem to belong to different species.

THE ATTARAN RIVER.

The following account of an excursion up the Attaran River will, we doubt not, be read with much interest, from its connexion with one of the principal resources of the new acquisitions in that quarter, the teak forests, to which it offers access, and for the conveyance of which valuable timber to the British station it affords such facilities.

The party left Moal Mein, and doubled the point of the cantonments that projects to the north, where three important streams meet the San-luen from the north, the Geyn from the north-east, and the Attaran from the south-east. Above the point, the cantonments and town of Moal Mein expand over a considerable acclivity to the foot of a small hill: the river face extending about two miles on the west and north, along the main or San-luen river, towards the mouth of the Attaran. The course of this river is from south-east to north-west: at the outlet it is deep and wide, the water is salt for some distance, and its banks are consequently overrun with trees and jungle, usual in such situations. The plants near the water's edge are of stunted growth, but they increase as they recede, rising to the height of large trees, and produce a pleasing and picturesque effect. It is singular that *soondaree*, although abundant about Amherst and on Pulogyun, does not occur on this river. In the situations where found it is a much larger tree than in any part of Bengal, so much so as to suggest a doubt of their being identically the same, if they did not agree in every other respect. The tree is called *honnegoo* by the Burmese, and the timber is extensively used for posts in house-building.

At a distance, varying from two to six miles from the left bank, is a low range of hills that run nearly parallel to the river for twenty-six miles towards the boundary. Two villages were passed near the mouth of the river, one on the left bank, the former was extensive and populous. Extending from the banks on either hand are spacious plains well adapted for rice cultivation, and partially inundated during the rains.

Pabung hill is remarkable on account of its being perforated by a nullah, which forms a channel through its base. The hill is of an oblong form, its greatest length extending along the river, forming an almost perpendicular bank. Towards its southern extremity it declines to a small eminence surmounted by a pagoda, and having a kiyum, or convent, at the base. It is near this spot that the excavation occurs, forming a vaulted canal, which traverses the solid rock, and is about forty feet long and twenty feet wide; the roof is about twelve feet above the surface of the water, and is studded with short thick stalactites, tinged with blue and yellow. In the interstices the roof appears to be curiously scooped out into small angular faces. The hills generally along the Attaran consist of primitive lime-stone; their height rarely exceeds 400 feet, and they are covered on the sides and summit with a scanty vegetation. About eight miles above the Pabung hill is another hill, at a mile from the foot of which issues a hot spring; the water of it spreads into a small lake, the temperature of which was found to be 132°, the thermometer in the shade being 96°. Access to the spring itself was prevented by the lake which it had formed around it.

Beyond this spot the course of the river becomes more tortuous, the banks are loftier, and the character of the vegetation changes, indicating its exemption from the influence of saline matters. The plants along the stream were cotton trees, palmiras, willows, bamboos, &c., and beyond the lakes were open and extensive plains. The site of the village of Attaran was passed but no traces of the place itself remain.

A few miles above a deserted village, called Assamee, the river becomes too shallow for boats of any burthen, and it was necessary therefore to proceed in light canoes. The Attaran runs here nearly north and south, in a very winding course, the water is clear and the stream rapid especially where interrupted by rocks or sand-banks. The bed is pebbly. The rocks are of lime-stone, sand-stone, and quartz, projecting from the banks. The course of the stream is much obstructed by shallows over which it was necessary to drag the canoes, and further by large trees which had fallen from the

* We are assured, from good authority, that the Pacha of Tripoli has denied to the British consul that he gave this information.—*Ed.*

the banks and were lying across the bed of the river. In the rains of course none of these obstacles occur, and the largest boats may be conveyed down, and boats of any size can pass along the branches of the river. The face of the country continued much the same: extensive plains stretched inland from the banks, dense volumes of smoke and crackling flame from which bore evidence to the activity with which the population were clearing the ground for cultivation, aided by the powerful effects of a scorching sun. The tracks of elephants were exceedingly frequent and in many places they had cleared away the jungle on the bank, where they were in the habit of descending to drink, as completely as if it had been the work of man. It was also not uncommon to observe two such ghats opposite to each other where these animals were accustomed to cross. The deep and fine sand along the edge of the water gave frequent cover to the eggs of the tortoise, deposited at the depth of one or two feet. The Burmese boatmen detect them by pushing a thin stick to that depth in the sand as they proceed, at every two or three paces, and when they feel or observe they have pierced an egg they turn up the sand with their hands and discover the nest. Jungle fowls, peacocks, rhinoceros-birds, snake-birds, divers, and kingfishers were very numerous. The traces of a tiger were only noticed at one spot in the sand. A mungoose, differing in some respects from that of Hindoostan, was observable, as was an innocuous snake, six feet long, which appeared to be the same as the *dharaes* of Bengal, and of which the flesh is eaten by the Burmans.

A forest of teak occurred at a short distance from the right bank, where traces existed of the timber having been felled and conveyed to the stream at no remote period. Some of the trees were well grown, straight, and from thirty-five to forty-five feet in height, and being eleven to thirteen feet in girth, the measurements being regulated on the same principle as noticed in the account of the excursion up the San-luen, several other valuable trees were growing in the same forest, and bamboos of the large kind.

On the left bank, at the distance of forty yards from the river, occurred another forest of teak, many of the trees were of a superior description. The forest extends about a mile along the river, and is said to run about a mile and a half inland. On the river side a second forest, or a continuation of the same succeeds, and teak-trees are observable for two miles up the river on either hand, sometimes quite close to the banks, and disappearing at intervals, the average girth of twenty-seven measurements was ten feet. The general height of the stems thirty feet; but one noble specimen, which had fallen down, was fifty-six feet in length.

The river continued very winding, running north and south, and a range of hills was visible in front. Patches of teak were frequently observable, and noble clumps of the largest bamboos were common, as were the jarool tree and rattans. A group of five elephants, drinking at one of the ghats, was disturbed and retreated into the jungle. Within a few hundred yards from the halting-place, on the right bank, were numerous teak-trees; many, thirty to forty feet high, and ten to twelve feet in the girth. The bamboos found here are of the very best description; they belong to the thorny kind, were from sixty to seventy feet long, straight, of the average circumference of fifteen inches near the base, and ten inches at the height of fifty-four feet; the thickness of the sides was an inch.

The shallowness of the water not permitting the further advance of the canoes, the excursion was prosecuted by land, notwithstanding the extreme heat, the thermometer being 96° in the shade. The path lay through close jungle, in the tracks of elephants chiefly, and led at first south and afterwards south-east. Several detached teak-trees were passed, and at noon a cluster of about 100 was encountered. Beyond this the same kind of tree predominated to the bank of the Meeteekeet nullah, a stream about thirty yards broad, running north and south, of beautifully clear water in a pebbly bottom. A great variety of valuable trees contributed to the formation of this forest.

The journey proceeded over irregular ground, occasionally swampy, a rivulet, running south south-east, was forded. At a short distance from the east bank of this stream commenced the great teak forest of the Attaran. At first the ground is low, but it leads to a narrow valley, between two parallel ranges of small hills entirely covered with teak-trees. After proceeding three miles through the forest, the Kyoomben Kyoun, or Teak-tree rivulet was met with, running north-west, about thirty-six feet broad with high banks: the water was perfectly transparent and in the middle about two feet deep. The soil in the vicinity was mostly of sand and a yellowish clay and remarkably dry; the low ground was covered with verdure which offered a pleasing contrast to the barren aspect of the soil of the forest; where the verdure prevailed the teak was interrupted, the tree affecting high and dry situations.

Two days were devoted to the examination of the forest, which is far the largest that has yet been discovered, containing many thousand trees of the largest dimensions, and furnishing timber in abundance

abundance for military and naval purposes. It extends for five or six miles to the rivulet above noticed, the course of which it follows for a considerable distance until it is lost in a range of hills, which are visible to the south. It is about twenty-two miles from the Siamese frontier, the proximity of which has deterred the Burmese from cutting the timber. Its distance from Moal Mein is about 100 miles, but the timbers might be easily floated, in the rains, down the Kyoomben Kyoun rivulet into the Attaran, and along that river to the station. The same kind of bamboo, formerly noticed, is also abundanthere, and might be floated down with facility and advantage.

A number of the trees were measured and were mostly about thirty feet high to the branches, and ten to twelve feet in the girth. Trees of fifty feet high were not uncommon, and some of sixty were measured. In one instance the girth was twenty-four feet, but the stem soon divided into three vast limbs: the average girth was about eleven feet. Some other trees attain an immense size, and one wood-oil tree had a stem sixty feet to the first branch, and perfectly straight, the girth at six feet above the ground was twenty-one feet.

The population along the Attaran is much more scanty than along the Sanluen. The villages are rare, a canoe was rarely seen. and not a single cotton or indigo plant was observable. The resort of the Talien fugitives to the banks of the stream will, however, it is to be expected, soon convert its desolate aspect into the lively scene of human exertion. —*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*

LAWS OF THE PADRIES OF SUMATRA.

It was customary for the Padries to declare war against any country which they thought might be overcome either by stratagem or force. When subdued the villages were delivered up to plunder and then burnt. If the war was protracted prisoners were sometimes sold and sometimes put to death. The Padries, without scruple, seized at pleasure on the females, married or single, and conveyed them to their respective countries, or put them to death, if opposed; but it is hoped that these acts have been committed by the hordes, whom force of arms only had compelled and united to the fortunes of the Padries to reimburse themselves at the expense of their neighbours. After all opposition had ceased a fine of one catty of gold, or 500 dollars, was universally levied on the conquered, as the price of peace and conversion. The following orders were general, and enforced with the greatest rigour, and transgression sometimes punished with death. A man who should dare to shave his beard was fined two dollars and a half. The filing of teeth was punished by the fine of a buffaloe. If the knees were bare the offender was fined two dollars. If the faces of the females were uncovered they paid a fine of three-quarters of a dollar. If women quarrelled five soocoos each were levied; and the beating of a child was a penalty of half a dollar. The seller of tobacco paid a fine of five dollars, the eater of it was put to death, and the smoker fined five soocoos. Long nails on the fingers were reduced by cutting the flesh and the nails together. Neglect of matin prayers five soocoos penalty, and repeated neglect punished with death. The worst characters were appointed by the conquerors to see these regulations enforced, and the love of money in these wretches produced numerous false accusations, so that the people were oppressed to the utmost and sought every opportunity of escape. Submission gave no security, for there was always found sufficient evil in the conquered to incur a fine.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ENGLAND.

The Muhammedan System of Theology; or a Compendious Survey of the History and Doctrines of Islamism, contrasted with Christianity; together with remarks on the Prophecies relative to its Dissolution. By the Rev. W. H. Neale, A.M. 8vo. 10s.

Oriental Fragments. By Maria Hack. 3s. 6d.

The East-India Gazetteer, containing particular Descriptions of the Empires, Kingdoms, Principalities, &c. of Hindostan and the adjacent Countries. By Walter Hamilton. A new and improved Edition. 2 vols. 8vo.

Proceedings on the Trial in the Court of King's Bench, the 8th March 1822, on an Indictment, the King v. Sutton and Others, by a Special Jury, before the Right Hon. Lord Tenterden, for a Conspiracy to Negociate the Sale of an East-India Cadetcy. 2s.

Transactions of the Madras Literary Society. Part I. 4to. £1. 5s.

Part I. of *India*; or Facts submitted to illustrate the Character and Condition of the Native Inhabitants; the Causes which have, for ages, obstructed its Improvement, &c. By R. Richards, Esq. 8vo. 4s. 6d.

In the Press.

A Statement relative to Serampore, supplementary to the "Brief Memoir." With an Introduction by the Rev. John Foster.

M. de la Voye, of the East-India Military Seminary, has in the press, Instructions on French Pronunciation and the Genders, in the form of a French Vocabulary and Reader.

BENGAL.

Documents illustrative of the Burmese War, consisting of Public Despatches and other Official and Demi-Official Communications, preceded by a Historical Sketch of the Events of the War, with a Map. Compiled and edited by H. H. Wilson, Esq. 4to. 24 Rs.

Transactions of the Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta. Vol. III. 8vo. 10 Rs.

The Bengal Racing Calendar, for 1806—1818. 6 Rs.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

Fort William, Sept. 28, 1827.—With reference to G. O. of 9th Feb. 1827, the Vice-President in Council is pleased to lay down the following scale of pay and allowances for veterinary surgeons on this establishment, in accordance with the instructions of the Hon. Court of Directors, communicated in their general letter, dated 6th Sept. 1826.

Pay for any Month.

		St.R.	A.	P.
1st Class	Veterinary Surgeon above 20 years' service 15s. a day ...	182	10	0
2d Class...	Above 10 years' 12s.	146	1	6
3d Class...	Above 3 years' 10s.	121	12	0
4th Class...	Under 3 years' 8s.	97	6	5

Allowance for any Month.

Full Batta.....	121	12	0
Full Tentage	50	0	0
Gratuity	24	0	0
Horse Allowance, St. Rs. 60 0 0			
Deduct 1s. a day included in the pay ..... St. Rs. 12 2 9	47	13	3
Palankeen Allowance	30	7	0
Total, exclusive of the pay appropriate to the class of each, Sonat Rupees	274	0	3

The horse and palankeen allowances will be drawn under the same rules that govern the claims of assistant surgeons of cavalry corps.

Veterinary surgeons will be entitled to the indulgence of boat allowance on proceeding to join a regiment on their first arrival in India, as prescribed in paragraph 5 of G. O. 19th Sept. 1818.

The rates of pay and allowances now authorized are applicable to veterinary surgeons of H. M.'s service on this establishment. Service out of India will give them a claim to the higher rates of pay, but they will only be permitted to draw, in the aggregate, the same amount of pay and regimental allowances as is granted to the veterinary surgeons of the Company's army of the same length of service in India. Any difference arising out of the application of this rule will be deducted from the batta of the individual. This order to have effect from the 1st proximo.

REGIMENTAL PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

Fort William, Sept. 28, 1827.—The inconveniencies attending some of the existing regulations regarding the mode of drawing regimental pay and allowances having been brought to the notice of Government, the Right Hon. the Vice-President in Council, for the purpose of simplifying the system of accounts, is pleased to direct, that from the 31st of December next, pay proper for all classes of Europeans shall, in like manner with regimental allowances, be drawn in arrears; and in regard to European officers, the whole according to the rates laid down in the annexed table, which in the total correspond exactly with those now existing, the calculations having, for greater accuracy, been made for a period of four years, in order to embrace a leap year.

To remedy other inconveniencies complained of, and to secure uniformity of arrangement in muster rolls, pay abstracts, and other documents of a similar nature, and thereby to lessen the number of retrenchments to which officers are now exposed, his Lordship in Council is pleased to announce to the army, that a work, containing forms of sundry documents connected with the pay and audit departments, tables of pay calculated for each day, in months of 28, 29, 30, and 31 days, and some general rules for the guidance of officers, is now under preparation, and that copies of it will be distributed to every regiment in the service. Blank forms of muster rolls and pay abstracts will also be supplied periodically to regiments from the lithographic press, at rates to be hereafter ascertained, and under rules and regulations which will be laid down in the work above alluded to.

In order to prevent a recurrence of such frauds as have recently been reported to have been committed on the Presidency Pay Office, by a pay serjeant, and to enable paymasters to check the pay-bills of troops, companies, and establishments, in a more efficient manner than can now be done by the numerical abstracts of the muster rolls, which are at present annexed to pay bills, his Lordship in Council directs, that on and after the 1st of January next, copies of muster rolls shall be furnished to paymasters, but the certificates, numerical abstract, and statement of pay in the originals, are to be omitted in the transcripts, and the following declaration substituted in their stead, *viz.*

I do declare upon honour, that the above is a faithful copy of the muster roll of the troop, company, or establishment, as the case may be, of the regiment, taken at , for the month of , the original of which was delivered to the mustering officer.

A. B.
Commanding Troop, or Company, &c.

Exd. C. D., Adj. E. F.
Commanding Regiment, &c.

These copies are to be forwarded immediately

diately after musters, direct to the pay-master, by the officer commanding the regiment, &c., or, in the event of one company or more being detached, by the officer who, as the senior, countersigns them.

WM. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col.
Sec. to Gov. Mil. Dep.

Table of Regimental Pay and Allowances in Sonat Rupees: the same for any Month.

	In Garrison or Cantonment.*						In the Field.					
	Pay.	Batta.	Gratuity.	Tentage.	Horse Allowance.	Total.	Pay.	Batta.	Gratuity.	Tentage.	Horse Allowance.	Total.
Horse Artillery.												
Same as cavalry..... S. Rs.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foot Artillery.		†									‡	
Colonel or Lieut. Col. Commandant	304	761	0	100	0	1165	304	761	0	200	0	1265
Lieut. Colonel	243	304	0	75	0	623	243	609	0	150	0	1002
Major	183	228	0	60	0	471	183	457	0	120	0	759
Captain	140	91	36	37	0	305	140	183	36	75	0	434
Lieutenant	70	61	24	25	0	180	70	122	24	50	0	266
2d-Lieutenant.....	60	46	12	25	0	143	60	91	12	50	0	213
Surgeon	123	91	36	37	0	287	122	183	36	75	0	415
Assistant Surgeon	61	61	24	25	0	171	61	122	24	50	0	257
Engineers.			§									
Same as foot artillery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
European Infantry.		†									‡	
Regimental Col. or Lieut. Col. Com.	304	761	0	100	0	1165	304	761	0	200	0	1265
Lieut. Colonel.....	243	304	0	75	0	623	243	609	0	150	0	1002
Major	183	228	0	60	0	471	183	457	0	120	0	759
Captain or Surgeon	122	91	36	37	0	287	122	183	36	75	0	415
Lieutenant or Assistant Surgeon ...	61	61	24	25	0	171	61	122	24	50	0	257
Ensign	49	46	12	25	0	132	49	91	12	50	0	203
Native Cavalry.												
Colonel or Lieut. Col. Commandant							397	761	0	200	120	1478
Lieutenant Colonel							278	609	0	150	120	1157
Major							233	457	0	120	120	929
Captain or Surgeon							179	183	36	75	90	563
Lieutenant or Assistant Surgeon							109	122	24	50	60	365
							‖				¶	**
Veterinary Surgeon.....							97	122	24	50	48	341
Cornet							97	91	12	50	60	311
Native Infantry.											‡	
Colonel or Lieut. Col. Commandant							304	761	0	200	0	1265
Lieutenant Colonel							243	609	0	150	0	1002
Major							183	457	0	120	0	759
Captain or Surgeon							122	183	36	75	0	415
Lieutenant or Assistant Surgeon							61	122	24	50	7	235
Ensign.....							49	91	12	50	0	200

* Commissioned officers of artillery or European regiments in the garrison of Fort William draw half batta and half tentage, and in that of Allahabad, half batta and full tentage. In cantonments at and above Allahabad, full batta and full tentage, and below that station full batta and half tentage, with exception of Dum Dum, where full tentage is specially allowed to the artillery.

† Regimental colonels and lieutenant-colonels commandant are allowed full batta at any station.

‡ Infantry officers, when entitled by the regulations to horse allowance, will draw for it at the rate of 30 Sonat Rupees a month.

§ Tent allowance is not allowed to the chief engineer or adjutant of engineers in garrisons.

‖ Under 3 years' service, 2s. per day, or Rs. 97 6 8 per month, including 1s. for horse allowance.
Above 3 years' service, 10s. do. or 121 12 0 do. do. do.
Above 10 do. 12s. do. or 146 1 8 do. do. do.
Above 20 do. 15s. do. or 182 10 0 do. do. do.

¶ A shilling per day, or Rs. 12 2as. 9pa. per month deducted on account of its being included in the pay.

** Veterinary surgeons, while actually present with their regiments, are also entitled to draw palankeen allowance, at the rate of Rs. 30. 6 as. per month.

N.B. In drawing arrears for broken periods of any month, care must be taken to calculate them with reference to the actual number of days in the month, and agreeable to the rates here laid down. Officers will annex drawing pay proper to their bills for December 1827, in order to its being brought into arrears, the same as the other allowances.

BATTALIONS OF GOLUNDAUZE.

Head-Quarters, Oct. 15, 1827.—With reference to Government G. O. of 28th ult., directing the Golundauze on this establishment to be formed into two battalions of eight companies each, the Commander-in-chief is pleased to direct, that the first eight companies of the present 6th or Native Battalion of Artillery will retain their present numbers, and continue to compose the 6th battalion. The other eight companies will form the 7th battalion of artillery, as follows:

9th comp. 6th bat.	to be	1st comp.	7th bat.
10th	...	do.	.....	2d	do.
11th	...	do.	.....	3d	do.
12th	...	do.	.....	4th	do.
13th	...	do.	.....	5th	do.
14th	...	do.	.....	6th	do.
15th	...	do.	.....	7th	do.
16th	...	do.	.....	8th	do.

Fort William, Nov. 16, 1827.—With reference to G. O. of 28th Sept. last, sanctioning the formation of the corps of Golundauze into two battalions of eight companies each, the following staff is allowed to each of the battalions.

1 Adjutant, and 1 interpreter and quarter master, non-effective.

1 Medical officer, 1 serjeant-major, 1 quarter-master-serjeant, 1 drill serjeant, 1 havildar major, 1 quarter-master havildar, 1 drill havildar, 1 drill naick, 1 drum-major, and 1 fife-major, effective.

The officer holding the appointment of interpreter to the artillery regiment at Dum Dum, is to be interpreter and quarter-master to the battalion of Golundauze at that station, without effecting the duties now performed by him.

ROBBERY AND MURDER OF SIPAHEES.

Head-Quarter, Oct. 29, 1827. — The Commander-in-chief has reason to believe that the Sipahees, who are going on leave or returning, are frequently robbed and murdered by *Thugs*, through a neglect of the precautions which single travellers ought to take; his Exc. desires that the attention of the men may be called to the General Orders of the 28th April 1820, on this subject, and that all Sipahees going on leave may be warned especially against travelling by night and carrying money about their persons.

SUPERINTENDING SURGEONS.

Head-Quarters, Oct. 30, 1827.—With a view to divide, in a more convenient manner, the duty which is performed by the superintending surgeons at Barrackpore and Berhampore, the Commander-in-chief is pleased to direct that the following military stations shall, in future, be included in their several circles:

The Barrackpore circle will contain that station, Dum-Dum, Chinsurah, Midnapore, Cuttack, Pooree, with the stations in Arracan, Chittagong, and Amherst Town.

The Berhampore circle will contain that station, Dacca, Sylhet, Jumalpore, the posts in Assam, and Titalya.

ANNUAL PRACTICE OF THE ARTILLERY.

Head-Quarters, Oct. 31, 1827. — The annual practice of the artillery will commence, at the several stations of the army, on the 1st December next, excepting at Nusseerabad and Kurnaul, where it is to commence on the 1st January, and the following movements are to take place, that the moving parties may reach their destination by the above dates.

The company of artillery at Dinapore will unite with the company at Benares, for the purpose of practice at the latter station, and the general officer commanding at Dinapoor will determine what details are to be left behind on the march of the company.

In all practicable cases detached details and guns at outposts are to join the head-quarters of their respective divisions during the practice seasons.

On the conclusion of the practice, the company and details will return to their respective stations, and any detachments which have been on command from the head-quarters of their the Golundauze battalions for a period exceeding two years, will then be relieved as far as possible from the head-quarters of battalions.

PROVISIONS TO EUROPEAN SOLDIERY.

Fort William, Nov. 23, 1827.—It appearing from the proceedings of a special committee of experienced officers of H.M.'s and the H.C.'s service, convened at Fort William, for the purpose of instituting arrangements for bettering the condition and promoting the comforts of the European soldiery, that the rations distributed at full batta stations so far exceed what is requisite as to prove in some respects injurious to the men, whilst at the half-batta stations the daily allowance of provisions is barely adequate for their support, the Governor-general in Council, at the recommendation of the committee, has been pleased to fix upon a medium of issue applicable to the circumstances of European troops in quarters at all the stations under the Bengal presidency.

2. From the 1st of January next, therefore, at Allahabad and all stations below, and from the same or any other date which his Exc. the Commander-in-chief may assign at all stations above that garrison, the following scale of daily issue is to constitute the rations of the European troops under the presidency of Fort William, viz. for each man:

1 lb. of meat, bone included, 1 lb. of bread, 3 lb. of fire-wood, 1 cittack of salt, and,

and, until further orders, one dram and a half of liquor.

3. An additional quarter of a pound of meat will be allowed for each man on service, or when marching, and also in a stationary camp, should such increase in that situation be deemed necessary by the officer commanding the troops on the spot. This addition, it is to be understood, is granted on the consideration that greater bodily exertion will require more nourishment, and one pound and a quarter it is calculated will give, allowing for bone, &c., about one pound of solid meat.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Judicial Department.

Nov. 8. Mr. Robert Walker, judge of city of Benares.

Mr. R. N. C. Hamilton, magistrate of ditto.

Mr. W. T. Robertson, judge and magistrate of Futtahpore.

Dec. 13. Mr. George Gough, register of sillah court at Tipperah.

Mr. W. S. Alexander, assistant to magistrate and to collector of Hoogly.

20. Mr. R. H. Rattray, a puisne judge of courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut.

Mr. H. Turnbull, first judge of courts of appeal and circuit for division of Calcutta.

Mr. R. Walpole, second judge of ditto ditto.

Territorial Department.

Nov. 15. Mr. C. J. Davidson, superintendant of Eastern or Narraingunge division of salt chokies.

Mr. J. Drew, collector of land revenue and customs at Dacca.

22. Mr. Thos. Richardson, collector of Tipperah.

29. Mr. G. M. Batten, assistant to commissioner at Dehlee.

Political Department.

Nov. 2. Mr. R. N. C. Hamilton, assistant to agent to Governor-general at Benares.

9. Mr. Chas. Fraser, principal assistant at Saugor to agent to Governor-general in Saugor and Nerbudda territories.

Mr. Rich. Macan, principal assistant to agent to Governor-general in Saugor and Nerbudda territories.

16. Mr. C. E. Trevelyn, extra assistant to resident at Delhi.

23. Mr. E. C. Ravenshaw, second assistant to resident at Hyderabad.

30. Mr. G. T. Lushington, first assistant to secretary to government in Secret and Political departments.

Dec. 7. Mr. T. H. Maddock, agent to Governor-general in Saugor and Nerbudda Territories.

14. Mr. C. R. Cartwright, first assistant to resident at Indore.

Mr. E. C. Ravenshaw, first assistant to resident at Hyderabad.

Mr. J. R. Colvin, second ditto ditto.

Capt. T. Dickenson, assistant to commissioners in Arracan.

General Department.

Dec. 7. Mr. Geo. Swinton, chief secretary to government.

Mr. H. T. Prinsep, secretary to government in general department.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, Nov. 9, 1827.—*37th N. I.* Ens. Thos. Hutton to be lieut. from 23d Oct. 1827, v. Kennedy dec.

46th N.I. Lieut. Chas. Guthrie to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. R. P. Alcock to be lieut., from 3d Nov. 1827, in suc. to J. Johnston dec.

1st Extra N.I. Ens. J. H. Hatchell to be lieut. from 25th Oct. 1825, v. Pollard dec.

6th Extra N.I. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. Alex. Farquharson to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. H. W. Leacock to be lieut., from 6th Nov. 1827, in suc. to Smith dec.

Assist. Surg. C. S. Curling to be surgeon, from 9th Nov. 1827, v. Patterson dec.

Lieut. F. Abbott, of engineers, to be executive engineer of Neemuch division in department of public works, v. Capt. G. Thomson removed.

Cadets D. H. Brodie, C. R. Browne, H. Le Mesurier, P. Dick, L. Ross, and C. Slacke, admitted to inf., and prom. to ensigns.—Mr. G. Sedgley, admitted an assistant surg.

Nov. 16.—*65th N.I.* Brev. Capt. and Lieut. R. W. Wilson to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. R. L. R. Charteris to be lieut., from 2d Nov. 1827, in suc. to Wollocombe invalided.

69th N.I. Ens. Chas. Corfield to be lieut., from 15th Aug. 1826, v. Rocke struck off.

4th Extra N.I. Ens. P. Abbott to be lieut., from 16th May 1827, v. Tweedale resigned.

Assist. Surg. O. Wray to be surg., v. Hickman retired, with rank from 23d Sept. 1827, v. Reddie dec.

Cadets F. W. Burkinyoung and Jas Bell admitted to infantry, and prom. to ensigns.

Ens. T. G. Blake, 67th N.I., permitted, at his own request, to resign service of Hon. Company.

Lieut. C. Bracken, 45th N.I., to be a sub-assist. in Hon. Company's stud, v. Johnston dec.

Officers appointed to Civil Stations. Capt. H. P. Carleton, 1st Europ. Regt., at Hyderabad, from 12th Oct.—Capt. T. Robinson, 66th N.I., and Capt. P. Johnston, 5th N.I., at Indore, from 28th Oct.

Head-Quarters, Oct. 31, 1827.—Lieut. Col. Com. A. Watson, 7th L.C., app. to temporary command of garrison of Monghyr.

Fort William, Nov. 23.—Lieut. R. C. Jenkins, 61st N.I., permitted, at his own request, to resign service of Hon. Company.

Nov. 27.—Lieut. Col. K. Swettenham, invalid estab., nominated to charge of 1st or Burdwan Prov. Bat., during absence of Lieut. Col. Bird.

Nov. 30.—*35th N.I.* Lieut. C. W. Cowley to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. Chas. Wyndham to be lieut., from 20th Nov. 1827, in suc. to Mercer dec.

61st N.I. Ens. James Marshall to be lieut., from 23d Nov. 1827, v. Jenkins resigned.

Assist. Surg. J. T. Pearson to perform medical duties of civil station of Jessore during absence of Assist. Surg. Francis.

Maj. John Hunter, 58th N.I., to officiate as regulating officer of invalid thannahs in district of Behar, during absence of Maj. Spottiswood.

Dec. 3.—Cadet R. Wright admitted to infantry, and prom. to ensign.

Dec. 7.—*Infantry.* Maj. C. H. Lloyd to be lieut.-col., v. Higgins dec., with rank from 3d Sept. 1827, v. Stuart dec.

30th N.I. Capt. A. Shuldam to be maj., Lieut. T. M'Sherry to be capt., and Ens. H. Wilkinson to be lieut., from 3d Sept. 1827, v. Lloyd prom.

Capt. E. J. Honeywood, commanding Gov. General's body guard, to be a member of Board of Superintendance for Breed of Cattle.

Lieut. Fred. Grote, regt. of artil., to be an aide-de-camp on personal staff of Gov. General, v. Maj. G. S. Crole proceeding to Europe.

Cadet J. J. Poett admitted to infantry, and prom. to ensign.

Maj. R. Braddon, 11th L. I., transferred, at his own request, to invalid estab., and app. to Chittagong Prov. Bat.

Veterinary Surg. Jas. Kerr, permitted, at his own request, to resign service of Hon. Company.

27th N.I. Capt. Abr. Roberts to be maj., from 28th Nov. 1826, v. Baines prom.; Lieut. E. Sutherland to be capt. of a company, and Ens. R. Crawford (resigned) to be lieut., from 28th Nov. 1826, in suc. to Roberts prom.; and Ens. M. Wilson to be lieut. from 30th Dec. 1826, v. Crawford resigned.

68th *N.I.* Ens. N. A. Parker to be lieut., v. Baillie retired, with rank from 8th June 1827, v. Turner dec.

Assist. Surg. C. B. Francis to be surg., v. Farquhar retired, with rank from 9th Nov. 1827, v. Patterson dec.

Cadet M. Lushington admitted to cavalry.—Cadet T. C. Barrett admitted to infantry, and prom. to ensign.

Capt. F. J. Stainforth, 1st L. C., permitted, at his own request, to resign service of Hon. Company.

Dec. 14.—1*st L.C.* Lieut. G. R. Crommelin to be capt. of a troop, and Cornet G. Reid to be lieut., from 7th Dec. 1827, in suc. to Stainforth resigned.

11*th N.I.* Capt. D. G. Scott to be major, Lieut. T. Sewell to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. J. E. Cheetham to be lieut., from 7th Dec. 1827, in suc. to Braddon invalided.

49*th N.I.* Lieut. J. F. Douglas to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. E. P. Bryant to be lieut., from 17th Nov. 1827, in suc. to Phillips dec.

65*th Extra N.I.* Ens. H. Cheere to be lieut., from 3d Dec. 1827, v. Kennedy dec.

Surg. Colin Campbell to be superintending surgeon on estab., v. Reddie dec.

Cadet Wm. Cookson, of cavalry, promoted to cornet.

Cadet C. Tait admitted to infantry, and prom. to ensign.

Lieut. G. M. Sherer, 57th N.I., to superintend works at Saikea, lately under charge of Lieut. Jenkins.

Assist. Surg. M. Nisbet, attached to civil station of Shahjehanpore, permitted, at his own request, to return to military branch of service.

Lieut. Col. Com. C. Fagan, 56th N.I., to be adjutant general of army, with a seat at Military and Clothing Boards, v. Lieut. Col. Watson, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough.

Mr. A. V. Dunlop admitted to service as an assist. surgeon.

Dec. 21.—Capt. T. Dickinson, 55th N.I., to be assistant to commissioners in Arracan.

1*st Extra N.I.* Lieut. J. P. Hickman to be capt. of a comp., from 3d July 1827, v. Sim dec.; Ens. J. A. James to be lieut., v. Hickman prom., with rank from 25th Oct. 1827, v. Pollard dec.

Lieut. Col. C. H. Lloyd, 30th N.I., transferred, at his own request, to invalid estab., and app. to command of 15th or Bundlecund Prov. Bat.

Head-Quarters, Nov. 29.—Lieut. Dixon to act as adj. to 43d N.I., during Lieut. Mackintosh's illness; dated 31st Oct.

Lieut. Foley to act as adj. to five companies of 16th N.I., ordered on service; dated 9th Nov.

Postings and Removals in Cavalry. Lieut. Col. Arnold (lately prom.) to 2d L. C.; Lieut. Col. Reid, from 2d to 8th do.; Lieut. Col. Hawtrey, from 8th to 9d do.; Lieut. Col. Thomson, from 3d to 9th do.; Cornet Siddons (lately prom.), to 2d do.

Postings and Removals in Medical Department. Surg. John Turner, from 61st N.I., to medical charge of 1st and 3d Europ. regt. at Agra; Surg. Harding, from 2d bat. artillery, to 53d N.I.; Surg. R. Paterson, from 8th to 26th N.I.; Surg. R. Tytler, from 26th to 67th N.I.; Surg. B. W. Mac Leod, from 67th to 8th N.I.; Surg. A. Scott (lately prom.), to 60th N.I.; Surg. O. Wray (lately prom.), to 2d bat. artillery.

Veterinary Surg. G. Sedgley posted to 16th L.C.

Assist. Surg. Murray, surgeon to Com.-in-chief, directed to afford medical assistance to officers of general staff at head-quarters, and to assume medical charge of his Excellency's escort.

Nov. 30.—*Cadets of Cavalry appointed to do duty.* C. Y. Bassett and J. M. Loughnan, with 9th L.C., Cawnpore; Wm. Baker, Edw. Taylor, and V. F. T. Turner, 9th do., Sultanpore, Benares.

Ensigns appointed to do duty. J. G. B. Paton, with 11th N.I., Karnaul; G. W. Golding, 67th do., Dinapore; Geo. Brockman, 7th do., Berhampore; Fred. Lloyd, 30th do., Sultanpore (Oude); W. P. Bignell, 19th do., Nusseerabad; Fred. Sawler, 46th do., Dinapore; W. H. Penrose, 40th do., Dinapore; J. G. W. Curtis, 36th do., Sultanpore (Oude); Thos. Brodie, 46th do., Dinapore; J. N. Marshall, 46th do., Dinapore; T. F. H. Pemberton, 46th do., Dinapore; B. W. R. Jenner, 26th do., Cawnpore; Geo. Rankin, 67th do., Dinapore; D. Gaussen, 26th do., Cawnpore; J. S. Murrell, 67th do., Dinapore.

Dec. 1.—Lieut. Ludlow to act as adj. to artillery div. in Rajpootana, v. Lieut. Symons proceeding on sick leave; dated 31st Oct.

Capt. Stoddart, 8th L.C., to officiate as dep. judge adv. gen. to Sirhind div. until arrival of Lieut. Palmer; dated 10th Nov.

Lieut. H. McGeorge to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. to 7th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Huddleston; dated 13th Nov.

Dec. 5.—Lieut. Parker, extra aid-de-camp to Commander-in-chief, directed to be borne on establishment as aide-de-camp during Lieut. Col. Dawkin's employment as adj. gen. to H.M.'s forces in India, or until further orders.

Dec. 6.—1*st Europ. Regt.* Lieut. W. H. Howard to be interp. and qu. mast., v. Matthie.

Ramgore Light Infantry. Lieut. J. Matthie, 1st Europ. Regt., to be adj., v. Kennedy dec.

Capt. G. Thompson, of engineers, directed to join corps of sappers and miners.

Dec. 8.—Assist. Surg. W. Donard posted to 54th N.I.

Surg. R. Brown removed from 33d to 61st N.I.

Brev. Capt. and Adj. H. Lawrence permitted, at his own request, to resign adjutancy of 2d Nusseree bat.

Officers returned to duty, from Europe.—Maj. R. W. Baldock, 35th N.I.; Capt. W. W. Rees, 50th N.I.; Lieut. W. W. Fraser, 8th L.C.; and Assist. Surg. T. Inglis; all arrived 6th Nov. 1827.—Lieut. J. R. Birrel, 11th N.I.; arrived 5th Nov.—Lieut. Wm. Elliott, 27th N.I.; arrived 28th Oct.—Lieut. E. E. Isaac, 63d N.I.; arrived 2d Nov.—Capt. A. Syme, 57th N.I.; arrived 13th Nov.—Lieut. F. Beaty, 1st Europ. Regt.; arrived 26th Nov.—Capt. Rod. Mackenzie, 15th N.I.; arrived 29th Nov.—Lieut. F. B. Rocke, 5th L.C.; arrived 3d Dec.

HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

Head-Quarters, Nov. 28.—Lieut. Col. Dawkins, half pay, unattached, to officiate as adjutant general to H. M.'s army in India until further orders, v. Lieut. Col. Macdonald dec.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Nov. 9. Capt. John Grant, 66th N.I., for health.—Lieut. T. R. Dalrymple, 7th N.I., for health.—16. Lieut. Col. Com. H. Bowen, 51st N.I., for health.—Capt. T. Reynolds, 63d N.I., for health.—Lieut. S. W. Fenning, regt. of artil., for health.—Lieut. R. H. Miles, 1st N.I., for health.—Lieut. J. B. Fenton, 67th N.I., for health.—Surg. Jonath. Fallowfield, on private affairs.—Lieut. G. F. M'Clintock, 4th L.C., on ditto.—Lieut. Geo. C. Smith, 3d L.C., for health.—23. Lieut. Col. A. Lindsay, regt. of artil., on private affairs.—Maj. J. T. Baldwin, 22d N.I., on ditto.—Capt. H. B. Henderson, 8th N.I., dep. assist. com. gen., on ditto.—Capt. H. Ross, 49d N.I., offic. assist. adj. gen., on ditto.—Lieut. E. S. Lloyd, 49th N.I., for health.—Assist. Surg. J. Logan, for health.—30. Lieut. Col. C. Bowyer, 69th N.I., on private affairs.—Maj. H. D. Showers, 4th Extra N.I., for health.—Capt. G. H. Johnstone, 26th N.I., for health.—Lieut. H. T. C. Kerr, 39th N.I., superintendent of cadets, for health.—Dec. 7. Lieut. Col. W. C. L. Bird, invalid estab., on private affairs.—Lieut. J. Milner, 9th L.C., for health.—Capt. G. S. Blundell, 51st N.I., on private affairs.—Lieut. E. Malone, 9th L.C., on ditto.—Lieut. C. H. Wiggins, regt. of artil., for health.—Lieut. C. Baseley, 51st N.I., for health.—14. Lieut. Col. W. L. Watson, 27th N.I., adj. gen. of army, on private affairs.—Capt. J. Barclay, 4th L.C., for health.—Lieut. D. C. Keiller, 6th N.I., for health.—Lieut. T. Polwhele, 49d N.I., for health.—21. Lieut. Col. C. H. Baines, 60th N.I., for health.—Assist. Surg. G. Smith, for health.—Capt. N. Wallace, 49d N.I., on private affairs (to embark at Bombay).—Assist. Commissary C. Feldwick, of Ordnance department.

To Singapore.—Nov. 23. Ens. T. Ramsay, 29d N.I., for six months, for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Nov. 23. Capt. J. M. A. Lucas, 26th N.I., for health (eventually to Europe).—Dec. 7. Capt. W. Cunningham, gar. storekeeper of Fort William, for health.—10. Capt. A. Lomas, 1st N.L., for eighteen months for health.—21. Lieut. Col. Com. W. Hopper, regt. of artih., ditto ditto.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, *November* 14, 15, 16.

Rev. Jas. Bryce, D.D. v. *Samuel Smith.* This was an action against the proprietor of the *Harkaru* newspaper for a libel published in that paper on the 12th March last, as follows:

"Persons unacquainted with the prominent part the Rev. Dr. Bryce takes in the discussion of political questions, and in all those multifarious topics, with which the editor of a public journal is daily in the habit of dealing, would naturally conjecture that the time which intervenes between his stated weekly duties would, as becomes a genuine labourer in the vineyard of the church, be employed in either visiting the distressed, instructing the unenlightened, or, in fine, in promoting the general spiritual well-being of his flock. The reverse of the medal, however, will present a faithful representation of the nature of those secular pursuits to which the reverend gentleman devotes his attention and his time. Yet this man professes to be a follower of Jesus Christ, to walk in his footsteps, to teach his precepts, to inculcate his spirit, and to promote harmony, charity, and Christian love!"

The plaintiff now demurred to thirteen pleas advanced by the defendant in justification.

Mr. *L. Clarke* contended that the pleas were bad in law, and that from their vagueness and generality no issue could be taken on them. It would shorten the business for the court if he stated, that to him it appeared that the thirteen pleas might be divided into three classes; the five first, the four next, and the four last. The five first charged generally, that the plaintiff, being a clergyman, had for two years previous to the publication of the libel been a proprietor of a newspaper and magazine; that he took a prominent part in the discussion of political questions, and in those multifarious topics, in which the editor of a public journal is daily in the habit of dealing, and that he occupied the time which intervened between his stated weekly duties in taking a prominent part, &c. &c. The four next pleas set out certain articles, which, it alleged, were published in the newspaper, of which it was alleged that the plaintiff was proprietor, during a space of two years previous to the publication of the libel, and, in this respect only, was rather less vague than the first class of pleas. The last four pleas he considered to be the same as the first five, except that they introduced a new allegation; namely, "that the plaintiff was considered and connected with divers persons, to wit, &c. in various mercantile transactions, and purchases of merchandize for sale, which said several pursuits, engagements, and secular employments, in the plea mentioned, were calculated to interfere with the duties of the plaintiff as such minister, in visiting the distressed, instructing the unenlightened, and promoting the general harmony and well-being of his flock." It was true, that every plea varied, but he felt confident he could shew that there were certain objections, which would be found applicable to every one of the five first, another set to the four next, and another to the four last. There were also distinct objections to each, but he should prefer applying the demurrers to the pleas according to these classes.

Some discussion as to the proper course of proceeding here took place between the court and bar.

Mr. *Clarke* then proceeded in the legal argument, and was followed by Mr. *Cleland* on the same side; the two gentlemen occupied nearly the whole of the 14th.

The *Advocate General* then addressed the court on behalf of the defendant in support of the pleas in justification, contending that the demurrers were not sustainable. He particularly contended, that the rule of law, stated in "Johnson and Stuart," was applicable to this case; namely, that there were several instances, where a general charge was sufficient even in an indictment, such as charges of barratry, or keeping a common bawdy-house, that in 1 Hawk. P. C. 2 Hawk. P. C. c. 25 and 59 in 2 Atk. 339, it is said, that in the case of an indictment for keeping a common bawdy-house, without charging any particular fact, though the charge be general, yet at the trial the prosecutor may give in evidence particular facts, and the particular time of doing them; the same rule as to keeping a common gaming house. So a general charge for keeping a disorderly house was held sufficient, 2 Barr. 1232. The learned counsel's speech occupied the remainder of the 14th and part of the 15th.

Mr. *Dickens*, on the same side, on the 16th, argued that the plaintiff could not take advantage of an original defect in the pleadings, and demurred to the declaration itself, on the ground that the publication complained of was not libellous.

Mr. *Clarke* rose to reply, but was stopped by the court.

The *Chief Justice* (Sir C. Grey) commenced his judgment by shewing the reason of the different rules of law as applicable to the general issue, and to a justification. He said, that to allow a defendant to put in a justification on vague and general grounds, would be monstrous, and destructive of every principle in the constitution of society. It was a fixed principle of law, that in a justification a defendant is bound to acquaint the plaintiff with the facts which he means to prove, and to put these in an issuable form, with the same certainty which the criminal courts require in an indictment, and with due

due specification of time, place, and circumstance. His Lordship then read the libel, and said that no man of common sense and acquainted with the English language could affix any other meaning to the sentence—"Yet this man professes to be a follower of Jesus Christ, to walk in his footsteps, &c." than as charging the plaintiff as professing to be a follower of Jesus Christ, whilst he was not so, but the reverse, and, that as a clergyman, he not only neglected his duties, but did what was inconsistent with the character of a clergyman. To justify this libel, it was incumbent on the defendant to shew specifically the nature and quality of the pursuits in which the plaintiff was engaged, and that they were inconsistent with his profession. It is admitted that a Christian may be an editor or proprietor of a periodical publication, and that there is nothing inconsistent in a clergyman being so.

Mr. *Turton*.—We have not gone that length.

Chief Justice.—It is an absurdity to say otherwise. There is perhaps no more effectual means of diffusing knowledge and instructing the ignorant than by periodical publications, and I do not see why I should draw any distinction between a newspaper and any other periodical publication. We have here an allegation, that the plaintiff is proprietor and manages a newspaper, and enters into political discussions and writes on all those multifarious topics, with which the editor of a public journal is daily in the habit of dealing. There can be nothing more vague than this. It was necessary for the defendant to state what those discussions are. Here he only states that they are political and multifarious. No information is given to the plaintiff. It is absolutely necessary, in a justification of this sort, that we have a specification either of the quantity of time, or of the nature and quality of the writings. We have neither. There is no specification of time; it is merely said that he employed the time that intervened between his stated weekly duties; it is not said whether he employed a quarter of an hour each day or every hour. As to quality there is nothing specifically stated. The only other argument employed by defendant's counsel is, that where employment is general, that the mere charge is sufficient. A case has been put which I was astonished to hear from counsel who come to defend the editor of a newspaper: they have likened this case to that of a keeper of a house of ill-fame, or a common scold.

Mr. *Turton*.—We did not liken it, my lord: we said the same rule of law was applicable.

Chief Justice.—But it is not applicable; and you must liken it to this case before you can apply it. I cannot bring myself to consider the duties of an editor admit of any such comparison, and it is strange that it should come from those who defend an editor; but the charge of being an editor of a newspaper is not of the same nature surely. I have a different idea of a newspaper proprietor or editor; and certainly not so low an idea, as to think there is any parallel between an imputation of being in that situation, and an imputation of being a common scold, or a keeper of a house of ill-fame. I have known dignitaries of the church of England who have conducted periodical publications with honour to themselves and credit to the country, and I can refer to an instance of it in the *British Critic*. I cannot distinguish between the editor or proprietor of a daily, weekly, or monthly publication. Perhaps the latter may occupy more of the editor's time. There is certainly nothing improper or unbecoming the character of a clergyman in being the conductor of a periodical publication; nor any thing inconsistent with Christianity, or with a follower of that religion being in that situation.

Sir *John Franks* was of opinion, that the plea was insufficient to justify the charge. The manner in which plaintiff occupied his time is not stated. The rule of law is, that the court must have the fact or instrument charged, specifically before them. His lordship referred to Buller's *Nisi Prius*. Here the acts charged are not specified, and I am therefore of opinion, that the plea is not sufficient and ought not to be supported. The authorities cited by the counsel for the plaintiff, particularly the case of "J. Anson and Stuart," are most strictly applicable. And while there is a total absence of facts in the plea, it is not possible to aid by intendment. The plaintiff is a clergyman of the church of Scotland, and it is unnecessary to inquire how the time of a clergyman of that church should be employed; it must of course be employed in the same manner as a clergyman of any other church; but while he is charged with misconduct there is no specification of that misconduct, and we cannot aid the plea by intendment. The presumption of law is that the plaintiff performs his duties. The more sacred the duties, the presumption is the stronger that the duties are conscientiously performed: to presume otherwise would be unchristian. The allegation of fact here is insufficient, and not to be aided. I am of opinion that the demurrer is good.

Sir *Edward Ryan*.—I am of the same opinion. It is clearly not a good plea. It was clear that the sting of the libel was in the last paragraph. He agreed with the Chief Justice, that the defendant ought either to have pointed out the

the *quantity* of time employed, or the *quality* or nature of the writings inconsistent with Christianity. His lordship thought the libel referred more to the nature of the writings, than to the time employed. The libel commenced with—"Persons unacquainted with the *nature*, &c."—Again: "the reverse of the medal, &c.," if it meant any thing, could only mean that the plaintiff's conduct was the reverse of what a clergyman's should be. Though it must be admitted that the libel was rather unintelligible in some parts, and indeed, according to strict criticism, perfect nonsense; yet the author had used words which left no doubt as to his meaning; but on the whole he thought it referred to the nature of the writings; but look at the time—there is no specification—it may be weekly or monthly. The plaintiff might have proceeded by indictment: his only object in preferring this method must have been to clear his character, by leaving the defendant to prove the truth.

Mr. *Turton* said, that was generally taken as the reason at home, but it was different here. If the plaintiff had proceeded by indictment it must have gone to a jury, which the plaintiff's object was to avoid.

Sir *Edward Ryan*.—I don't think so.

(A conversation here took place between Mr. Turton and the Chief Justice on this point.)

Sir *Edward Ryan*.—It is clear, that the *time* employed is not sufficiently specified. And as to the *nature* of the writing or employment, nothing could be more wide. It is impossible the plaintiff could know how or what to defend. The demurrer must be allowed.

December 14.

Afauk Moy, Lumjaw, and *Alowp*, three Chinese, were convicted of the murder of one of their countrymen, named Loaung, on the 12th August. They were to be executed on the 7th January, along with *Attang*, a Malay, convicted on the 15th Dec. of the murder of another Chinese.

December 18.

At the general gaol delivery this day, *Ramperaud Ghose*, committed for perjury, on appearing to justify bail (see p. 506), was sentenced to seven years' transportation; and *John Cornelius Ham* and *Jane Higgins*, convicted of a cruel assault on a poor female who resided with them (see vol. xxiv. p. 598), were discharged, owing to their inability to pay the fine imposed by the court; the judge recommended the latter to make some provision for the victim of their acts.

The foreman of the grand jury, at the close of their labours, delivered an *address* to the bench which, it is alleged in the *Government Gazette*, was dissented from by a "large proportion" of the jury, wherein a complaint was made against the costs of law proceedings and the exorbitance of the fees paid to the officers of the court. The Chief Justice delivered a long speech in reply, observing, that although he concurred in most of the opinions expressed in the address, yet it was a mode of application not recognised by law; and although he was desirous of improving the constitution of the court, and did so, as opportunities occurred, he could not pledge himself to attempt such a general inquiry as was suggested in the address. When such an inquiry became necessary, it was specially provided for by the Legislature in the 37th Geo. III. c. 142, sec. 5, and the Court of Directors were empowered to call upon the Chief Justice to institute an inquiry, which was to be completed in concurrence with the government.

MISCELLANEOUS

AFFAIRS IN AVA.

The *Irawadi* steam-vessel returned to the presidency on Friday last from Rangoon, having on board bullion in value between eleven and twelve lacs, in part of the third instalment of twenty-five lacs; the rest was in course of collection. The *Enterprize* arrived in the Rangoon river on the day that the *Irawadi* quitted, the 10th, and was to proceed for orders to Moal Mein. We are happy to learn that the best possible understanding continues to prevail between the British and Burman authorities, and the Woongyee shews every disposition to maintain a friendly intercourse.

Mr. Maingy, the commissioner, had arrived at Moal Mein, and had visited a harbour reported to exist on the Palagyoon side of the river. The troops at Moal Mein continued unusually healthy, although the rainy season had been extraordinary severe.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz., Oct.* 22.

A survey of the old channel leading direct to Moal Mein, had been made in the beginning of September; it was found to be from five to six hundred yards broad, with a depth, in general, of five to three fathoms at low water, and free from rocks. On the right bank of the united stream, about seven miles below Moal Mein, on the Palagyoon side of the river, an excellent side has been discovered for a harbour and for the construction of docks. The facilities of access thus discovered will, no doubt, tend to improve the navigation and resources of Moal Mein.—*Id. Oct.* 25.

EXCURSION INTO TARTARY.

We have lately been favoured with some notices

notices of a visit lately made to the pass of Oota Dhoora, on the Jawahir frontier, which had never been before visited by any Europeans. It lies on the road to Gertokh, the principal frontier mart, and about a day's march beyond Milam, the northernmost station of the Jawahir Bhoteas. Capt. Herbert, the superintendent of the mineralogical survey in the Himalaya, after having reached Milam, over a most difficult and dangerous route, was prevented from proceeding by indisposition; but his assistant, Capt. Monson, advanced to the pass, which proved to be the loftiest yet visited, being 17,760 feet above the sea. Between this and Gertokh there are several ridges, of nearly equal elevation, to be crossed, and the whole is destitute of vegetation, the road being, for one march on this side of the pass, more than 1,000 feet above the line at which shrubs of any kind are found. The road is practicable only for about two months in the year; during the rest it is blocked up by snow. Notwithstanding the difficulties of the journey, however, the pass is the most frequented throughout the whole range by the Tartar traders. It is computed that above 7,000 sheep, the only beasts of burthen used in the Himalaya, pass over this mountain annually, importing about nine or ten thousand maunds of salt and borax. —*Cal. Gov. Gaz., Dec.* 3.

TEMPERATURE OF MANIPUR.

We have been favoured with registers of the temperature at Manipur for the months of June, July, and August last: they show a sensible difference from the climate we experience in Calcutta during the same period, and leave no doubt of the benefit Manipur derives from its elevation above the sea of 2,634 feet. In the middle of June, the highest range of the thermometer was from 87° to 90°, but it immediately fell, and throughout July and August rarely exceeded 80°: the average of August is 78°—*Cal. Gov. Gaz., Oct.* 18.

NAUTICAL NOTICE.

Extract from the log of the *George Canning*, Clark, from London:

The ship *George Canning*, on the 17th September 1827, 3 P.M., civil time, steering S. E. by. E. fresh gale from westward, observed the water decidedly of a greenish cast, as, if we were in sounding latitude, the preceding noon, 39° 40′ S., long. 26° 45′ E., by lunar observation of the 15th inst., brought forward by chronometer. At 8 A.M. of the 18th September, the officers remarked to me they thought we were in soundings; the water was then much more discoloured than the day before. At noon we hove to, and sounded in 88 fathoms; very fine sand with some reddish specks. I am of opinion, if we sounded at 8 A.M., we should have had less water, as the water was most discoloured at that time; but having found the thermometer 5° higher in the water than in the air, was what hindered me from heaving-to at 8 o'clock. At 5 P.M. sounded to again, and struck bottom at 100 fathoms, hard rocky bottom, with rotten ground; the water at that time had nearly resumed its dark blue colour again. I have called this Canning Bank, and have no doubt of the position being nearly correct, as having made the island of Amsterdam and St. Paul on the 5th October; our chronometer was ten miles to eastward, and lunar one to westward.

(Signed) JAMES CLARK, Commander.

CIVIL SERVICE ANNUITY FUND.

The following extracts from a despatch received from the Hon. Court of Directors, under date 30th May 1827, are published for the information of the subscribers to the Civil Service Annuity Fund.

By order of the Managers,
J. A. DORIN, Sec.

Civil Service Annuity Fund Office, Nov. 8, 1827.

Recommendation of the Fund Committee, that civil servants, after a residence of twenty years, if absolutely prevented by illness from completing the required term of twenty-two years, should be deemed qualified to accept annuities.

"We cannot acquiesce in this recommendation, because we consider it necessary strictly to adhere to that clause of the regulations which prescribes, as the indispensable qualification of an annuitant, that he shall have been twenty-five years in the civil service, and have resided in India, in that service, the full term of twenty-two years."

As to the time passed at Hertford College.

"The period of service commences with the date of appointment as a writer. The period of residence from the date of arrival at the presidency; consequently, no part of the time passed at the college of Haileybury can be computed in the period either of service or of residence."

As to the period when a civil servant should be called upon to decide whether or not to accept the annuity, and also as to the date from which the annuity should commence.

"In framing the regulations and calculations of the fund, we deemed it expedient to fix a uniform period at which the annuities should commence; the 1st of May in each year was accordingly fixed, that being the date at which all our other financial transactions are considered to begin. It is now proposed, that 'any member about to retire on the annuity, and so desirous,' shall be permitted to resign the service

service on any day of the six months previous to the 1st of May of each year, and at the expiration of the said official year, shall be entitled to draw an annuity, increased by a sum proportionate to the period that shall have elapsed between the date of his resignation and the 1st of May of such year, his payment to be proportionately increased so as to cover the broken period;' but as the adoption of this suggestion would not only tend to complicate the accounts of the Fund, but would also subject us to an additional charge for so much of the annuities, previously to the 1st of May, as would be derived from our contribution to the Fund; we must decline to acquiesce in the proposed arrangement. We have no objection to the 1st of November being fixed as the date upon which servants having had the first offer of annuities, to commence on the first of the following May, and not having signified their acceptance of such annuities, shall be considered to have relinquished all claims to them for that year.

"It is unnecessary to make any alteration in the regulation which requires, that a servant having signified his acceptance of an annuity, shall, nevertheless, forfeit his right to it if he fail to resign the service on or before the 1st of July of the year with which the annuity may be appointed to commence."

Declaration of the acceptance of an annuity to be *upon honour*.

"We approve of the proposed regulation requiring that "declaration of the willingness of any subscriber to take the annuity shall be stated *upon honour*."

Proposed clause to allow the Court to appoint annuitants members of Council.

"It is quite unnecessary to make this provision; nothing in the regulations of the Annuity Fund can preclude us from appointing, as members of council, any persons possessing the qualifications prescribed by the Legislature."

Appointment of managers.

"We do not object to the proposed addition to the 17th clause, *viz.* 'the managers shall be elected at a general meeting, to be holden on the 1st day of January in each year;' it being always understood, that it is not competent to the general meeting to disturb the arrangement provided for in the former part of the clause, by which four of the nine managers are '*ex-officio* the chief secretary to Government, the accountant-general, the subtreasurer, and the civil auditor.' Upon the resolution of the general meeting, 'that Messrs. Coutts and Co. be trustees and agents in England for the Civil Service Annuity Fund,' we have no objection to offer to the proposed appointment, nor any observation to make upon it, further than that, according to the present form of certificates given by the managers, we have no authority to make payments on account of the Fund to any other persons than to the annuitants, or to agents duly constituted by them individually."

It has been announced that a meeting of members, already advertized for the 1st January, will be special, for the purpose of taking into consideration, and eventually submitting for the approval of the Hon. Court of Directors the following proposition, *viz.*

"That those members of the civil service (thirteen in number), who declined subscribing to the Annuity Fund, on the tender being made to them, shall again have the option of subscribing on payment of arrears of subscription from the 1st of May 1825."

ROPE BRIDGES OF SUSPENSION.

The Calcutta *Gazette*, adverting to the accident recorded in p. 514, by the breaking of a sangah, or torrent-bridge, states: "We understand there are now four rope bridges erected over rivers in Almorah, differing in span from 130 to 175 feet. These are, one at Hawul Bagh, over the Kossilah, at the station of Kemaon, built in 1825; and three others, erected in the past season, over the Bulleah, the Ramgur, and the Sawul rivers, which intersect the high dâk road from Almorah to the plains. These structures are in substitution of wooden bridges, hitherto built at a considerable charge to Government, and which have always failed from the rapidity of the torrents, and the nature of the soil. The present rope bridges were all constructed by engineers, after a model sent for the purpose, and ultimately surveyed and reported on by a committee of officers, for the satisfaction of Government, and others of large dimensions are in progress. The executive officer of the division is also in charge of these structures, now so universally adopted in India."

ENTERTAINMENT ON BOARD A FRENCH CORVETTE.

On Saturday evening, we understand that Captain Fabré, commanding his most Christian Majesty's corvette *Chevrette*, entertained a large dinner party on board that vessel. Dinner was laid out on the quarter-deck under the awning; and festoons of leaves and flowers were tastefully suspended all round, which had a very pleasing effect. The viands were of the choicest French and English cookery, and the wines of the best kind. Nothing could exceed the cordial and polite attentions of Captain Fabré and the other officers of the *Chevrette* to their guests. After dinner, a bumper toast having been called for by Captain Fabré, we need scarcely say with what unanimous cordiality of feeling

feeling it was drunk, when it was announced as "the health of the King of France and the King of England." The cheers of the company had hardly subsided, when a salvo of cannon crowned the honour of the toast, which, to those who were not in the secret of such an accompaniment, had a novel, if not startling effect. A number of excellent songs were afterwards sung, and the party did not separate until a late hour. The *Chevrette* is a beautiful model of a vessel. She is kept in high trim; and her crew are a fine looking set of young fellows, who carry in their appearance that air of cheerful and good health which is the best sign of their being carefully disciplined and ably looked after.—*Cal. John Bull, Nov. 26.*

CURE FOR THE CHOLERA.

The *Timira Nasuk*, a native paper, communicates the following important intelligence:—"It is with extreme gratification we learn that, in order to put a stop to the ravages of cholera, several excellent persons have caused figures of Smasan Kali (or Kali, the goddess of cemeteries) to be set up in various places and worshipped. The worship began with the new moon: further particulars we are unable to give at present."

PETITION TO THE LEGISLATURE.

The *Government Gazette*, we observe, is accused by the radicals of speculating on the topics of political economy as applicable to the existing state of things in British India, with the object of deterring "sober men from signing the petition now lying at the Town Hall." We cannot, of course, answer for our cotemporary's object, but we are enabled to state from ocular inspection of that document, that many "sober men" are deterred, some how or other, from signing it. A useful hint, however, has been thrown out by the radicals themselves, on which we are enabled to improve not a little, about a counter-petition. Such a counter-petition, we believe, is now in progress; not so much with a view, however, as we are informed, of meeting any evils apprehended from the sugar question, which is sufficiently milk-and-water on the subjects of *colonization* and *transmission*, that even the opponents of these measures may sign it with a safe conscience, as we observe several have done, as to bring the Legislature at home acquainted with the real sentiments of the natives of India, who are mainly concerned in these measures. It has, indeed, been the policy of the radicals hitherto to represent the natives of this country as most desirous of the introduction of more European "skill and industry" among them; and as regarding themselves sorely aggrieved, because restrictions on "the resort to and residence in India" of Europeans should not have been taken away long ago. But as the position would be monstrous and unnatural, so also is it most unfounded in truth; as the poverty of native names to the petition "now lying at the Town Hall" fairly indicates; and as the thousand for one names that will assuredly be appended to the counter-petition will fully demonstrate, to the utter confusion of our radicals, colonizationists, and non-transmissionists, here and elsewhere. — *Cal. John Bull, Dec. 1.*

GOLD IN THE IRAWADI.

In the visit of Lieut. Alexander to the Burman kingdom, we observe a fact stated, which we apprehend has escaped the notice of all who have, before or since, visited that part of the world, although well worthy of their attention. He remarks, that "from the mud of the river (the Irawadi) in any part of its course, from *ten to twelve per cent. of gold dust* may be washed." We marvel that our countrymen missed so splendid an opportunity of enriching themselves, or that the authorities did not send round a few ship-loads of this mud, as some indemnification for the expenses of the war.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz., Oct. 16.*

NATIVE JURIES.

The Calcutta *Government Gazette*, in commenting upon an article in a Scotch paper, the editor of which, from his own knowledge, declares, that the natives of India are exceedingly desirous of the introduction of the trial by jury amongst them; that the objections made by them on the score of imperfect knowledge of the English language are "mere fudge," and never entered the head nor escaped the lips of any native Indian who had not been tampered with; and that the sole difficulties rested with the Government, although the servile state of the Calcutta press gave a false colouring to the whole matter; observes: "It is not our province to comment upon any measures of the Government of this country, although, we believe, they rarely require vindication or defence; but in the present instance, we much doubt, that the matter ever came under their consideration, and we are quite satisfied that no impediments were ever thrown, directly or indirectly, in the way of a regulation which had received the sanction of the home authorities, and which, whatever may be thought of it in England, is a matter of extreme indifference here. As far as it may facilitate the administration of justice, it will, no doubt, be regarded as desirable: what other character can be given to it we are at a loss to understand. We are at no loss, however, to understand why it should not be palatable

cable to our native friends. Serving on juries may be a privilege, but it is neither a pleasure nor a profit. When to the inconveniences common to all are added the timidity of the native character, the interference of native practices and prejudices, the incompatibility of their habits and faith with some of a juryman's duties, their dependent stations in some instances, the value of their time in others, and the sense of degradation that would be felt by all fit to perform the service, in being put upon a petty jury, and finally, their inability to follow accurately the pleadings of counsel and conclusions of the judge, we need not wonder that they should, without any prompting or unfair bias, disclaim that, which although meant as a boon, is an infliction of a penalty. We have had opportunities of knowing their uninfluenced sentiments on the subject, and are satisfied that their objections are spontaneous, and with one or two exceptions, which were to be anticipated, universal. We do not, however, imagine that the difficulties are insurmountable; and had the regulation begun at the right end, had the grand jury been opened to the best educated and most respectable of the native community, it is likely that both juries would, in time, have been cheerfully as well as competently supplied. As it is, the only means of recommending the petty jury to native feeling, is to pay the individuals liberally for their attendance."

DROUGHT IN THE INTERIOR.

A correspondent in one of the Calcutta papers, who signs his letter, dated Hadjeepore, Nov. 10, "A Planter," gives the following account of the state of cultivation in the Upper Provinces:—"The periodical rains in this and the adjoining province of Benares (I know not how much further it may have extended) were unusually scanty throughout the whole season, but more especially during the latter part, when they were most required, and, when I assure you that we have scarcely had a shower of rain since the beginning of September, you will not be surprised when I tell you, that the country is literally burnt up; the rice crops are almost entirely destroyed. The sugarcane and all other crops, now standing, much in the same predicament, and as for the rubbee crop, even at this advanced period of the season, there is scarcely yet a field sown. Indeed the cultivators might as well scatter their seed on a gridiron just now as on the ground, and with an equally promising expectation of a return. The poppy lands too, by which this place is surrounded, and which fall more immediately under the inspection of its visitors, afford abundant indications of what is to be expected from them. I don't know what John Company and Duke Ho will say to this, though it is a matter of very little consequence to the community at large, compared with those products which form the staff of life; however, as I see, by an extra gazette, just come into camp, that the opium sales are soon to take place in Calcutta, it may be as well to let the dealers and speculators in this article (who poison half the Chinese and Malay population every year by this odious traffic) know, what is to be expected from the crop of the present season, for I verily believe that this, as well as every other article produced from mother earth, will, in these parts at least, not only fail this year to an extent hitherto unexperienced, but that unless a speedy and abundant fall of rain comes down (of which there is not the smallest appearance at present) something not far from famine will be the consequence."

APPRENTICING SOCIETY.

This Society, instituted in 1825, with the view of apprenticing indigent Christian youth to trade or naval occupations, is, it appears from an address from the the secretaries, in a state of stagnation for want of funds. The subscriptions and donations realized since the beginning of the year amounted to 9,063 rupees, whilst the expenditure has been 18,284 rupees.

AFFRAY IN THE LOLL BAZAR.

A serious disturbance took place on Sunday evening, between four and five, at the Loll Bazar. It appears that a party of sailors, belonging to H. M.'s ship *Herald*, were carousing at a liquor-shop. In the same shop were also some of the crew of merchant vessels, between whom an altercation took place, one party accusing the other of "drinking on them." A man of the name of Wilkinson had been drinking at the shop to the value of two rupees, which he refused to pay, and insisted on having a further supply of liquor. The native of the shop, perceiving that his guest was likely to become troublesome, formed the resolution of clearing the place of his visitors, whose conduct was now becoming disorderly. In pursuance of this determination Serjeant Hurra was applied to, and the doors were closed against intruders: as soon as that measure was effected Wilkinson, however returned with an accession of numbers, and burst the doors open. Serjeant Hurra, who was again applied to by the proprietor of the shop, returned attended by some sepoys, and, on attempting to seize Wilkinson, was kicked into the drain. Information being sent to Mr. Maccan, he hastened to the scene of disturbance with a guard of sepoys, walked into the midst of the rioters, and laid hold on Wilkinson, who had been prior to this taken into custody but rescued. On Mr.

Mr. Maccan's seizing him, he struck him on the breast, which staggered that officer. Some blows were exchanged between them, when he was attacked on all sides by sticks. The guard of sepoys, who in the meanwhile desisted from meddling, otherwise than in assisting to secure the principal offender, was assailed with brick-bats in various directions. The number of sailors so greatly increased, that there could not by this time have been assembled less than 200 of them, who took an active part against the sepoys and serjeants. Wilkinson was taken and retaken six different times, but at last was secured; the disturbance however did not end with his being taken away into safe custody; the fury of the rioters, on the contrary, increased, and many of those engaged have been injured, and some seriously. Mr. Maccan had (in order to prevent, as much as possible, any serious injuries or dangerous retaliation, which, perhaps, could not, in the moment of resentment, have been altogether prevented, had the sepoys been provided with heavier weapons) used the precaution to arm them only with canes. In the heat of the engagement, however, some of them in self-defence were compelled to follow the example of their opponents, and detach sticks from the neighbouring huts. A considerable number of the rioters are now in custody.—*Beng. Hurk., Dec.* 18.

BEEF-STEAK CLUB.

We understand that a revival of the Beef-Steak Club took place at the Chowringhee Theatre, on Tuesday evening last, when a numerous party assembled to effect its resuscitation. By boarding over the pit a spacious saloon has been formed well adapted to public entertainments.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz., Nov.* 22.

SICKNESS AT AKYAB.

A letter from Akyab, of the 14th inst., states the troops at that station to be very unhealthy. Out of one corps (the 52d N.I.) of 253, 250 are in hospital, only one subadar, one jemadar, and one sepoy being effective. The disease which principally afflicts the men is a burning of the hands and feet, similar to what they suffered last year, and which, although not attended with much danger, is both painful and weakening. A company of the 68th N.I., which is also at the station, does not appear to have suffered to the same extent; as they have only eight men in hospital, of whom six are afflicted with the burning of the extremities. No medicine appears to have any effect in relieving or abating the complaint; even the medicines which were found efficacious last year have this year been found to fail. The medical men seem disposed to attribute this complaint to the cold nights and mornings, and the great heat of the sun through the day, which, beating on the swamps in the neighbourhood, generates noxious effluvia.—*Cal. John Bull, Nov.* 28.

NATIVE PAPERS.

Jaypur, Nov. 26.—Advices from this place extend to the 30th of October. In consequence of having fallen into great arrears a general insurrection of the troops had taken place. Leaving their cantonments they assembled in great numbers in the suburbs of the city. Two battalions, the officers of which were the voice of the malcontents, being ordered to deliver up their arms and disband the rest, returned to their duty after receiving their arrears.

Despatches had been received by Rao Chand from Zalim Sinh of Upanara, requiring his assistance against an expected attack of the Nawab Mir Khan. The Nawab had commenced constructing a fort, two coss from Upanara, against which Zalim Sinh had expostulated. The Nawab, nevertheless, proceeding with the work, a party had been sent to demolish it, which they effected, after a smart encounter, with a detachment appointed to its defence, in which about 200 were killed and wounded. Mir Khan, on hearing of the defeat of his people and the demolition of his fort, had collected a stronger force, to oppose which Zalim Sinh urgently solicited the advance of the army of the Rao.—*Jami Jehan Numa.*

Delhi.—On the 4th of November, in consequence of the lunar eclipse, his majesty was weighed in the royal scales (against articles distributed in alms), and the religious men of Mathura were admitted to offer their benedictions.—*Ibid.*

Peshawer.—Conformably to the letters of Maharaja Bunjit Sinh, the Hakem of this place has relinquished the territories of the Ruler of Dereh Samarkand. On the 22d of October Mir Mohummed Khan, the associate of the Chief of Dereh Khaiber, encamped near Peshawer, on his way to Lahore. From Jelalabad advices arrived that the Musselmans, who had assembled in that quarter, were suffering much distress and in utter want of supplies. From Cabul letters stated, that the king had taken the field, and encamped without the city with a force of 1,500 horse and foot.—*Ibid.*

Maharaja Janaki Rao Sindhia. On the eleventh, the resident held council with the raja, Hindu Rao, and the Baiza Bai for the settlement of affairs. Apa Saheb, with his uncle Patenkar and his troopers, came to sit in dhurna at the palace, when the guard opposed them; an affray ensued, in which several persons were wounded. Mr. Jacob suppressed the disturbance, and placed one of his battalions and a party of horse

horse on guard. The Bai sent Hindu Rao to Apa Saheb to expostulate with him, and to express her fear lest he should receive any harm in such conflicts: when all expostulation proved vain, the Bala and Baisa Bais, with the raja, resolved, that if Apa Saheb would reduce his demands to one-half, the raja should comply, and he might reside at court. If not, he should go to Poona with Patenkur, who was the chief mover of these insubordinate and riotous proceedings.—[*Ibid.*

Maharaja Runjit Sinh.—On the 20th of October his highness, after bathing in the Táran Taran reservoir, presented a tent and other donations to the shrine of Srinath, and also directed 4,000 rupees to be divided amongst the Brahmans of Amritsar. It was reported to the Maharaja, that there were 30,000 fakirs amongst the strangers, who had come to the Mela at Amritsar; on which he observed it was proper to pay them respect, and directed that they should be all treated as guests of the state for one day. On the 21st the sirdars presented gifts on occasion of the Dewali; an honorary dress was conferred on Aziz Addin khan, and orders were given to distribute three lacs of rupees to the army, and to despatch to Rawel Pindi. Application for reinforcement, to the extent of 3,000 men, having been made by the killadar of Khairabad, an order was sent to the governor of Aket to supply them, and orders were sent to the ruler of Rawel Pindi to prepare grain and fodder for the army which was ordered into his district.—[*Ibid.*

CONFLAGRATION OF THE JAUN BAZAR.

We have to notice the complete destruction by fire, for a second time within these seven months, of the Jaun bazar. This took place on the evening of Sunday and morning of Monday last. We have learned nothing of its origin; but the frequent destructions of property by fire ought to shew the necessity of building bazars of something better calculated to resist a conflagration than mere mats. We do not see why the same rule which is observed at Madras should not be enforced in Calcutta, of allowing no houses, unless of brick and chunam, being erected within the city.—[*Cal. John Bull, Nov.* 28.

PETITION AGAINST COLONIZATION.

In consequence of a few European gentlemen having called on the Legislature to take into consideration the expediency of granting a more unrestricted residence in India to British subjects, in which prayer they have been joined by a few natives, the zemindars, talookdars, and landholders of Bengal are also meditating an application to parliament "to take into consideration the expediency and policy of *not* granting any easier resort to, or residence in this country to British subjects than now exists."—[*Ibid, Dec.* 24.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

Nov. 24. *Cartha*, Lindsay, from Greenock.—25. *George Canning*, Clark, from London; and *General Barnes*, Baten, from Ceylon.—27. *Lady Flora*, Fayrer, from London.—30. *La Lucie*, Gurragnon, from Marseilles.—*Dec.* 1. *Baretto, Junior*, Shannon, and *Parmelia*, Wimble, both from London.—4. *Ripley*, Hesse, from Liverpool; and *Phœnix*, Arthur, from Batavia and Penang.—5. *Elphinstone*, Atkinson, *Carnarvon*, Wimpenny, *Henry Porcher*, Jeffery, and *Warren Hastings*, Mason, all from London.—7. *Diadem*, Wilson, from London.—8. *Catharine*, Mackintosh, from London.—19. *Penang Merchant*, Mitchesson, from Singapore.—21. *Sherburne*, White, from China; H. C.'s steam-vessel *Enterprise*, Johnstone, from Rangoon; and French ship *Madeline*, from Peru.—22. H. M. S. *Rainbow*, Rous, from Penang and Tavoy; *Palmyra*, Lamb, from London; and American brig *Brahmin*, Leish, from Madeira.—23. *York*, Wilkinson, from London; *Roberts*, Corbyn, from London; *Ganges*, Jefferson, from Liverpool; and H. M. S. *Java*, Rear-Admiral Gage, from Penang, &c.—24. *Ganges*, Boultbee, from London; and *Nanda*, Ramsay, from Liverpool.—29. *Neptune*, Cumberledge, from Bombay; and *Calcutta*, Mollen, from London.

Departures from Calcutta.

Nov. 21. *Bengal*, Atkinson, for Cape and London.—23. *John Taylor*, Atkinson, for Liverpool.—24. *Elisa*, Dixon, for Isle of France; and *Jane*, Worthington, for China.—25. *Grecian*, Smith, for Isle of France.—29. *Fergusson*, Groves, for London; and *Smyrna*, Kendall, for Boston.—*Dec.* 2. *Protector*, Waugh, and *Cæsar*, Watt, both for London.—6. *Tigress*, Sherriff, for Glasgow.—7. *Royal George*, Reynolds, for London.—8. *Grecian*, Allen, for Bombay; and *Duke of Lancaster*, Hanney, for Liverpool.—11. *John*, Freeman, for Mauritius; and *Amherst*, for China.—15. *Lady M'Naughten*, Faith, for London.—18. *Chonqua*, Doret, for Havre de Grace.—20. *Osprey*, M'Gill, for Liverpool; *Hebe*, Henwilde, for Ceylon; *Frances Warden*, Webster, for Persian Gulf; and *Gonsalves*, Bache, for Bordeaux.—22. *Mellish*, Vincent, for London; and *John Hayes*, Worthington, for Liverpool.—24. *Joseph*, Christopherson, for London.—25. *Marquis Lansdowne*, Noyes, for Muscat.—26. *Corn Brae Castle*, Davey, for London; and *La Nancy*, Guesnneck, for Bordeaux.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 10. At Baitool, the lady of Lieut. Burrowes, 48th N.I., of a daughter.

11. At Ghazeepore, the lady of R. M. Bird, Esq., of a son.

Oct. 24. At Tavoy, the lady of Capt. H. Burney, late envoy to Siam, of a son.

26. At Moulmyn, the lady of Capt. W. Moore, H.M.'s 45th regt., of a son.

30. At Agra, the lady of Mr. W. Campbell, sen., of the Custom-house, of a son.

Nov. 3. At Sulkea, the lady of Geo. Wise, Esq., of a daughter.

8. At Poornaah, the lady of Wm. Duff, Esq., indigo planter, of a son.

— At Poornaah, the lady of B. R. Perry, Esq., of a son.

10. At Kaheer Factory, Purneah, Mrs. C. Jadowing, of a daughter.

— At Futtehpore, Mrs. J. Delmadric, of a son and heir.

11. At Seetapore, Oude, the lady of Major Mark Webber, 34th regt., of a daughter.

16. The lady of Wm. Fox, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Mirzapore, the lady of Lieut. G. R. Crommelin, of a daughter.

— At the general hospital, Calcutta, Mrs. E. R. George, of a daughter.

17. At Cawnpore, the lady of Major H. Roberts, 9th L.C., of a daughter.

— Mrs. C. Cornelius, jun., of a daughter.

17.

17. Mrs. A. Nasar, of a son.
— Mrs. S. A. Baine, of a daughter.
— At Poonah, the lady of Capt. Hafles, of the M.C.'s stud, of a son.
18. At Mirzapore, the lady of Lieut. J. A. Scott, 1st L.C., of a son.
— At Lucknow, the lady of Capt. J. Smalpage, brigade major, of a daughter.
19. At Leharpore, the lady of Capt. John Oliver, sub-assist. to H.C.'s stud, of a daughter.
— At Ballygunge, Mrs. J. Hughes, of a son.
— At Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. Johnson, commissioner at Bittoor, of a son.
— The lady of G. P. Bagram, Esq., of a son.
21. At Burrisaul, the lady of W. N. Garrett, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
— The lady of W. Wonder, Esq., of a son.
22. Mrs. C. Waller, of a son.
— The lady of H. V. Hathorn, Esq., civil service, of a son.
— Mrs. Paul D'Mello, of a daughter.
23. At the general hospital, the lady of Dr. Mouatt, M.D., surgeon, H.M.'s 14th foot, of a daughter.
— At Chowringhee, the lady of G. Chester, Esq., of a son.
24. At Chowringhee, the lady of Major J. L. Gale, of a son.
— At Bauleah, the lady of G. G. McPherson, Esq., of a daughter.
26. In camp, at Kurrah, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Nott, commanding 43d regt., of a son.
— Mrs. R. Fermie, wife of Mr. J. Fermie, an assitant of the Hindoo college, of a daughter.
— Mrs. F. Boesalt, of a daughter.
— At Dum-Dum, the lady of Capt. Debrett, of a daughter.
27. The lady of D. Carmichael Smyth, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
— At Chowringhee, the lady of the Rev. Thos. Robinson, chaplain to the Right Hon. the Governor General, of a daughter.
28. Mrs. W. Reed, of a son and heir.
— At Mympoory, in Zillah Etawah, the lady of Mr. G. F. F. Smith (head assistant in the collector's office), of a son.
Dec. 1. At Ghasseepore, the lady of W. Lowther, Esq., civil service, of a son.
2. Mrs. E. Bell, of a daughter.
4. At Meerut, the lady of Capt. A. Dickson, 60th regt., of a son.
— At Dum-Dum, the lady of Capt. G. G. Dennies, of artillery, of a son.
5. At Moulmyn, the lady of G. S. Whitlock, Esq., H.M.'s 38th regt., of a son.
— At Bareilly, the lady of Capt. Satchwell, assist. com. gen., of a son.
— At Barrackpore, the lady of Capt. Dundas, of a son.
— Mrs. W. Hogan, of a son.
6. Mrs. J. D'Silva, sen., of a daughter.
7. At Suckeroleeah Factory, near Purneea, Mrs. Wm. Botellho, of a daughter.
— Mrs. T. Baker, wife of Mr. T. Baker, stablekeeper, of a daughter.
— The lady of S. Nicolson, Esq., of a daughter.
9. At Ghasseepore, the lady of H. G. Tuckett, Esq., H.M.'s 11th Lt. Drags, of a daughter.
— Mrs. J. S. Jebb, of a daughter.
11. At Meerut, the lady of Lieut. O'Gormann, H.M.'s 31st regt., of a daughter.
12. The lady of Lieut. P. T. Hewitt, Nizam's service, of a son.
14. At Futtehpore, the lady of A. F. Lind, Esq., civil service, of a daughter, still-born.
— Mrs. A. Courage, of a son.
15. The lady of R. Fleming, Esq., surgeon, of a son.
18. The lady of N. Hudson, Esq., of a son.
— Mrs. Gogerly, of a son.
21. Mrs. T. F. Twisden, of a daughter.
22. Mrs. F. Lindstedt, of a daughter.
— At Mokrunge Factory, near Kishnaghur, the lady of F. W. Durant, Esq., of a son.
23. At Entally, Mrs. M. Lourie, of a daughter.
24. Mrs. R. Scott Thomson, Loudon Buildings, of a daughter.
25. Mrs. Ingles, of a daughter.
— The lady of G. Vrignon, Esq., of a daughter.
— Mrs. W. J. Bampton, of a son.
26. Mrs. G. A. Popham, of a daughter.
Lately. At Simla, the lady of G. Gavan, Esq., Bengal Medical Establishment, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

Nov. 8. At Mympoory, Lieut. and Adj. A. Wheatley, 5th L.C., to Charlotte, sixth daughter of Brigadier G. Richards, commanding in Bundlecund.
17. At Mullye, Lieut. N. J. Cumberlege, adj. 6th Extra N.I., to Lucy, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Col. J. H. Cave, commanding at Mullye.
19. Mr. T. Black, to Miss E. A. Salmon.
20. At St. John's Cathedral, Calcutta, John Hughes, Esq., attorney at law, to Matilda Sarah, only daughter of the late Major John Moore, H.M.'s 12th foot.
21. Rev. W. Kirkpatrick, to Miss A. Fenwick, both of Howrah.
26. Mr. James Black, branch pilot in H.C.'s marine, to Miss A. M. Phippe.
27. Mr. John George, indigo planter, Jessore, to Amelia, daughter of Mr. Robert Kerr.
Dec. 3. Mr. W. Rodney, H.C.'s marine, to Lavinia, daughter of Capt. John Poulson.
5. At St. John's Cathedral, H. Gribble, Esq., chief officer of the H.C.'s ship *Princess Charlotte of Wales*, to Maria, daughter of the late R. Marshall, Esq., of Calnafercy, county of Kerry, Ireland.
7. Mr. John Ravenscroft, H.C.'s marine, to Miss J. M'G. Kyte.
17. Mr. Thos. Jones, to Miss M. A. Swaine.
20. J. N. Rind, Esq., surgeon, to Mrs. M. A. Rose.
22. At St. Nazareth's Church, Mr. S. E. Avdell, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Malcolm Manuk, Esq.
24. Mr. R. Mabert, to Miss M. Noble.
— Mr. G. Cattell, to Miss S. E. Halford.
26. At St. John's Cathedral, John Brightman, Esq., to Harriet Emily, second daughter of the late Major John Gerrard, Bengal N.I.
Lately. At the Lower Orphan School, Calcutta, Mr. C. Campicer, of Chuprah, to Miss A. Thomas.

DEATHS.

Sept. 18. At Lahore, the Rev. Balthaser Gasper, after a few hours' illness of cholera morbus, aged 52.
Oct. 20. At Mympoory, in Zillah Etawah, of cholera, Mr. A. Peter (an assistant in the collector's office), aged about 34.
29. At Seebpore, Auston Noeme, third son of Mr. John Chew, aged 14.
Nov. 1. At Paulgautcherry, Capt. T. Crichton, 39th N.I., of cholera, aged 41.
5. At Asserghur, Lieut. Mark Giberne, 23d N.I.
11. Mary, wife of Mr. T. Martyr, aged 23.
13. At Jubbulpore, Ens. W. Dunlop, 5th Extra N.I., aged 21.
— At Berhampore, Mr. James Ford, an old and much respected officer in the country service, aged 40.
14. Mary, widow of the late Mr. Peter Smithurst, H.C.'s Bengal marine.
16. At Seemaree, in Meywar, after a few days' illness, of fever, Capt. T. M. Black, 56th N.I.
— At Futtyghur, Mrs. M. Rennell, widow of the late Wm. Rennell, Esq., Bengal civil service.
17. At Ramree, in the Arakan province, Capt. R. H. Phillipps, 48th N.I., assistant to the commissioners of Arakan.
— At Jubblepoor, Ens. J. R. Piercy, 5th Extra N.I., aged 18.
— Mrs. Mary D'Souza Dias, aged 45.
18. Mrs. Mary Mann, aged 80.
19. Elizabeth, relict of the late Mr. B. Balls, branch pilot, aged 35.
20. At Bancoorah, of fever, Capt. Stephen Mercer, 35th N.I.
— In Wood Street, Chowringhee, Mrs. Elis. Wood, aged 39.
— Sarah Dorothea, wife of Mr. J. B. Williams, aged 21.
21. At Dacca, the lady of Francis Law, Esq., aged 32.
22. At Rampore, Bauleah, Anne Matilda, wife of Mr. A. D'Semos, of the judge's office, at that station.
— At Monghyr, Miss Amelia Watson, aged 17.
24. At Muttra, Lieut. James Mansfield, 1st Bengal N.I.
— At Mirzapore, Lieut.-Col. Archibald Macdonald, K.H., adjutant general of H.M.'s forces in India, aged 45.

26. At Baitool, Lieut. C. Braken, 45th Bengal N.I., of a bilious fever.
28. Mrs. Martha Humble, aged 45.
— At Chittagong, Mrs. Brown.
29. Mr. Wm. Clarke, engineer of the steamer *Irrawaddy*, aged 35.
— Serj. B. Davidson, master of the band of H.M.'s 14th regt.
Dec. 1. At Dhooreeghat Factory, in the Chucklee of Ashmghur, Madelina Elizabeth Maria Frances, wife of Thos. Wharton, Esq., formerly of H.M.'s 8th Hussars, aged 36.
— Charles, son of Thos. Williamson, Esq., of Malacca, of spleen, aged 10 years.
2. Of pulmonary consumpton, Hugh, third son of R. B. Lloyd, Esq., aged 21.
— At Buxar, Mrs. Ann Davie, aged 63.
— Mr. John Foster, aged 26.
3. At Sawah, near Neemuch, Lieut. G. N. Irvine, 29th N.I., and second in command of the 4th Local Horse.
— Lieut. W. D. Kennedy, 6th Extra N.I.
— Mr. M. D'Crus, formerly of Bandell, aged 77.
— At Serampore, J. R. Cook, Esq., late an indigo planter at Gausseepore.
6. At Chandernagore, Mrs. T. C. Guyer, of Durrumtollah, aged 30.
7. At Benares, Mrs. Fullarton, widow of the late Maj. Gen. John Fullarton, H.C.'s service.
9. At Santipore, M. Emerique, Esq., aged 43.
— Thos. D'Souza, Esq., aged 64.
— Mrs. Ann Hearnes.
11. Mary Anne, wife of Mr. Emmer, and only daughter of the late John Bentley, Esq., aged 27.
16. At Bhagalpore, aged about 30, the Rev. Thos. Christian, especially appointed by the late Bishop Heber to a mission among the mountaineers of Rajmahl.
19. Eliza, the lady of Jas. Tosh, Esq., aged 21.
— Chas. Coqueral, Esq., aged 45.
20. Anna, wife of Mr. Wm. Hogan, of the Commander-in-chief's office.
21. George Paxton, Esq., M.D., assistant surgeon, 41st N.I., aged 28.
— Sophia, daughter of Mr. Francis Derosio, aged 17.
22. Mr. Wm. Polhil, aged 28.
— Mrs. Mary Cropley, aged 45.
— Mr. John Watkins, aged 53.
24. Mrs. A. D'Silva, relict of the late John D'Silva, undertaker.
25. Mr. L. Robeiro, of the *India Gazette* press.
26. William Dorin, Esq., of the H.C.'s civil service.
Lately. At Saharunpore, J. T. Reade, Esq., of the civil service, collector of that district, in his 29th year.
— On board H.M.'s ship *Hind*, Assist. Surg. Robert Morrice, M.D., of that ship.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

COMMAND ALLOWANCES.

Fort St. George, Oct. 5, 1827. — The Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to resolve, under date the 6th of April last, that officers commanding mounted corps, shall retain their command allowances while employed on remount committees, and that the officers holding the temporary command of that corps shall not be entitled to the allowances for that period.

ADDITIONAL SUPERINTENDING SURGEONS.

Fort St. George, Oct. 5, 1827. — The Hon. the Governor in Council has resolved to abolish the appointments of staff surgeons at Cannanore, at Quilon, and in the Dooab, and in lieu thereof, and subject to the sanction of the Hon. the Court of Directors, to add two superintending surgeons to the establishment, one to be stationed in Malabar, Canara, and Travancore, and the other with the force in the Dooab, and to appoint cantonment surgeons respectively at Quilon and in the Dooab.

NEW GOVERNOR.

Proclamation.—Fort St. George, Oct. 18, 1827.—Whereas the Right Hon. Stephen Rumbold Lushington hath been appointed by the Hon. the Court of Directors to be Governor of Fort St. George and its dependencies; it is therefore hereby proclaimed, that the Right Hon. Stephen Rumbold Lushington has, on the day of the date hereof, received charge of the said office of governor, and taken the oaths and his seat accordingly; and all persons are hereby required to obey the said Right Hon. Stephen Rumbold Lushington, as governor and president in council, accordingly.

By order of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council.

D. Hill, Chief Sec.

SUSPENSION OF LIEUT. GREEN.

Fort St. George, Nov. 20, 1827.—His Exc. the Commander-in-chief having brought to the notice of the government the disgraceful conduct of Lieut. J. G. Green, of the 1st regt. of Light Cavalry, on the passage from Madras to Bombay on the brig *Britannia*, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council has resolved that Lieut. Green shall be suspended from the Hon. Company's service until the decision of the Hon. the Court of Directors on the case shall be known, and that officer is hereby suspended accordingly.

DRESS OF OFFICERS.

Head-Quarters, Nov. 20, 1827.—The Commander-in-chief has recently noticed, with great dissatisfaction, the unmilitary style of dress in which some officers have indulged, notwithstanding his Exc.'s prohibition (G. O. 12th Dec. 1826) of "fanciful deviations" from the rules and orders laid down for the costume of the army in G. O. of the 8th Dec. 1825.

White jackets and white cravats are forbidden to be worn by an officer at any time out of quarters, and he is strictly prohibited from appearing publicly in any other dress than is authorized by the regulations of the service. Silk or crape jackets or trowsers are also prohibited; broad-cloth being the established material of which officers' clothing is to be made, all deviations from established regulation, whether in quality or fashion, are prohibited. The dress of every officer in the army, whether staff or regimental, has been fixed in General Orders, and what he is to wear on

on all occasions is defined: officers are therefore required to conform to the particulars of the costume, as described for each occasion. Should officers disregard these orders, and appear again in white cotton jackets, or fancy clothing of any kind, the Commander-in-chief will prohibit the shell jacket and forage cap being worn, and order them to appear at all times in the uniform established for the parade.

All applications for submission to the Commander-in-chief are to be forwarded through the prescribed channel of communication, and officers are prohibited from addressing head-quarters direct.

In all letters, the subject of which is connected in any way with the public service, passing between military officers, the rank with the regimental or official designation of the person writing the letter must be attached.

ALLOWANCES TO SURGEONS.

Fort St. George, Nov. 23, 1827.—With reference to the regulations contained in General Orders under date the 6th of July last, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following resolution be published.

Resolved, that surgeons of H.M.'s regiments of dragoons, and of the European horse artillery, be granted a per diem allowance at the rate of eighteen annas per mensem for every European present with the corps, in consideration of which they will afford medical aid to the followers in the same manner as is directed in regard to regiments of light cavalry.

DESIGNATION OF "INDO-BRITON."

Fort St. George, Nov. 30, 1827. — It having been represented to the Governor in Council that the class of persons designated *Country Born* in the General Order of the 13th of March last, prefer the designation of *Indo-Briton*, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that they shall in future be distinguished by that term in all public documents in which there may be occasion to mention them.

SUPERINTENDENT GENERAL OF VACCINATION.

Fort St. George, Dec. 27, 1827.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to determine that the appointment of superintendent general of vaccination shall be abolished, and that the superintendence of the department of vaccination shall hereafter be conducted by the superintending medical officers, under the general control of the Medical Board.

To provide for the local duties in that department which have hitherto been conducted by the superintendent general, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surg. Henry Atkinson to be superintendent of vaccination at the presidency.

DUTY OF VETERINARY SURGEONS.

Head-Quarters, Dec. 8, 1827. — Veterinary surgeons posted to brigades of horse artillery and regiments of light cavalry are, *as a general rule*, in addition to such charge, to attend the horses of all mounted corps serving at the same station, which have not veterinary surgeons attached.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Nov. 9. A. Mellor, Esq., assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Madura.

W. U. Arbuthnot, Esq., assistant to principal collector and magistrate of southern division of Arcot.

30. T. A. Oakes, Esq., additional government commissioner for claims withdrawn from Carnatic Fund.

Dec. 4. A. Mellor, Esq., assistant to principal collector and magistrate of northern division of Arcot.

George Lys, Esq., sheriff of Madras.

J. Nixon, Esq., coroner of Madras.

Henry Taylor, Esq., commercial resident at Vizagapatam.

7. J. S. Lushington, Esq., private secretary to Right Hon. the Governor.

F. M. Lewin, Esq., assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Salem.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Oct. 5, 1827.—43d *N. I.* Lieut. J. U. Colebrooke to be adj., v, Coxe prom.

Assist. Surg. W. Browne to be garrison assist. surg. of Fort St. George, v. Fleming.

Assist. Surg. J. Dalmahoy to have temporary charge of dispensary and of body guard.

Mr. H. G. Graham admitted on estab. as an assist. surg., and app. to do duty under garrison surg. of Fort St. George.

Cadets Thos. Mears, Edw. Martin, C. R. Freese, J. A. Crawford, and Wm. Pollok, admitted to infantry, and prom. to ensigns.

Mr. Surg. Wm. Scot and Mr. K. Macauly to be superintending surgs., to complete estab.

Mr. Superintending Surg. Dyer posted to Malabar, Canara, and Travancore.

Mr. Superintending Surg. Scot posted to presidency division.

Mr. Superintending Surg. Macauly posted to Doosh.

Oct. 18.—Lieut. Col. H. G. A. Taylor, 18th N.I., to be town major of Fort St. George.

Maj. Douglas, royal artillery, to be military secretary, and to act as private secretary to Right Hon. the Governor until further orders.

Capt. Hay, H.M.'s 73d regt., and Lieut. J. S. Lushington, 6th regt. L.C., to be aides-de-camp to Right Hon. the Governor.

Capt. T. Watson, 4th N.I., and Cornet C. B. Lindsay, 3d L.C., to be extra aides-de-camp to Right Hon. the Governor.

Lieut. Col. J. Carfrae, 36th N.I., to be honorary aide-de-camp to Right Hon. the Governor.

Head-Quarters, Oct. 16, 1827. — Ens. G. W. Sharp, removed from doing duty with 33d, to do duty with 9th N.I.

Oct. 17—*Removals of Surgeons.* W. S. Anderson, from 2d Europ. regt. to 33d N.I.; D. Donaldson, from 6th L.C. to 2d Europ. regt.; R. Anderson, from 30th N.I. to 6th L.C.; W. Haines, from 33d N.I. to 30th N.I.

1st-Lieut. G. Balfour, of artillery, removed from 3d to 4th bat.

Ens.

Ens. E. Goodenough, removed from doing duty with 43, to do duty with 4th N.I.

Oct. 22.—Capt. G. Leggatt, 41st N.I., to have charge of sick and details at Wallajahbad, belonging to corps on foreign service.

Oct. 24.—*Cornets (recently prom.) posted to Regts.* Rich. Prescott, to 8th L.C.; E. J. Stephenson, to 7th do.

Ensigns (recently prom.) posted to Regts. Josiah Smith, to 13th N.I.; Benj. Bale, 12th do.; Wm. Ritchie, 44th do.; Jas. Forsyth, 6th do.; T. F. Nicolay, 1st Europ. regt.; R. V. Wellesford, 39th N.I.; Thos. Lowe, 1st do.; W. Pollok, 38th do.; H. A. Tremlett, 17th do.; J. C. Turnbull, 51st do.; Thos. Blackburne, 27th do.; W. B. Littlehales, 53d do.; R. Younghusband, 19th do.; H. Maughan, 49th do.; Wm. Drew, 3d do.; A. E. Moore, 8th do.; J. R. Starke, 20th do.; J. B. Layard (not arrived), 22d do.; E. Slack, 13th do.

Oct. 25.—Cornet E. J. Stephenson, removed, at his own request, from 7th to 8th L.C.

Oct. 26.—Lieut. A. Shirreff, 21st N.I., struck off strength of rifle corps, and app. to 1st bat. pioneers, v. Sherman employed on other duty.

Lieut. G. Rowlandson, of artillery, removed from 3d to 2d bat.

Ens. E. G. Cotton, posted to 11th N.I., to complete estab.

Oct. 27.—Ens. G. W. Sharp, posted to 3d or Palamcottah L.I., to complete estab.

Oct. 31.—Cornet R. H. Lushington (recently arrived) app. to do duty with Governor's body guard.

Ens. J. Christie and T. Peacock (recently arrived) app. to do duty with 18th N.I.

Veterinary Surg. J. C. Ralston directed to proceed to Arcot and do duty under superintendent of veterinary establishment.

Nov. 7.—Ens. J. H. Stapleton, posted to 39th N.I., to complete estab.

Nov. 8.—Lieut. Col. G. Jackson, removed from 50th to 25th N.I., and Lieut. Col. C. Elphinstone from 25th to 50th N.I.

Nov. 9. Lieut. G. Alcock, of artil., removed from 1st to 4th bat.

Nov. 11.—Cornet C. B. Lindsay, 3d L.C. (extra aide-de-camp to Right Hon. the Governor) app. also to do duty with body guard, from 18th Oct. 1827.

2d-Lieut. S. W. Croft, of artillery, removed from 2d to 4th bat.

Nov. 13.—Assist. Surg. J. Caswell removed from 51st to 6th N.I., and Assist. Surg. P. Poule posted to 51st N.I.

Nov. 19.—Ens. John Sibbald posted to 34th or Chicacole L. Inf., to complete estab.

Nov. 21.—*Removals of Lieut. Cols.* J. Woulfe, from 3d or P. L. I. to 26th N.I.; W. C. Oliver, from 14th to 27th N.I.; C. Brook, from 26th N.I. to 3d or P. L. I.; T. King, from 27th to 14th N.I.

Ens. W. M. Gunthorpe, 6th N.I., posted to rifle corps.

Ens. C. F. Compton, posted to 48th N.I. to complete estab.

Nov. 23. — Assist. Surg. J. Lawrence removed from 8th to 41st N.I.

Nov. 24.—*Removals and postings of Surgeons.*—D. Donaldson, from 2d Europ. regt. to 11th N.I.; J. Cruickshank, from 8th N.I. to 8th L.C.; W. Turnbull, from 11th N.I. to 2d Europ. regt.; W. H. Richards, from 8th L.C. to 8th N.I.

Assist. Surg. G. Thompson posted to 11th regt. N.I.

Nov. 26.—Capt. F. Fosberry posted to 1st Nat. Vet. Bat.

Ens. J. Seager posted to 8th N.I. to complete estab.

Fort St. George, Nov. 6.—Assist. Surg. W. Mortimer to be permanent assistant and hospital storekeeper in garrison hospital of Fort St. George, v. Fleming.

Assist. Surg. E. Chapman app. to medical charge of sillah of Calicut, v. Mortimer.

Nov. 9.—Lieut. J. Horne, of artillery, to be staff officer to detachment of artillery at Prince of Wales' Island, v. Carew returned to Europe.

1st Brig. Horse Artil. Lieut. J. Pinchard to be adj., v. M'Nair; Lieut. J. C. M'Nair to be qu. mast., interp., and paymast., v. Pinchard.

29th N.I. Sen. Lieut. J. Hole to be capt., and Sen. Ens. H. Harriott to be lieut., v. Crichton dec.; date 2d Nov. 1827.

Mr. Jas. Wilkinson admitted on estab. as an assist. surg., and app. to do duty under garrison surg. of Fort St. George.

Nov. 13.—Capt. W. Murray, 46th N.I., to command 1st bat. pioneers., v. Crichton dec.

Capt. J. H. Bonnette, 19th N.I., to be dep. assist. qu. mast. gen. in northern div., v. Murray.

Nov. 16.—Capt. J. J. Underwood, of engineers, directed to resume situation of superintending engineer in southern division of army, and Lieut. F. C. Cotton app. to temporary charge of engineer department in Doosh.

Lieut. T. W. T. Prescott, 1st L.C., and Lieut. G. Affleck, 34th N.I., having returned to Europe without permission from government, struck off from strength of army from 24th Oct. respectively.

Lieut. M. J. Rowlandson, 32d N.I., to act as secretary to college board during absence of Mr. Morris.

Nov. 20.—Maj. R. S. Douglas, royal artillery, to be aide-de-camp to Right Hon. the Governor, v. Hay dec.

1st L.C. Sen. Cornet J. C. N. Favell to be lieut., v. Prescott struck off; date 25th Oct. 1827.

34th L.I. Sen. Ens. G. Broadfoot to be lieut., v. Affleck struck off; date 25th Oct. 1827.

Nov. 23.—Capt G. Faris, 1st L.C., to command escort of resident in Travancore.

Capt. F. Fosberry, 8th N.I., transferred to invalid estab. at his request.

Lieut. Col. T. Stewart, 11th N.I., to command troops in Ceded Districts during absence of Col. Boles.

Nov. 27.—Surg. D. Donaldson to be garrison surg. of Bellary, v. Burton permitted to return to Europe.

49th N.I. Sen. Ens. Colin M'Kenzie to be lieut., v. Mellish discharged; date 19th Nov. 1827.

Nov. 30.—Assist. Surg. W. K. Hay, attached to principal collector and political agent in Southern Mahratta country.

8th N.I. Sen. Lieut. P. S. Hele to be capt., and Sen. Ens. John Curre to be lieut., v. Fosberry invalided; date 24th Nov. 1827.

Dec. 4.—*2d L.C.* Sen. Cornet W. R. Strange to be lieut., v. Flayer dec.; date 24th Nov. 1827.

Cadet G. S. Cotter admitted to artillery, and prom. to 2d-lieut.—Cadets W. G. Beagin, Wm. Junor, and Jas. Campbell, admitted to infantry, and prom. to ensigns.—Mr. Jas. Western admitted a veterinary surg.

Dec. 7.—*2d L.C.* Lieut. H. Briggs to be adj., v. Flayer dec.

Infantry. Sen. Lieut. Col. R. H. Yates to be lieut. col. com., v. Newal dec.; Sen. Maj. N. H. Hatherley, from 14th N.I., to be lieut. col. in suc. to Yates prom.

14th N.I. Sen. Capt. P. Barclay to be maj., Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) V. Mathias to be capt., and Sen. Ens. W. E. Gibb to be lieut., in suc. to Hatherly prom.

Head-Quarters, Dec. 4.—Capt. G. Maxwell removed from 1st to 4th Nat. Vet. Bat.

Dec. 5.—Ens. H. T. Hillyard posted to 14th N.I. to complete estab.

Lieut. Col. Com. R. H. Yates (late prom.) posted to 49th N.I.—Lieut. Col. W. C. Oliver removed from 27th to 14th N.I.—Lieut. Col. N. H. Hatherly (late prom.) posted to 27th N.I.

Dec. 8.—Capt. J. Alldritt removed from 1st to 3d bat. artillery.—2d-Lieut. G. S. Cotter posted to 3d bat. ditto.

Ensigns W. G. Beagin, W. Junor, and J. Campbell (recently arrived), app., the two former to do duty with 16th, and the latter with the 43d N.I.

Veterinary Surg. J. Western posted to 5th L.C. Veterinary Surg. J. C. Ralston, posted to 1st brig. horse artillery.

Dec. 11.—Lieut. Col. T. King removed from 14th to 44th N.I.

Dec. 11.—Capt. F. H. M. Wheeler removed from 1st to 2d bat. pioneers, and Capt. H. T. Van Haythusen from 2d to 1st bat. pioneers.

Lieut. J. Horne removed from 4th bat. to 1st brigade horse artil., and Lieut. H. Watkins from 1st brig. to 4th bat. artillery.

Assist. Surg. J. M'Farland removed from 7th L.C. to 2d bat. artil.

Assist. Surg. D. M'Dougall removed from 21st N.I. to D troop of 1st brig. horse artil.

Dec. 14.—Assist. Surg. S. Chippendall posted to 33d N.I.

Fort St. George, Dec. 11.—*16th N.I.* Ens. R. Affleck to be lieut., and to be borne as a supernumerary until vacancy shall occur in regt.

Messrs. F. Cooper and T. L. Matthews admitted on estab. as assist. surgs.

14th N.I. Lieut. C. W. Young to be adj., v. Mathias prom.

Cadet T. L. Patch admitted to infantry, and prom. to ensign.

Maj. Wm. Kelso, 26th N.I., to be commanding officer on Neilgherry Hills.

Capt. P. S. Hele, 8th N.I., transferred to invalid estab. at his own request.

Lieut. H. Watkins, of artil., to be staff officer to detachment of artil. at Prince of Wales' Island, v. Horne attached to horse brigde.

Surg W. S. Anderson to be staff surgeon to troops on coast of Tennasserim, v. Campbell permitted to return to Europe.

Dec. 18.—*10th N.I.* Lieut. W. Cotton to be adj., v. Kenny; Lieut. H. E. Kenny to be qu. mast., interp., and paymast., v. Cotton.

Assist. Surgs. F. Cooper and T. L. Matthews app. to do duty under gar. surg. of Fort St. George. —Assist. Surgs. R. Cole and H. G. Graham app. to do duty under cantonment surg. at St. Thomas's Mount.

Dec. 21.—Maj. Gen. Jas. Leith, of infantry, permitted to resign command of southern division of army, from 1st Jan. next, in compliance with his request, and to return to Europe on furlough.

Lieut. F. Smith, 25th N.I., permitted to resign Hon. Company's service, in compliance with his request.

Officers returned to duty, from Europe.—Capt R. Backhouse, 8th N.I.; arrived 30th Sept. 1827. —Lieut. M. J. Rowlandson, 33d N.I.; arrived ditto.—Lieut. Col. C. Elphinstone, 25th N.I.; arrived 30th Oct.—Maj. A. Maclaren, 51st N.I.; arrived ditto.—Capt. G. Faris, 1st L.C.; arrived ditto.—Lieut. G. Alcock, artil.; arrived 5th Oct. —Capt. F. W. Morgan, 1st N.I.; arrived 8th Nov. —Lieut. J. A. Smith, 20th N.I.; arrived ditto.—Capt. John Aldritt, artillery; arrived 30th Nov. —Lieut. Jas. Stevenson, 19th N.I.; arrived ditto. —Lieut. W. Nicolson, 49th N.I.; arrived ditto.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Oct. 5. Surg. J. Macleod.—Lieut. Col. Com. R. Podmore, 44th N.I. (via Bombay). —Lieut. Col. G. Jackson, 50th N.I. (ditto).—Maj. W. Godley, 45th N.I. (ditto).—9. Maj. J. Ewing, 1st N.I., for health.—Capt. W. B. Coxe, 43d N.I., for health.—Nov. 6. Capt. J. S. Wyllie, 29th N.I. —16. Lieut. H. N. Noble, 40th N.I.—Surg. W. H. Richards, for health (via Bombay).—20. Lieut. Col. T. King, 27th N.I.—Lieut. E. Horne, 30th N.I., for health.—23. Lieut. J. N. Greaves, 12th N.I., for health.—Ens. H. G. Williams, 30th N.I., for health.—27. Surg. J. Burton.—Ens. W. B. Littlehales, 53d N.I., for health.—30. Capt. F. Fosberry, invalid estab., for health (via Bombay). —Dec. 7. Lieut. W. H. Kirby, 4th N.I., for health. —11. Capt. J. Leggatt, 3d L.I.—Lieut. S. Prescott, 5th N.I., for health.—Lieut. W. Fyfe, 53d N.I.—Assist. Surg. A. Turnbull, for health (permitted to proceed from Bombay).—14. Maj. J. Moncrief, 20th N.I.—Surg. J. Campbell, for health.—18. Maj. A. Maclaren, 51st N.I., for health.—Ens. J. Macdougall, 17th N.I., for health.—21. Capt. R. G. Polwhele, of artil.—Lieut. G. Arbuthnot, 3d L.C., for health.

To Calcutta.—Nov. 13. Lieut. G. H. Best, horse artil., for five months.

To Bombay.—Nov. 27. Lieut. Col. John Carfrae, 36th N.I. (eventually to embark for Europe).

To Sea.—Dec. 14. Assist. Surg. John Brown, for four months, for health.

Cancelled.—Lieut. J. Lewis, 24th N.I., to Cape of Good Hope, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STORM.

Within the last thirty-six hours Madras has been visited by one of the severest storms we recollect to have witnessed for a long time, It was not of such lengthened duration as the great hurricane of 1820, nor was the wind of such overpowering violence as in the memorable storm of 1818; but the strife of the elements was sufficiently awful and destructive to appal the stoutest heart. The gale commenced early on Wednesday morning, and the wind came in violent blasts from the north-west quarter; the surf rose with great rapidity, and soon after noon broke with such violence, and so far out, as to prevent all communication with the shipping in the Roads, although the several commanders made every exertion to get on board their vessels before the threatened storm should come on with all its expected fury. Notwithstanding the heavy swell in the Roads, the ships, of which the following are the names, appeared to ride easy:—The *Malabar*, Capt. D. Oliver; *Security*, Capt. A, Ross; *Felicitas*, Capt. P. Campbell; *Hope*, Capt. T. Hill; *Gunjava*, Capt. J. Taylor; *David Malcolm*, Capt. W. D. Messiter; *Waterloo*, Capt. J. Williams.

The wind moderated towards sun-set, but continued to blow in strong gusts from N.N.W. till near midnight, when it increased to a regular hurricane, the rain pouring in torrents. Doors and bolts, in exposed situations, were now of little avail, and most of the mansions on Choultry Plain received much damage. The storm raged without mitigation till day-light, the wind running the usual course of these visitations, gradually going round the compass from north to east and to south. As day broke, attention was anxiously directed to the shipping, as it was feared that, if they had parted in the night, they must have come on shore. All the ships had disappeared, and hopes were entertained, for a brief space, that all had succeeded in getting to sea; but alas! it was quickly ascertained that three vessels were wrecked at St. Thomé. As far as we have been able to collect, the *Hope* parted from her anchors about one o'clock A. M., when the hurricane was at its height, and blowing dead in shore so that it was utterly impossible, by any skill or exertion, to save her. Such was the force of the wind and sea that she was driven high and dry on the beach, where she must soon go to pieces. It was an affecting sight to behold the downcast looks of our unfortunate countrymen, as they viewed

viewed the wreck of the favourite ship. One of the crew had saved a dog, another a beautiful English cat, which each carried in his arms with characteristic fondness; but nothing else, we believe, was saved by either officers or crew.

Since writing the above, we have obtained some additional particulars of the effects of the storm. The *Security* and the *Felicitas* are both on shore, total wrecks.* The *Waterloo*, we hear, has floated into Adyar River. We have just heard that some other ship, supposed to be the *Gunjava*, is on shore to the southward—she is a vessel that had arrack on board, to which the boatmen paid their respects, and got, as might be expected, intoxicated. One man, in attempting to swim on shore from the *Hope*, was drowned. Another ship is reported to be on shore to the northward. The scene presented in the various compounds, gardens, and on the public roads, is indescribable. Wreck and ruin stared the passengers in the face at every turn, and the number of trees torn up by the roots, walls thrown down, and houses unroofed, is incalculable. A great many cattle perished—we fear, too, that many natives were drowned, or killed in the general ruin. The injury done to the flower and vegetable gardens will not be repaired for many months. The sea made no impression whatever upon De Havilland's bulwark, although the Beach Road was rendered impassable by being covered with stones of enormous size and weight, proving the violence with which the sea beat against it. It is not saying too much of this stupendous work, that it preserved Bentinck's buildings from destruction. Many of the Massoolah boats were carried far into Black Town, and not a few were broken all to pieces. All the windows of the light-house were smashed to atoms by the force of the wind.—*Mad. Cour. Dec.* 7.

The weather has become settled and fine, and we hope it will continue so, for for we have had enough of the monsoon for one season.

We gave a hurried account of the hurricane in Friday's paper, and we are happy to find that although our information was necessarily picked up amidst great agitation and confusion there was no material error in our account. There are a few additional particulars respecting the loss of the ship *Hope* which ought to be mentioned; and amongst the first the unbounded kindness and attention of our respected governor towards the unfortunate crew. He was at the wreck by seven o'clock on Thursday morning, before the storm had entirely subsided, and his presence was no doubt the means of preserving many valuable lives; for we are grieved to say that the natives who had flocked down to the beach, so far from assisting our unfortunate countrymen in getting through the violent surf, in many instances seized them, exhausted as they were, and held them under water, till they had plundered them of the few valuables which they had saved from the general wreck! Several of the sailors had secured their all, a few dollars, tied round their necks, and these were forcibly taken from them, till upon the arrival of the right hon. the governor, with his body guard and the acting superintendant of police, a stop was put to this proceeding. These disgraceful circumstances we are assured can be verified by affidavit; and we would not give publicity to them upon slight grounds. The right hon. the governor remained on the beach the greater part of the day, aiding by his exertions and liberal offers of rewards the escape of the crews of the different vessels. He sent the whole of the officers and European crews to the Government House, where they were most liberally entertained, whilst he himself remained with his guard to prevent plunder. Mr. Elliot, too, was exceedingly active and effective in his exertions; he went off himself on a catamaran through the surf to the *Security*, and carried out a rope by which many lives were saved. A subscription has been set on foot for the unfortunate sufferers, who have lost every thing they possessed, and it is headed by Mr. Lushington, who put down his name for 500 rupees. We understand that the steward of the ship *Hope* had saved seventy pounds, the profits of the voyage, with which he intended to have engaged in some little traffic on the return voyage, but the whole was lost in the general wreck. We believe nothing certain has been yet heard of the *Malabar* or *Gunjava*, but the general apprehensions on their account have not subsided. The keels of two large English ships, one country built and the other English, were washed on shore near the custom-house on Saturday, and two capstans have been washed on shore at Covelong. The brig *Active*, which was blown out of the roads on the 14th ultimo, has been wrecked to the northward. The *Circassian*, which also parted in the same gale, has been towed into Trincomalee, dismasted. We fear we have yet to learn of other disasters.—[*Ibid, Dec.* 11.

We are happy to observe, that the ship *Malabar* has reached Trincomalee harbour in safety from Devicotta; and that another ship dismasted was observed to pass the port

* "We understand strong suspicions are entertained that the Second Officer of the *Felicitas*, who was stated to have fallen overboard during the gale, did not come fairly by his untimely end. The Commander of the vessel was left behind when the vessel went to sea, and we hear that the Deputy Master Attendant has instituted an inquiry into some suspicious circumstances. It appears that the unfortunate officer was the only European on board the Ship."—*Mad. Cour., Dec.* 3.

port about the time of the *Malabar's* getting in." We sincerely trust that this vessel may prove to be the *Gunjava.—Mad. Gov. Gaz. Jan.* 3.

ENTERTAINMENT BY THE GOVERNOR.

On Tuesday evening a splendid entertainment was given by the right hon. the Governor at the banqueting room, the front of which was brilliantly illuminated with coloured lamps. The company began to assemble at an early hour, and the quadrilles commenced about ten o'clock, and was kept up with considerable spirit until a late hour; and shortly after the departure of the Naib-i-Mookhtar (who was present during the evening), supper was announced, which consisted of every delicacy of the season. Among the company we had the pleasure to observe his excellency the Commander-in-chief and his fair lady, and the hon. Mr. and Mrs. Græme; the party did not break up till a late hour. *Mad. Gov. Gaz. Jan.* 3.

ASSEMBLY.

The public assembly on Monday evening was well attended; the right hon. the Governor, his excellency the Commander-in-chief, and Lady Walker honoured the rooms with their presence. Dancing was as usual, kept up with much glee, and the stewards were entitled to great praise for the arrangements of the evening, which were excellent, and their attention to the party.—*Ibid, Dec.* 6.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Nov. 9. *Circassian*, Douthwaite, from London.—23. *Macauley*, Aiken, from Calcutta.—30. *Hope*, Hill, from London and Cape of Good Hope.—*Dec.* 9. *Royal Charlotte*, Dudman, from London.—10. *La Gironde*, Caussade, from Bordeaux.—16. H. M. S. *Success*, Sterling, from Penang.—17. H.M.S. *Champion*, Stoddart, from ditto; and *Protector*, Waugh, from Calcutta.—18. *Fergusson*, Groves, from Calcutta.—19. *David Clarke*, Viles, from Isle of France.—25. H. M. S. *Fly*, Pennell, from Penang.—31. *Prince, Regent*, Murphy, from London.—*Jan.* 8. *Wellington*, Evans, from London.

Departures.

Nov. 8. *Warren Hastings*, Mason, and *Elphinstone*, Atkinson, both for Calcutta.—13. *Circassian*, Douthwaite, for Calcutta.—*Dec.* 19. *David Clarke*, Viles, for Eskapilly and Calcutta.—24. *Fergusson*, Groves, for London.—26. H.M.S. *Champion*, Stoddart on a cruize.—27. *Royal Charlotte*, Dudman, for Penang.—Jan. 6. H.M.'s ships *Fly*, Pennell, and *Success*, Sterling, on a cruize.—9. *Carnbrea Castle*, Davey, for London.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 10. At Tavoy, the lady of Lieut. P. J. Begbie, Madras Artillery, of a daughter.

21. At Tavoy, the lady of Lieut. W. B. Gilby, 23d N.I., of a daughter.

Oct. 8. At Nellore, the lady of E. Smalley, Esq., of a daughter.

9. Mrs. Geo. Taylor, of a son.

10. At Bangalore, the lady of the Rev. W. Campbell, of a daughter.

— At Jaulnah, the lady of Geo. Sandys, Esq., 6th L.C., of a daughter.

12. At Bangalore, the wife of Qu. Mast. Avery, 1st horse brigade artil. of a son.

14. At Belgaum, the lady of Capt. Cozens, 49th N.I., of a still-born child.

— At Bellary, the lady of J. Burton, Esq., gar. surg., of a daughter.

15. At Coleche, the lady of D. A. Brown, Esq., of a son.

16. At St. Thomas's Mount, the lady of the Rev. Mr. Blenkinsop, military chaplain, of a son.

18. At Rutnagherry, the lady of D. Shaw, Esq., M.D., of a daughter.

25. At Royapooram, Mrs. Anne Jones, of a daughter.

26. Fanny, wife of Mr. W. Stuart, of a daughter.

27. The lady of W. S. Binny, Esq., of a son.

28. Mrs. Geo. Bachelor, of a son.

30. At Calicut, the lady of Capt. W. Taylor, 39th N.I., of a daughter.

31. At Darwar, the lady of Lieut. Sayer, 5th N.I., of a still-born child.

Nov. 1. At Vizigapatam, the lady of Capt. R. L. Highmoor, deputy judge adv. gen., of a daughter.

2. Mrs. Moore, of a son.

— The lady of Capt. A. Inglis, of a daughter.

— At Masulipatam, the lady of Capt. J. W. Cleveland, 38th N.I., of a son.

9. At Thomé, Mrs. John Monisse, of a daughter.

13. At Palaveram, the lady of Lieut. and Qu. Mast. Marshall, 33d N.I., of a son.

— At Aurungabad, the lady of Lieut. Ager, 5th regt. Nizam's Infantry, of a son.

19. At Samulcottah, the lady of Lieut. F. Chalmers, 22d N.I., of a daughter, still-born.

— The lady of John Bird, Esq., of a son.

21. At Pondicherry, Mrs. A. Williamson, of a daughter.

24. At Pulicat, the lady of the Rev. J. Kindlinger, of a son.

25. At Bangalore, the lady of Lieut. R. Mitchell, 6th N.I., of a daughter.

26. At St. Thomé, Mrs. A. Pereira, of a son.

30. At Ellichpoor, the lady of Capt. Hugh Robinson, paymaster, Nizam's service, of a daughter.

Dec. 1. At Jaulnah, the lady of H. S. Foord, Esq., Madras artillery, of a daughter.

11. At Bellary, the lady of Major Marrett, commanding 11th N.I., of a daughter.

17. At Fort St. George, the lady of J. Henderson, Esq., M.D., surgeon of H.M.'s 89th regt., of a son and heir.

21. At Dharwar, the lady of Capt. Welland 23d regt., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 13. At Nellore, Capt. D. Allen, commanding Nellore, to Miss Louisa Smith.

17. At Vizagapatam, Mr. C. Barnett, assistant surveyor, to Mary, youngest daughter of Mr. J. Leohard.

22. At Masulipatam, Mr. F. Laville, band master 38th N.I., to Miss M. C. Jefferson.

27. At Kamptee, near Nagpoor, Lieut. Jas. Dickson, 50th regt., to Miss Elizabeth S. Abraham.

29. At the Black-town Capuchin Church, Mr. M. De Monte, to Miss L. Guy.

Nov. 2, At Bangalore, Dr. Ricks, 2d brigade of horse artillery, to Dorothea, youngest daughter of Major Yarde, Chudleigh, Devonshire, of this establishment.

3. At Canannore, Assist. Apothecary Jas. Starkenburgh, to Miss G. Kemp.

5. Mr. B. Johnson, to Miss M. Scott.

13. At Vizagapatam, the Rev. James Gordon, missionary, to Mrs. Rebecca Vaughan, relict of the late Lieut. Col. Vaughan, of the invalid establishment.

21. At Secunderabad, Mr. John Forbes, merchant, to Miss M. A. Francke.

— At Mangalore, Lieut. and Adj. H. W. Lardner, 50th N.I., to Miss Louisa Hart.

22. At Palamcottah, Mr. W. B. Addis, of the London Missionary Society, to Miss Emily Vansomeren.

23. At Arcot, W. D. Davis, Esq., of the civil service, to Harriett Frances, youngest daughter of George Lys, Esq.

— Mr. J. V. Perreire, to Catherine, eldest daughter of Mr. F. Raymond, of Tranquebar.

30. Mr. P. Deceles, to Miss M. T. Janzen.

Dec. 5. At Bangalore, Capt. Biddle, of the artillery, to Miss Purton.

18. At Arnee, Lieut. J. A. Macdonald, 3d Ma-

dras L. C. to Sophia, third daughter of the late Thomas Cotton, Esq., of Chase Lodge, Enfield, Middlesex.

DEATHS.

Sept. 21. At Madras, Mr. Donald Calder, late market serjeant, aged 41.

Oct. 9. Mrs. Anne Taylor, wife of Mr. Geo. Taylor, aged 20.

10. At Palamcottah, Lieut. J. F.G. Maclesne, 3d regt. P. L. I.

11. Mr. J. A. Fitzsimons, aged 21.

13. At Pondicherry, Madame De Bausset, aged 67, relict of the late Chevalier Pierre de Bausset.

18. At Pondicherry, Lieut. Wm. Boyton, half-pay, H.M.'s 30th regt.

21. At Pursewalkum, Mr. P. Lawrence, assistant pensioned surveyor, aged 47.

— In Black Town, Maria, daughter of the late Mr. A. Corbett, merchant at Arcot, aged 9 years.

— At Palamcottah, Capt. J. Maxtone, 3d regt. L.I.

Nov. 1. At Paulgautcherry, Capt. T. Crichton, 39th N.I., from cholera, aged 41.

4. At Karical, Mrs. A. M. Lichtenstein, aged 52, widow of the late F. S. Lichtenstein, member of the royal government at Tranquebar.

7. At Bangalore, Capt. John Croker, H.M.'s 48th regt.

9. At Pondicherry, Elisabeth, relict of the late Mr. Jos. Manvuisse, aged 95.

11. Capt. A. A. Cortlandt, H.M.'s 45th regt., son of the late Col. Philip Van Cortlandt.

18. After a short illness, at the Government House, Capt. P. Hay, H.M.'s 73d regt., aid-de-camp to the Right Hon. the Governor.

20. At Secunderabad, Lieut. Nathan Ashhurst, H.M.'s 46th regt.

— At Belgaum, Charlotte, wife of Mr. Conductor Hobart, of the Ordnance department at that station.

— At Royapooram, Mr. Daniel Johnston (of the Government Bank), aged 49.

26. At Belgaum, of fever, Eliza Margaret, wife of Capt. John Wallace, 46th N.I.

Dec. 1. At Royapettah, Mrs. Emelia Quintual, aged 26.

5. At Pondicherry, Mrs. Helena St. Pourçaint.

7. At Secunderabad, Assist. Surg. George Bush, H.M.'s 46th regt.

8. Daniel Neale, Esq., solicitor in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras.

9. At Bellary, Emily, third daughter of Mr. J. Burton, garrison surgeon of that station, aged five years.

12. Mrs. Lucy Goostree, aged 45.

25. Jane, fourth daughter of Mr. James Donaldson, of West Cowes, Isle of Wight, aged 18.

Lately. At Ellichpoor, Lieut. Charles Arrow, Brigade major of that division, Nizam's army.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

NEW GOVERNOR.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 1., 1827.—The following proclamation by government in the general department of this date is published in General Orders for the information of the army.

Proclamation.

Whereas Major Gen. Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B., hath been appointed by the Hon. the Court of Directors to the office of Governor of Bombay and its dependencies, on the resignation of the same by the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone.—It is therefore hereby proclaimed, that the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone having this day resigned the said office, Major Gen. Sir John Malcolm has on the date hereof received charge of the government of Bombay and its dependencies, and taken the oaths and his seat under the usual salute from the garrison, and all persons are required to obey the said Major Gen. Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B., as Governor and president in council accordingly.

HON. MR. ELPHINSTONE.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 1. 1827.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the same military honours be paid to the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone during his residence at Bombay, as if he had continued in charge of the government up to the period of his embarkation.

SICK OFFICERS.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 13, 1827.—The Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to sanction an arrangement for the accommodation of sick officers of his Majesty's and the Hon. Company's service arriving at the presidency from out stations, under such detailed regulations as may be established by his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

The officers of his Majesty's service are to be provided for, as far as possible, in the bungalows belonging to the depôt at Colaba, in addition to which four cadjan roofs to cover captains' tents are to be erected for the same purpose.

For the accommodation of the officers of the Hon. Company's service one temporary building (to be removed annually during the rains) is to be erected on the esplanade.

Each quarter, both on Colaba and the esplanade, is to be provided at the government expense with a field bedstead, table, two chairs and a commode.

An establishment of peons, sweepers, &c. at an expense of rupees 50 per mensem is sanctioned, and will be distributed among the respective premises.

During the rains, the officer's quarters in the town barracks (if not occupied by troops) will be appropriated for the use of officers of both services exclusively.

Officers occupying sick quarters under this arrangement are to pay one-half of their regulated house rent.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Judicial Department.

Oct. 29. Mr. R. C. Chambers, junior assistant to judge and criminal judge in Northern Concan.

Nov. 1. Mr. J. Kentish, judge and criminal judge of Surat.

Mr. E. Grant, judge and criminal judge of Ahmedabad.

Mr. J. Bell, judge and criminal judge of Kaira.

Mr. H. H. Glass, register to Sudder Dewanee and Foujdaree Adawlut.

Territorial Department.

Oct. 29. Mr. S. W. Eynaston, supernumerary assistant to collector in Kandeish.

Mr.

Mr. A. W. Ravenscroft, assistant to principal collector of Dharwar.

Mr. P. Scott, supernumerary assistant to collector of Poonah.

Mr. W. G. Clark, third assistant to collector in Southern Concan.

Mr. J. Burnett, assistant to collector of customs of Bombay.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 6, 1827.—Messrs. A. C. Donaldson, P. C. N. Arniel, T. Edmunds, and John Jessop admitted to inf., and prom. to ensigns.—Mr. A. Bertram admitted an assist. surg.

Sept. 8.—6th N.I. Lieut. H. Sandwith to be capt., and Ens. A. S. Hawkins to be lieut., in suc. to Sharp discharged from service by general court-martial; dated 25th Aug. 1827.

2d Extra Bat. Lieut. T. Mitchell, 15th N.I., to be qu. mast. and interp. in Hindoostanee and Mahratta languages, v. Sandwith prom.; dated 6th Sept. 1827.

2d L.C. Lieut. J. Brooks to be capt., and Cornet H. L. Salmon to be lieut., in suc. to Rose dec.; dated 30th Aug. 1827.

Sept. 11.—Capt. J. Addison, 18th N.I., transferred, at his own request, to invalid estab.

Sept. 12.—18th N.I. Ens. A. Meadows to be lieut., v. Doherty dec.; dated 13th Sept. 1827.

Sept. 13.—Capt. W. Spratt, 4th N.I., to command, and Lieut. F. Fortune, of 26th N.I., to be adj. of Nat. Vet. Bat.

Capt. W. Stirling, 17th N.I., to command 2d Extra Bat., v. Spratt.

Capt. C. Crawley to be a brigade major to forces, v. Rose dec.

Oct. 20.—*23d N.I.* Ens. E. W. Cartwright to be lieut., v. Gilberne dec.; dated 9th Oct. 1827.

Oct. 23.—2d Extra Bat. Lieut. J. E. G. Morris, 24th N.I., to be qu. mast. and interp. in Hindoostanee language, v. Mitchell; dated 16th Oct. 1827.

Temporary Appointments confirmed. Capt. G. Moon, 18th N.I., to officiate as brig. maj. to Surat div. of army, until arrival of Capt. Newton.—Lieut. C. Johnston, 3d N.I., to act as interp. to Europ. regt., from 7th Oct.—Lieut. E. M. Earle, 24th regt., to act as interp. in Hindoostanee and Mahratta languages to 15th N.I., from 26th Sept.—Lieut. G. Wilson, 26th regt., to be acting adj. of wing detached to Poona.—Lieut. H. N. Ramsay, acting qu. mast. 1st Extra bat., to perform duties of interp. in Hindoostanee language to 11th N.I.

Oct. 27.—10th N.I. Ens. S. A. Crofton to be lieut., v. Reynton dec.; dated 15th Oct. 1827.

1st or Gr. N.I. Ens. C. B. Raitt to be lieut., v. Phillips dec.; dated 20th June 1827.—Lieut. T. Cliffborn to be capt., and Ens. B. H. Croket to be lieut., in suc. to Falconer dec.; dated 15th Oct. 1827.

14th N.I. Ens. J. M. Dickinson to be qu. mast.; dated 20th Oct. 1827.

Regt. Artillery. Lieut. G. Yeadell to be qu. mast. and interp. in Hindoostanee language to 1st bat.; dated 20th Oct. 1827.

Oct. 31.—Cadet C. L. J. D. Pre, admitted to Cavalry.—Cadet Mr. A. S. Pemberton, admitted to artil, and prom. to 2d Lieut.—Cadets G. P. Ball, Wm. Thomson, T. T. Christie, Wm. Brown, N. P. M'Dougall, S. V. W. Hart, and H. C. Robinson, admitted to Infantry, and prom. to Ensigns.—Messrs. Jas. Williamson, John Wye, A. M'K. Lyon, W. R. Deacon, Geo. Grey, J. J. Thomson, Jas. Murray, and H. P. Hathorn, admitted as assist. surgeons.

Lieut. W. C. Bell, 2d Europ. regt., having quitted India without permission from government, struck off strength of army from 8th Oct. 1827.

Nov. 1.—Commissariat. The following promotions and appointments made, v. Capt. Waite, returned to Europe:—Capt. Holland, 3d assist., to be a 2d assist. com. gen., v. Molesworth, detached on other duty, and to relieve Capt. Long 2d assist. Cutch force.—Sen. acting 3d assist. Lieut. Payne, confirmed a 3d assist. com. gen.—Capt. Le Mesurier to be an acting 3d assist. com. gen., in room of Capt. Holland.—Lieut. Stack, 1st Gr. N. I., to act as 3d assist. com. gen. for Capt. Campbell, on leave to sea.—Lieut. Davidson, 17th regt., to be acting 3d assist. temporary attached.

Nov. 6th.—2d Europ. Regt. Ens. L. M. M'Intyre, to be Lieut. v. W. C. Bell, struck off: dated 9th Nov. 1827.

5th N. I. Ens. J. C. Heath, to be Lieut., v. Carthew, dec.: dated ditto.

3d N. I. Lieut. C. Johnson, to be Capt., and Ens. R. Hughes, to be Lieut., in suc. to Elderton, cashiered; dated ditto.

5th N.I. Lieut. F. D. Bagshaw to be qu.-mast. and interp., in Hindoostanee language; dated 1st Nov. 1827.

Nov. 7.—Lieut. Col. E. Frederick, 26th N.I., to be military secretary to Hon. the Governor.

Capt. G. Graham, H.M.'s 2d or Queen's Royal regt., and Capt. R. E. Burrowes, H.M.'s 20th Foot, to be Aides-de-Camp to Hon. the Governor.

Cornet I. B. Hamilton, 1st L.C., to proceed to Persia on a special duty under instructions from Political department.

Nov. 8.—Assist. Surg. Thos. Lawrence admitted on estab. from 4th Nov. 1827.

Nov. 12.—Lieut. Col. W. Meall, 12th N.I., permitted to retire from service on pension of his rank.

Capt. J. H. Dunsterville, 12th N.I., and paym. at presidency, app. agent for clothing the army, from date of departure of Maj. D. H. Bellasis, for Europe.

Temporary appointments confirmed. Lieut. G. Birdwood to act as adj. to 3d N.I. until arrival of Lieut. Hallet.—Ens. T. Jackson, 10th N.I., to act as interp. in Hindoostanee language to 2d Extra bat. until arrival of officer app. to situation.

Nov. 15.—Surg. J. G. Moyle to be medical storekeeper at presidency, v. Wallace on furlough to Europe.—Surg. Moyle also to succeed Surg. Wallace as civil surg. at presidency.

Surg. C. Kane to have medical charge of European general hospital at presidency, in room of Surg. Moyle.

Nov. 17.—*1st Europ. Regt.* Lieut. C. Hagart to be capt., and Ens. B. Mitchell to be lieut., in suc. to Watts dec.; dated 6th Nov. 1827.

1st L.C. Cornet T. B. Hamilton to be lieut., v. Wilks dec.; dated 8th Nov. 1827.

1st Lieut. C. Henry (recently prom.) posted to regt. of artillery.

Ensigns (recently prom.) posted to regts. C. A. Echalas, to 10th N.I.; C. I. Curtis, 18th do.; Thos. Edmunds, 3d do.; John Jessop, 12th do.; A. C. Donaldson, 2d. Europ. regt.; P. C. N. Amiel, 1st or Gr. N.I.; T. R. Stewart, 10th N.I.; John Sinclair, 23d do.; Wm. Topham, 7th do.; Fred. Westbrook, 18th do.; A. M. Haselwood, 3d do.; Edw. Green, 21st do.; John Ramsay, 1st Europ. regt.; H. S. Hutchinson, 5th N.I.; R. N. Meade, 12th do.; E. R. Elwal, 2d Gr. N.I.; H. Cotgrave, 18th N.I.; G. F. Sympson, 2d Europ. regt.

Cadet C. S. Hodges admitted to infantry, and prom. to ensign.

Nov. 20.—Capt. L. J. Frederick to be inspecting engineer, Surat division of army, in consequence of departure of Lieut. Col. Drummond for Europe.

Capt. R. Pougat to be superintending engineer at presidency.

Nov. 21.—*Cornets (recently prom.) posted to regts.* W. J. Tudor, to 1st L.C.; W. B. C. Roberts, to 2d do.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Lieut. H. H. Hobson, 20th N.I., and Cornet F. B. Hamilton, 1st L.C.; both arrived 26th Oct. 1827.

MARINE PROMOTIONS.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 12, 1827.—1st-Lieut. T. K. Terrell to be junior capt.; dated 10th July 1825.

2d-Lieut. W. L. Clements to be 1st-lieut.; dated ditto.

Sen. Midsh. H. Rose to be 2d-lieut., in suc. to Junior Capt. J. S. Criddle retired 9th July 1824; dated ditto.

Sen. Midsh. G. Harvey to be 2d-lieut., in suc. to 2d-Lieut.

2d-Lieut. T. B. Davis dec. 15th July 1825; dated 10th July 1825.

Jun. Capt. P. Maughan to be sen. capt.; dated 2d Sept. 1825.

1st-Lieut. J. J. Robinson to be junior capt.; dated ditto.

2d-Lieut. R. Lowe to be 1st-lieut.; dated ditto.

Sen. Midsh. W. R. Hayman to be 2d-lieut., in suc. to Sen. Capt. C. Sealy dec. 1st Sept. 1825; dated ditto.

2d-Lieut. C. Wells to be 1st-lieut.; dated 29th Oct. 1825.

Sen. Midsh. A. Nott to be 2d-lieut., in suc. to 1st-Lieut. E. Pratt pensioned 28th Oct. 1825; dated ditto.

1st-Lieut. C. F. Grice to be junior capt.; dated 18th April 1826.

2d-Lieut. F. W. Powell to be 1st-lieut.; dated ditto.

Sen. Midsh. W. Hodges to be 2d-lieut., in suc. to Jun. Capt. J. J. Robinson dec. 17th April 1826; dated ditto.

1st-Lieut. J.W. Guy to be jun. capt.; dated 24th April 1826.

2d-Lieut. W. Lowe to be 1st-lieut.; dated ditto.

Midsh. A. Williams to be 2d-lieut., in suc. to Junior Capt. G. Herne dec. 23d April 1826; dated ditto.

2d-Lieut. T. H. Broadhead to be 1st-lieut.; dated 8th May 1826.

Midsh. P. L. Powell to be 2d-lieut., in suc. to 1st-Lieut. Powell dec. 7th May 1826; dated ditto.

2d-Lieut. J. B. Harrison to be 1st-lieut., in suc. to 1st-Lieut. C. Wells degraded in rank; dated 10th June 1826.

Sen. Capt. J. Jeaks to be commodore; dated 19th June 1826.

Jun. Capt. D. Jones to be sen. capt.; dated ditto.

1st-Lieut. W. S. Collinson to be junior capt.; dated ditto.

2d-Lieut. J. H. Rowland to be 1st-lieut.; dated ditto.

Midsh. C. R. Richards to be 2d-lieut., in suc. to Commodore Manwaring dec. 18th June 1826; dated ditto.

2d-Lieut. W. Iggledon to be 1st-lieut.; dated 2d Jan. 1827.

Sen. Midsh. C. Sharp to be 2d-lieut., in suc. to 1st-Lieut. Broadhead dec. 1st Jan. 1827; dated ditto.

Jun. Capt. H. Hardy to be sen. capt.; dated 11th March 1827.

1st-Lieut. Minchin to be jun. capt.; dated ditto.

2d-Lieut. S. B. Haines to be 1st-lieut; dated ditto.

Sen. Midsh. H. Whitelock to be 2d-lieut. in suc. to Sen. Capt. Blast retired 10th March 1827; dated ditto.

1st-Lieut. G. Grant to be jun. capt.; dated 18th March 1827.

2d-Lieut. C. Wells to be 1st-lieut.; dated ditto.

Sen. Midsh. S. Newnham to be 2d-lieut., in suc. to Junior Capt. Maillard dec. 17th March 1827; dated ditto.

2d-Lieut. G. B. Harrison to be 1st-lieut.; dated 10th May 1827.

Sen. Midsh. H. N. Poole to be 2d-lieut., in suc. to 1st-lieut. G. Vernon dec. 9th May 1827; dated ditto.

Sept. 12.—1st-Lieut. Wm. Gwilt to be junior capt.; dated 2d Sept. 1827.

2d-Lieut. T. E. Rogers to be 1st-lieut.; dated ditto.

Sen. Midsh. Wm. Bowater to be 2d-lieut., in suc. to Capt. Ferrell pensioned 1st Sept. 1827; dated ditto.

Nov. 1.—R. Morgan, H.C.'s Marine, to the commodore on Surat station, on Capt. J. R. Laurence vacating that situation.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Sept. 8. Lieut. G. Rowley, 2d L.C., for health.—12. Lieut. W. P. Phipps, 23d N.I., for health.—Oct. 18. Capt. G. Arden, 8th N.I.—26. Ens. L. M. M'Intyre, 2d Europ. regt., for health.—31. Lieut. W. Meeke, 3d L.C., for health.—Nov. 6. Lieut. J. Wright, 3d N.I., for health.—Surg. R. Wallace, medical storekeeper.—8. Lieut. Col. J. S. R. Drummond, inspecting engineer, Surat div., for health.—21. Assist. Surg. C. Downey, for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Nov. 8. Capt. W. Wilkings, 1st L.C., for 12 months, for health.—21. Maj. D. H. Bellasis, 3d N.I., for health (eventually to Europe).

To Sea.—Nov. 17. Lieut. W. Long, 8th N.I., for six months, for health.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE HON. M. ELPHINSTONE.

Meeting of British Inhabitants.—Agreeably to a requisition to the sheriff, a meeting of the British inhabitants of Bombay was held at the mess room of the town barracks, on the 5th November, to consider the most appropriate means of testifying their regard for the Hon. Mounstuart Elphinstone, prior to his departure for Europe.

Thomas Buchanan, Esq. was unanimously called to the chair.

Letters were read from the British inhabitants at Surat and Bhooj, declaratory of their entire concurrence in all the measures which this meeting might adopt for carrying into effect the purposes for which it was convened; and an intimation from the gentlemen composing the deputation from Poonah, stating that though the British inhabitants in Dukhun had presented a separate address to Mr. Elphinstone, they would be happy to concur in whatever resolutions this meeting might pass for perpetuating, by permanent memorials, the remembrance of those sentiments which had been so universally produced by the private and public conduct of Mr. Elphinstone.

Lieut. Col. Leighton, C.B., proposed the following resolution: "That this meeting, contemplating the approaching departure of the Hon. Mounstuart Elphinstone, on his resignation of the government of this presidency, with sincere and profound regret, are of opinion that the remembrance of his public and private virtues, which have excited general respect, esteem, and admiration, ought to be perpetuated by some permanent memorial." In the course of a short speech, he remarked that the name of Mr. Elphinstone will long be associated with brilliant and memorable events in India. "He was at the battle of Assaye on the 23d September 1803, and he was again in the midst of fire animating the troops to victory at the battle of Kirkee on this day, the 5th of November, ten years ago, and when gallantry is spoken of on those and other occasions in this country, his name will never be forgotten. He has in my opinion a peculiar claim to the respect, esteem and admiration of the army; but to these he is also justly entitled from the whole

whole of the community, for his uniform kindness, many virtues, diversified abilities, and the many and great improvements which have taken place under his government."

W. Newnham, Esq. seconded the resolution in a very long and eloquent speech, in which he adverted to the general feeling of regret which seemed to pervade all ranks, classes, and castes, at the loss of their late governor. He then gave the following summary of the history of Mr. Elphinstone: "It is now more than thirty years since the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, descended from an ancient family on which he himself reflects the greatest lustre, landed on the shores of India, a member of the Bengal Civil Service. It is true that he still belongs to that establishment, but he has lived among us so many years that he may be called the adopted child of this presidency, or, to speak with greater truth, its father and patron. From the moment of his first landing he was marked out for honour and distinction. Subsequent occurrences made it doubtful whether nature intended him for a soldier or a civilian; but experience has since proved that she intended him for both. Having chosen the political line he became assistant to the resident at Poonah, when that place was only known to us as a foreign city, to which few had then access. It was while holding this situation, that he had an opportunity of sharing in those distinguished actions of the first Mahratta war, which has, in consequence, occasioned his name to be associated with the remembrance of the battles of Assaye and Argaum and of the siege of Gyaulghur. He was deputed by the resident at Poonah as the political assistant to the Duke of Wellington, then the Hon. Major Gen. Wellesley, and accompanied him throughout the events of that memorable campaign. It is perhaps worthy of notice that in this situation Mr. Elphinstone then succeeded the honourable and distinguished officer who has within these few days succeeded him in the government of this Presidency. For Sir John Malcolm had been first appointed to this delicate and confidential situation, but, having been compelled by illness to leave the army after the fall of Ahmednuggur, he was replaced by Mr. Elphinstone. It was thus that Mr. Elphinstone was afforded an opportunity of displaying in that campaign that gallantry and intrepidity for which he is so eminently distinguished, and which led him, as I have heard, at the capture of Gyaulghur, to be actually one of the storming party. The fall of this almost impregnable fortress was soon after succeeded by peace with the Mahratta powers, when Mr. Elphinstone, notwithstanding his short standing in the service, was on account of his conspicuous abilities appointed resident at the court of the Berar rajah: and while so employed he was subsequently selected to conduct, under circumstances of particular emergency, the embassy sent by the British government to the king of Cabul in 1808. On the termination of this embassy, Mr. Elphinstone fortunately for us and all who are interested in the honour and prosperity of this presidency, was appointed in 1810 resident at Poonah, the very same place where he had commenced his political career. It was there that we became more intimately acquainted with him—it was there that those feelings of affection, esteem, and admiration, with which we are now animated, had their birth. I, sir, can look back with pleasure and satisfaction on the days which I have passed in participation of the princely hospitality of the Sangum, and the instructive society of its enlightened proprietor, and I may safely say there never was any individual that excited greater enthusiasm around him in all ranks than did Mr. Elphinstone whenever he appeared—whether it was in the pursuits of sport, in field against an enemy, or in the labours of the cabinet. "Let me here, Sir, recall to your recollection that this very day is the anniversary of the battle of Kirkee; on this very day ten years ago the late Peishwa Bajee Row, whose cunning and true Mahratta-like diplomacy had never escaped the discerning eye of Mr. Elphinstone, at once broke the ties of amity which bound him to the British government, and which had just been renewed by the formal treaty concluded in the preceding month of June —broke those ties by a treacherous attack on the residency, which was burnt to the ground with all the valuable depositories of learning collected by the noble and enlightened resident, and by an attack on the British troops stationed at Kirkee. This small force Mr. Elphinstone succeeded in joining, just as it had formed to repel the attack of a far more numerous army of the Mahrattas. By his advice the plan of operations was changed from the defensive to the offensive; and hence followed the memorable action of Kirkee and the signal defeat of the Mahratta forces, which will redound to the credit of the Bombay army, and to the honour of Mr. Elphinstone's ability for war, as long as a page of history remains to tell the tale."

The speaker then read an extract from the General Orders published by the late Marquis of Hastings on the termination of the Mahratta war, dated the 29th August 1818:

"The occupation of the territories (observes his Lordship), heretofore belonging to the late Peishwa, being completed by the reduction of the last fortress of that prince in Kandeish, the Governor General in Council indulges himself in the gratifying task of communicating his applause to the officers by whom the conquest has been achieved. Though the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone does

does not strictly come within this description, he has had too marked a personal share in the military operations of that quarter, and has too signally promoted their success by the generous example of his intrepidity in exigencies the most perilous, to be omitted, when praise is given to the conduct and valour of the army. But beyond this participation in the danger of the troops, Mr. Elphinstone had, in his capacity of commissioner, so great a part in guiding the application of the force, that the favourable issue is to be mainly ascribed to his ability in his direction."

Mr. Newnham continued:—"I shall now, Sir, turn to the proceedings in Parliament, and read to you what was said of Mr. Elphinstone by Mr. Canning, on moving the vote of thanks to the army of India on the termination of the war. On that occassion Mr. Canning, after adverting to the peace concluded with the Peishwa in June, observed:

"In the midst of this unsuspecting tranquillity, at a moment now known to have been concerted with the other Mahratta chieftains, the Peishwa manifested his real intentions by an unprovoked attack upon the residency. Mr. Elphinstone, a name distinguished in the literature, as well as in the politics of his country, exhibited on that trying occasion military courage and skill, which, though valuable accessaries to diplomatic talents, we are not entitled to require as necessary qualifications for civil employment. On that, and not on that occasion only, but in many others in the course of this singular campaign, Mr. Elphinstone displayed talents and resources, which would have rendered him no mean general in a country where generals are of no mean excellence and reputation."

"This is the personage, Sir, whose departure we have this day met to distinguish by an appropriate tribute of regret and applause. For the last eight years has he presided over this government, and the preeminent abilities which he has displayed in that high and honourable situation have fully confirmed those opinions of his powerful mind and political capacity which had been formed from his successful and prosperous administration of the Dukhun. There is, however, one point of Mr. Elphinstone's character on which I have not touched, and yet it is the most amiable, I allude to his unassuming, retiring disposition, which has been strongly exemplified in the singular circumstance of his resigning office, and the splendid income attached to it, though he might have retained both up to the period of his embarkation, and is now living among us as a private individual."

The resolution was carried *nem. con.*

George Norton, Esq., (the Advocate General) then moved a resolution to this effect: "that it appears to this meeting that the most appropriate memorials for perpetuating the remembrance of Mr. Elphinstone's public and private virtues are, his statue to be sculptured in marble and erected in a suitable place at Bombay, and a service of plate to be prepared and presented to him in England."

In the course of an able speech, he observed that we may calculate how much we owe to his distinguished qualities, contrasting the present situation of affairs around us with the convulsions, which through a well known confederacy threatened to shake India to its foundation. "The display of his extraordinary capacity at that crisis, has attracted much attention, and we cannot withhold our assent to the justice of those observations, corroborated as they are by the eloquent eulogium of the present Premier of England, which have ascribed to him a combination of both civil and military genius. But a much higher praise remains. He has exemplified in a signal manner, that noble art which acquires for the conqueror the truest glory: I mean, of attaching to his sway the people, whom he has subdued. How has the liberal plan of power by which he has governed the native provinces, the liberal institutions which he has founded and supported, the mildness of his administration, called forth the united voice of the native population in a manner altogether unprecedented, a voice far too loud to be mistaken or misrepresented! By the imperceptible introduction of new and fair and liberal laws which it has been his fortune recently to embody in one digested code—by the access he has afforded to all ranks according to their station to the very source of their government, he has opened to the sight at least of our Indian fellow-subjects those principles of constitutional power, which are the best security for national advancement. But I must not be misunderstood. I am far from attributing to Mr. Elphinstone the sudden and rash introduction of those visionary schemes of political liberty among this recently reduced people, which some advocate or pretend to do,—measures as ill adopted to their habits, feelings, and comprehension as ruinous to their peace. I should hold it an accusation, which no man would be justified in making. All national improvement, to be effectual, must be gradual. We are apt to become warped by our attachment to our own constitution, and sometimes conceive its principles to be of universal application. We forget the slow growth of its highest maxims in our own country, and the intellectual meridian in which, and in which alone, according to my notions, they are calculated to shine. I am free to hold that the improvement and civilization of the mind must long precede the full prevalence of constitutional franchises, and am one of those who conceive that the national independence of India at this juncture would lead to nothing but national disaster and perhaps irremediable degradation. The tree itself of political liberty cannot be transplanted, but its seeds may stock, may replenish the earth. At the same time the earlier shoots must bend and sway with the influence of the atmosphere in which they are reared."

This resolution was seconded by J. Wedderburn, Esq., and carried unanimously.

Lieutenant

Lieutenant Colonel Kennedy then moved, that a Committee be appointed to carry an address to Mr. Elphinstone, for the purpose of conveying to him the sentiments of sincere and profound regret with which the British Inhabitants of Bombay and its dependencies contemplate his approaching departure from the country, and to acquaint him with the present resolutions: which was agreed to, having been seconded by M. T. D. De Vitre, Esq.

It was then proposed by James Forbes, Esq., seconded by Captain J. H. Dunsterville, that a Subscription be opened for the purpose of carrying into effect the objects of the second Resolution, which was agreed to, and a Committee appointed to appropriate the funds arising therefrom.

An address having been prepared, it was agreed to, and after thanks had been voted to the Chairman and the Sheriff, the meeting broke up.

The following is a copy of the address, which was presented to Mr. Elphinstone on the 14th November, and of Mr. Elphinstone's reply.

To the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone, late Governor of Bombay.

Honourable Sir:—We, the undersigned British inhabitants of Bombay and its dependencies, cannot permit your departure from this country, without expressing thus publicly the profound respect and esteem which your private character so justly merits, and the high admiration which your public virtues have universally produced. Nor are these professions the mere tribute of applauswhich it is customary to present to a governor on resigning his government, but the sincere and heartfelt sentiments which amiable urbanity and engaging friendliness, united to the various acquirements and commanding abilities of a powerful and richly cultivated mind, must invariably inspire.

Gifted with talents of the highest order, you could not fail to attract the notice of your superiors from your earliest arrival in India, and their selecting you for public situations of the highest importance has been fully justified by the zealous, meritorious, and able manner in which the various duties entrusted to your charge have been at all times performed. Having chosen the political department of the service, your eminent qualifications obtained the marked approbation of that distinguished diplomatic character, the late Sir Barry Close, under whose auspices you commenced your public career, and led to your being appointed resident at the court of the Rajah of Nagpore in 1803. Five years afterwards, while thus employed, you were selected for the difficult and delicate conduct of an embassy to the King of Cabul, and immediately on its conclusion nominated to be resident at Poonah. It was then that we became more particularly acquainted with your private virtues and political capacity, and, during a period of sixteen years, while we have been delighted with the courtesy and affability of the polished gentleman, we have at the same time observed with admiration the firmness and sagacity of the accomplished statesman; but it must remain for the historian to appreciate and to record, in merited terms of commendation, the conciliatory but undaunted conduct which you displayed in the embarrassing and dangerous discharge of your official duties during the last years of the late Peishwah's government; the essential assistance which you contributed, both by your presence and counsels, to the successful termination of the war in the Deccan, and the able measures which you adopted for rendering the unavoidable extension of British power, the source of unknown felicity to the inhabitants of the conquered territories.

Of the manner in which you have presided over the government of this presidency, during the last eight years, it would not become us to express circumstantially the opinion which we have formed: nor is it necessary, as we doubt not, that it will receive from the proper authorities that distinguished approbation to which it is for many causes so justly entitled. But we may be allowed to observe, that during this period commerce has been encouraged by the considerate attention and liberal support with which every suggestion for the convenience of the mercantile community has been at all times entertained. The civil administration has been most materially improved in all its branches, and these improvements have been rendered of permanent utility by a revision of the code of civil regulations, and by the zeal to acquire an acquaintance with the native languages, customs, and laws which your enlightened measures and discriminating patronage have excited in the junior civil servants. Nor have the military and marine services benefited in a less degree, since in them likewise have been introduced important ameliorations in every department, and the comfort and accommodation of the troops and seamen have been ensured by a judicious and unexampled liberality. In consequence also of the erection of churches, the consideration evinced for the interests of religion, and the successful measures adopted for the education of the children of Europeans, Christianity has been enabled to diffuse most efficaciously through these territories its benign influence. To your wise and extended views, therefore, must be principally ascribed the increased prosperity of this presidency; and gratifying must it be to you to be convinced, that you have not only thus materially contributed to render this portion of the British dominions of so much greater importance to the mother country, but that you have also taught its native subjects, from this result having been produced by essential ameliorations in their condition, to appreciate and admire the unwonted benefits which they enjoy under the British government.

We are at the same time persuaded that the recollection of some of the liberal and enlightened measures which you have originated and promoted, will afford you a more lasting gratification than those which have been adopted for the extension of moral and intellectual improvement amongst the native inhabitants. For it may be confidently expected, from the prosperous commencement of the endeavours now exerting for this purpose, that they will be ultimately crowned with success. But how unavailing would these efforts have proved, had it not been for the animating support with which you have so constantly encouraged and protected them! As, however, the native gentlemen have determined to testify, in a manner the most appropriate, the high respect and admiration with which they regard your character, and the grateful sense which they entertain of the numerous and invaluable advantages which the native subjects of this presidency have derived from your auspicious government, any further remarks on this point would be superfluous.

It is with mingled feelings of pleasure and regret that we now address to you these few expressions of our unfeigned and heartfelt respect, esteem, and admiration. We rejoice that, after an absence of thirty years, and after displaying in the hightest and most important situations those private virtues and public qualifications with which you are so peculiarly distinguished, you are about to be restored to your home and your friends, and to that country on which you reflect so much lustre, and which, we trust, may still benefit by your pre-eminent abilities; but we lament the privation of that affable, pleasing, and instructive intercourse which has afforded us so much gratification, of animating and discriminating encouragement which has excited zeal in all ranks, and of those commanding abilities, which have promoted with such success the welfare and prosperity of this presidency. Under such impressions, we can only alleviate the profound regret occasioned by your departure, by uniting in sincere and earnest wishes that you may long enjoy uninterrupted health and happiness, and by assuring you that our breasts will ever be inspired by these sentiments, which our words have so inadequately conveyed.

In order also to perpetuate by ostensible memorials, the remembrance of these sentiments, and of the causes which have produced them, permit us to request that you would allow your statue to be sculptured in marble, in order that it may be erected in a suitable place in Bombay, and to solicit

licit your acceptance of a service of plate, which will be prepared and presented to you in England.

We have the honour to be, Honorable Sir,
Your most obedient and most humble servants,

THOMAS BUCHANAN, *Chairman*;
Followed by about 200 signatures.

Bombay, 5th November 1827.

Mr. Elphinstone's Reply to the above Address.

Gentlemen,—I receive the honour conferred on me with gratitude proportioned to my respect for the intelligent and enlightened community from which it comes.

My long acquaintance with this establishment, while it renders your kindness particularly grateful to my feelings, enables me also to appreciate the value of your opinion, and render the present an occasion of pride and gratification of which I shall never lose the impression. Qualified as you are from your character and situation to judge of my public measures, the approbation you have conferred on them is the highest reward I could receive.

Nor in this avowal of the satisfaction which I derive from your applause, do I forget how small a share I can individually claim in the proceedings that have called it forth. Much is due to the able and estimable colleagues with whom I have been associated in the government, and much to the circumstances under which I entered on my duties.

Placed at the head of an establishment which was rapidly rising in importance and increasing in extent, I found an impulse in all classes that must under any guidance have led to striking improvement. In the civil service I found an enlarged and liberal inclination to adapt our institutions to the peculiarity of our situation, and to conciliate even the prejudices of a people unaccustomed to our rule, and averse to many of our most favourite maxims of government. I found the army characterised by a spirit of discipline, order, and forbearance, calculated beyond all other means to gain the affections of the country which its valour had subdued. In all branches of the service, and in all members of the British community, I met with the same zeal for the honour of the nation, and the same expanded wish to promote the welfare of the people with whom our conquest had connected us.

In enumerating the different improvements that have taken place since I have been in the government, you strongly recal my obligations to the gentlemen by whose talents, industry, and ability, those measures have been brought forward and matured, and who owe little to me but for an anxious desire to encourage their labours, and to profit by the light that resulted from their enquiries and experience.

Interested as I am in the success of those institutions and in the prosperity of this presidency, I cannot but feel the liveliest pleasure when I reflect on the hands to which both are now committed. The versatile talents and solid judgment of my successor, his varied experience, his thorough knowledge of the natives and of mankind, combined as they are with a kindness and benevolence that cannot be surpassed, afford a certainty of rapid advance and improvement to every part of an establishment, in which I shall never cease to take the deepest and most anxious interest.

I should be devoid of all feeling if I were insensible to the expression of personal esteem which you have added to your commendation of my official conduct. It comes from a body of whose applause I may well be proud, and from individuals for whom I shall retain while I live the sincerest sentiments of respect and of attachment.

I accept with a due sense of honour the splendid testimonials by which you propose to perpetuate the recollection of the sentiments which you have now expressed. I cannot but set the highest value on a distinction which serves to commemorate my connexion with this establishment, and to record the honourable judgment which you have passed on my services. M. ELPHINSTONE.

The sum subscribed to the statue of Mr. Elphinstone, to be erected in Bombay, and to the service of plate to be presented to him in England, amounted on the 24th Nov. to 51,560 rupees.

Poona Address.—A deputation consisting of Mr. Dunlop (the Judge of Poona), Major Snodgrass, Mr. John Warden, and Capt. Nutt, arrived in Bombay 15th November, for the purpose of presenting an address in behalf of the civil and military officers serving in the Dukhun and Khandesh, to the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, on the occasion of his resigning the government of this presidency. Agreeably to appointment the deputation waited upon Mr. Elphinstone at Parell house, and Mr. Dunlop read an address, which was signed by fourteen Civil Servants, one Chaplain, and one hundred and eight Military Officers; to which Mr. Elphinstone made a suitable reply.

Address of the Clergy.—An address of the Clergy of the Established Church of England and Ireland in the presidency of Bombay, signed by Archdeacon Hawtayne and eleven other clergymen, was also presented to Mr. Elphinstone, who returned a reply acknowledging his satisfaction and gratitude.

Address from the Raja of Sattara, Native Princes, &c.—The following is copy of an address presented to Mr. Elphinstone from the Raja of Sattara, and other native allies and subjects of the Bombay government; and of Mr. Elphinstone's reply:

To the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone, late Governor of Bombay.

Honourable Sir,—We, the native princes, chiefs, gentlemen, and inhabitants of Bombay, its dependencies and allied territories, cannot contemplate your approaching departure from this country, without endeavouring to express, however faintly, the most profound and lasting regret which has been occasioned in our minds by your resignation of the government of this presidency. For, until you became commissioner in the Deccan and Governor of Bombay, never had we been enabled to appreciate correctly the invaluable benefits which the British dominion is calculated to diffuse throughout the whole of India. But having beheld with admiration, for so long a period, the affable and encouraging manners, the freedom from prejudice, the consideration at all times evinced for the interests and welfare of the people of this country, the regard shewn to their ancient customs and laws, the constant endeavours to extend amongst them the inestimable advantages of intellectual and moral improvement, the commanding abilities applied to ensure permanent ameliorations in the condition of all classes, and to promote their prosperity on the soundest principles, by which your private and public conduct has been so pre-eminently distinguished, has led us to consider the British influence and government as the most important and desirable blessing which the Supreme Being could have bestowed on our native land.

To particularise all the acts of your government which are so justly entitled to applause is beyond our power. But we may venture to remark, that in the former possessions of this presidency and the territories of its allies the beneficial effects of your auspicious administration have been evinced by the correction of abuses, the introduction of essential improvements into all the civil departments, and by the consequently increased security and welfare of the people. In Goozrat, and the territories of the British allies there situated, in consequence of your wise and extended views, various districts which had long remained almost waste have been restored to cultivation; an important change has been effected in the habits of the predatory tribes; and effectual means having been adopted for repressing outrages and preserving public security, the country, from enjoying a tran-

tranquillity, protection, and exemption from onerous charges previously unknown, now presents an appearance the most flourishing and gratifying. In this island, also, the inhabitants can never adequately express their grateful sense of the salubrious and invaluable advantages that have resulted from the judicious and laudable liberality with which roads have been formed, and an inexhaustible supply of water has been provided by the excavation of wells and tanks. It was, however, in the Deccan that the most favourable opportunity presented itself for your displaying with their fullest lustre those high abilities of the statesman, tempered with all the milder and engaging virtues of the private individual, which the historian will love to commemorate. For the conciliatory and benign manner in which you divested conquest of all its terrors, and introduced the British power in the Deccan; the effectual means adopted to render hostilities as little detrimental to the people as possible; the solicitous attention shewn to the interests and rights of all classes; the deliberate caution with which changes in the ancient form of government have been effected; and the enlightened measures adopted for its administration, promise to ensure the peace, prosperity, and happiness of the people.

Grateful however as we are for the consideration which has been evinced for our personal interests and prosperity, it is the liberal and enlightened measures which have been adopted for communicating to the people, by improved methods, a knowledge of literature, science, and morality, that particularly demand our most unfeigned and heartfelt acknowledgments. To you, therefore, Honourable Sir, we find it impossible to express our gratitude in adequate terms; since, had it not been for the animating support with which you have so constantly encouraged and protected them, the efforts to excite a desire and love of intellectual and moral improvement, that have commenced so prosperously and promise to be crowned with ultimate success, must have been altogether unavailing. But permit us to acquaint you that, in order to evince that we are ourselves fully persuaded that no amelioration can be of more incalculable benefit to this country than the diffusion amongst our children and countrymen of that extensive knowledge, those noble modes of thinking, those wise and liberal principles of government, and those sublime views of moral rectitude, by which the British are so eminently distinguished, we have determined to raise a subscription amongst ourselves, which at the present moment amounts to upwards of two lacs of rupees, for the purpose of founding one or more professorships for teaching the languages, literature, sciences, and moral philosophy of Europe. Nor can we doubt that you will be pleased to comply with our earnest solicitation that we may be allowed to honour these professorships, as a slight testimony of our unceasing gratitude, with that name which we so much revere and admire, and to designate them "Elphinstone Professorships," and that you will permit your portrait to be drawn by an able artist in England, in order that we may place it in the rooms of the Native Education Society, as a permanent memorial of the liberal and enlightened founder and protector of that society.

But, in presenting this sincere tribute of applause to the highly liberal and enlightened principles by which your public conduct has been so peculiarly characterised; it is your private virtues which have so particularly excited our admiration, gratitude, and respectful affection. For the accessibility, the absence of all form, and the urbanity with which you have always received persons of this country of all classes, the courtesy with which you have admitted them into your own parties, and the affable and unrestrained manner with which you have condescended to mix in their society, can only be ascribed to those amiable, generous, and high-minded sentiments which shine so conspicuously in your every word and action. The causes, therefore, which now occasion our most profound and heartfelt grief, in consequence of being deprived of those private virtues which have raised us in our estimation, and afforded us the utmost gratification, and of those transcendant public abilities which have so effectually promoted the welfare and prosperity of our country, and rendered every amelioration permanent by securing the diffusion of intellectual and moral improvement, are much too obvious to require that we should in vain endeavour to convey by words those feelings by which we are at present so oppressed and overpowered. But, permit us to assure you, that we all unite in the most fervent prayers that you may long enjoy uninterrupted health and happiness in the society of those friends, and in the country, from which you have been so long separated; and that the pleasing and grateful sentiments which your private and public conduct have inspired in our breasts, will ever form the most delightful object of our contemplation; that the name of Elphinstone shall be the first that our children shall learn to lisp; and that it will be our proudest duty to preserve indelibly unto the latest posterity the fame of so pre-eminent a benefactor to our country.

We have the honour to be, Honourable Sir,
Your sincere well-wishers and obedient servants,
(Sealed and Signed by his Highness the Raja of Sattara, and others, the Native Princes, Chiefs and Gentlemen, Allies and Subjects of the British Government of Bombay.)

Bombay, 15th November 1827.

Mr. Elphinstone's Reply to the Address.

Gentlemen,—Nothing could have afforded me higher satisfaction than the address with which you have been pleased to honour me on this occasion.

It records the opinion of a body of whose esteem I have always been most desirous; and it relates to subjects on which your approbation has peculiar value.

The first duty of an Indian government (after securing the safety of the state) is to attend to the welfare of the native population; and the most genuine proof that it has endeavoured to fulfil the charge, is to be found in the favourable opinion of an assemblage such as that by which I have had the honour to be addressed.

The known character of many of the individuals to whom I am indebted for this honour, and the high place which they hold in the estimation of the public, entitle them to be considered as the representatives of all the dignity and worth of their country, and add weight to the applause to which their own authority was sufficient to give the highest value.

On these grounds I must consider the present address as the most honourable testimony that could have been borne to my conduct, and must ever feel a high sense of the kindness of those by whom it is conferred.

If an earnest desire to promote the welfare of my native fellow subjects could alone have entitled me to the commendations you have bestowed, I should here conclude this part of my acknowledgment, in the confidence that the honour was not entirely undeserved; but as the success of all my endeavours, wherever they have been useful and efficacious, has originated in the spirit and maxims of the British government, of which I have been the humble instrument, I must ascribe to the beneficent influence of that government a great portion of the feeling of which you have honoured me by making me the object.

Impressed with the highest opinion of your loyalty and attachment to the British government, and mindful of the occasions on which many of you have supported the interests of the Honourable Company, the authorities in Great Britain consider it as an imperative obligation to watch over your interests in return; nor is there any course by which their favour is so likely to be obtained as by contributing to your welfare and conciliating your good-will.

Of its anxiety to promote the happiness of this part of its dominions the Honourable Company could not have given a more convincing proof than it has just afforded, in the nomination of Sir J. Malcolm to the government of this Presidency.

Distinguished, as that eminent person is, for all the qualities of a soldier and a statesman, there is none for which he is more remarkable than for his esteem and attachment towards the natives of this country, and there is no character in which he is more ambitious of appearing, than that of the friend of India.

In returning my grateful acknowledgments, for the address which has now been presented to me I should do little justice to my own feelings, if I could conclude without noticing the impressions made on me by the manner in which your approbation is to be perpetuated. By associating the present mark of your good opinion with an institution

tution promotive of the education of your countrymen, you have increased beyond calculation the honour conferred on me, while you have evinced an extent of wisdom, liberality, and public spirit, which shed a lustre over your own characters still more than upon mine. This measure, if properly pursued, is worthy of the judgment and foresight with which many of you are eminently gifted, and tends to raise still higher the opinion which I had already formed of your community, and to increase the respect and regard with which I shall ever remember the valuable persons of whom I am now to take my leave.

However far from this place the rest of my life may be spent, I beg you to be assured that the proofs I have received of your attachment shall never be forgotten, and that I shall never cease to feel the utmost solicitude respecting the progress of this part of the empire, and for the improvement, prosperity, and happiness of its inhabitants.

M. ELPHINSTONE.

On the evening of the 14th Nov. the European community gave a splendid ball and supper in honour of Mr. Elphinstone, at Mr. Newnham's bungalows on the esplanade. The Governor, Sir John Malcolm, was present, and the Commander-in-chief presided. About two o'clock Mr. Elphinstone, surrounded by many of his old and approved friends, took leave of the party, and immediately embarked on board the H. C. cruiser *Palinurus*, which conveys him to Kossier.

The subscriptions for the "Elphinstone Professorships," to be established under the Bombay Native Education Society, amounted on the 7th Nov. to 2,08,372 Bombay rupees.

VISIT OF THE GOVERNOR TO POONAH.

The honourable the Governor arrived at Poonah on the 11th instant, about seven o'clock in the morning; he was received with every demonstration of respect and good feeling. A guard of honour, consisting of the Horse Artillery, the Queen's Royals, the 20th Foot, and the 11th regt. N. I., lined the road from his excellency's bungalow, half way down the river, and presented arms on his approach, the horse artillery in the meanwhile firing a salute, and the bands playing "God save the King." At the conclusion the troops fired a *feu de joie*.

Gaieties are a-foot, consequent on Sir John Malcolm's arrival, and the theatrical amateurs have put the sock and buskin in requisition. The races, it is said, are to commence on the 1st proximo.—*Bom. Gaz. Dec.* 16.

STEAM VESSELS.

Private letters from Bombay mention that the native builders there have been engaged in a most minute examination of the *Ganges* steamer, taking measurements of all her dimensions, and comparing them with the plan sent round from hence. It appears that two steam cruizers are to be built immediately, and a smaller one for a coasting packet. The *Ganges* excited the most lively curiosity amongst the natives at Bombay. The Parsees, in particular, crowded on board the vessel daily, to examine the engine by which such a body was propelled, without the aid of wind or tide; and some Arabs on board an Arab dow clapped their hands, and actually leaped with astonishment and delight, when they saw her with every sail furled, stemming the wind and tide, propelled by some invisible means.

LAW APPOINTMENTS.

James Dewar, Esq., barrister at law, has been appointed clerk of the crown, vice Mr. Grant, proceeded to England; and Edward Luke, Esq., attorney at law, succeeds Mr. Grant as attorney for paupers.

STORM.

This place has been visited by a severe storm. For three or four days previous to Tuesday last the atmosphere had been dense and sultry, and the sky uncommonly cloudy. On Tuesday night it came on to rain and blow with great violence, and continued without intermission until Wednesday morning, when about seven o'clock the rain ceased, the wind, however, not abating in the least. The loss of lives has been truly awful; between three and four hundred persons, at least it is supposed, perished in or near the harbour. Forty of the bodies were washed ashore near the light-house at Colabah, and when the tide ebbed and left them exposed, a concourse of people assembled there, and many persons found in the drowned corpses a brother, a son, a father, or a friend. It was really a melancholy scene. The sufferers were principally Borahs, proceeding to Surat with their families to celebrate the wedding of their moolnah, or high priest. It is estimated that property to the extent of fifteen lacs of rupees has been lost on this occasion. A great number of pleasure and passage boats, bugglas (some heavily laden), dingies, &c. were driven on shore, dismasted, or sunk, and the cargoes and stores damaged or totally lost. Great fears are entertained that the havoc of the coast and to the northward has been extensive. The *Bolton* sailed for England on the evening in question, and must have encountered some severe squalls; but as she did not return to port, it may be concluded she proceeded safely on her voyage. But it is not to the harbour alone that the injury has become confined; the walls of most of the compounds on the esplanade were blown down, and several of the tents, after getting saturated with rain, fell upon the heads of their occupants, and contributed to the destruction of their property.—*Bom. Cour., Dec* 1.

Before last Wednesday's gazette issued from the press, we had just time sufficient to notice the fearful gusts of wind with which that morning was ushered in. Little

did

did we expect to learn, however, the dreadful tales of destruction which have since poured in from every quarter. It would be endless to enumerate all the losses in craft and human lives of which we are already informed. From Goa to Cambay the coast is literally strewed with wrecks. It is apprehended that several Europeans have perished. The bodies of one or two have already been washed on shore; but at this time it would be highly improper to mention names.—*Bom. Gaz. Dec. 5.*

THE SHAH BYRAMGORE.

One of the China ships, the *Shah Byramgore*, Capt. Crocket, on her return to this port, struck at five o'clock A.M., of the morning of the 17th November, upon the Cherbaniani reef, among the Laccadives, and after every effort to save her, all hope was given up. By the latest advices no lives had been lost. This accident is attributable to the reef being incorrectly laid down in Horsburgh, and to the state of the weather the day preceding, which prevented Capt. Crocket from taking any good observations Capt. C. arrived at Mangalore on the 23d November, with his wife and family, leaving the greater part of the crew on board. The cargo of the *Byramgore* is supposed to be worth twelve lacs. We have no time for further details.—*Ibid.*

STAMP DUTY.

Letters from Bombay mention that the government had given up enforcing the observance of the stamp regulation at that presidency and at Surat, in consequence of the alarm which it had produced, and a complete stand of business which had taken place for two days.—*Cal. John Bull, Nov.* 23.

THE PRESS.

The new Bombay paper, the *Iris*, is discontinued, the editor and proprietor having become editor of the *Courier*.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Nov. 4. *La Virginie*, Carnavant, from Marseilles.—7. *La Constance*, Regnaud, from Mauritius.—11. *Incomparable*, Alves, from Rio de Janeiro.—21. *Caledonia*, Jonnson, from China.—22. *Recovery*, Chapman, from London and Cape of Good Hope.—25. *Bombay Castle*, Scott, from China.—26. *Curron*, M'Carthy; and *Good Success*, Poynton, both from China.—27. *Milford*, Jackson, from China.—28. *Tamarlane*, Miller, from Greenock; and *Hannah*, Martin, from China.—*Dec.* 4. *Upton Castle*, Weldridge, from London; and *Vibilia*, Stephenson, from Cape of Good Hope.—6. *Cornet*, Fraser, from Greenock.—7. *Cumbrian*, Blyth, from China and Singapore.—9. *Turner*, Leader, from Liverpool.

Departures.

Nov. 11.—*Neptune*, Cumberledge, and *King George the Fourth*, Butler, both for Calcutta.—25. *Sir William Wallace*, Brown, for London; and *La Constance*, Regnaud, for Goa and Mauritius.—27. *Bolton*, Clarkson, for London.—*Dec.* 2. *Katharine Stewart Forbes*, Chapman, for London; and *Dorothy*, Garnock, for Liverpool.—16. *Dragon*, Mackenzie, for Ceylon.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 18. At Rutnagherry, the lady of D. Shaw, Esq., M.D., of a daughter.
23. At Poona, the lady of Lieut. C. Eyre, H.M.'s 29th regt., of a son.
Nov. 1. The lady of Mr. L. J. Miguel, of a daughter.
8. In Military Square, within the fort of Bombay, Mrs. White, of a daughter.
13. At Poona, the lady of Major Snodgrass, assist. com. gen., of a daughter.
17. At Ahmedabad, the lady of John Vibart, Esq., civil service, of a son.
— At Colabah, the wife of Mr. H. Enderwick, of a daughter.
18. In Rampart Row, the lady of the late R. Baxter, Esq., of a daughter.
Dec. 2. The lady of Capt. Law, artillery, of a son.
5. The lady of John Bax, Esq., of a son.
7. At Masagon, the lady of Capt. C. E. James, acting secretary to Military Board, of a son.
— At Prospect Lodge, the lady of Capt. Humphrey Lyons, of a daughter.
11. At Poonah, the lady of Lieut. T. Probyn, pioneers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 8. At St. Thomas's Church, Lieut. A. Hann, 2d Gren. regt., to Miss Watson.
12. At St. Thomas's Church, M. De Vitre, Esq., to Mrs. Mary Slater, second daughter of John Rose, Esq., Essex Street, Strand, and sister to Mrs. Norton, lady of the advocate general of this presidency.
20. At St. Thomas's Church, Ens. W. Edwards, 5th N.I., to Caroline, eldest daughter of Major F. Roome.
27. Nugent Kirkland, Esq., of the civil service, to Elisabeth Sper Woodward, fifth daughter of Starr Wood, Esq., Hill, near Southampton.
Dec. 4. At Malligaum, C. Lucas, Esq., horse brigade artillery, to E. Story, second daughter of the late Capt. G. Story, H.M.'s 8th Lt. Drags.

DEATHS.

Oct. 14. At Surat, W. A. Jones, Esq., judge and criminal judge of that city and sillah.
15. At Brodra, Lieut. and Adj. Peyton, 10th Bombay N.I.
18. At Ahmedabad, Capt. James Falconer, 1st or Gren. N.I., much regretted by his brother officers.
26. At Colabah, the lady of T. C. Fraser, Esq., civil service, aged 27.
29. At Baroda, Lieut. Edm. Carthew, 5th N.I., aged 27.
31. At Jamboosir, of fever, the lady of Capt. T. Rose, assist. qu. mast. gen.
Nov. 5. In camp, near Kholapoor, of cholera, Capt. John Watts, 1st Bombay Europ. regt.
7. At Kaira, of fever, Lieut. Henry Wilks, 1st L.C.
9. Mr. J. Warren, band master of the 2d N.I., aged 28.
17. At Surat, Capt. H. Newton, provincial major of brigade to the Surat division of the army.
22. Maria Francisca, wife of Mr. Stephen John Cross, aged 30.
26. At Surat, Amelia, daughter of the Rev. W. Fyvie, aged six years.
29. At Dhoolia, of fever, Mr. W. S. Kynaston, of the civil service, aged 19.

Ceylon.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

At a special meeting of the Supreme Court of Judicature, holden at the Court-House, October 10th, the Hon. Sir Richard Ottley, Knight, late Puisne Justice, took the oaths as Chief Justice, that office being vacant by the death of the late Sir Hardinge Giffard. The Hon. Henry Mathews, Esquire, late His Majesty's Advocate

Advocate Fiscal, having produced a commission under the hand and seal of His Excellency the Governor, appointing him to the vacant office of Puisne Justice, the usual oaths were administerd to him, and he took his seat on the Bench as Puisne Justice. After which, Charles Marshall, Esquire, Master in Equity, having been in like manner appointed by His Excellency the Governor, to the vacant office of His Majesty's Advocate Fiscal, was sworn in as Advocate Fiscal accordingly.—*Ceylon Gaz.* Oct. 13.

FANCY BALL AT THE KING'S HOUSE.

On the 20th November, His Exc. the Governor and Lady Barnes gave a splendid Fancy Ball at the King's House, which was attended by almost every individual of both sexes, composing the society of this place. The occasion of the entertainment was the celebration of the second anniversary of the birth of their Excellency's little daughter. The cards of invitation were issued twenty days prior to the day of the ball, for the purpose of affording sufficient time to the Ladies and Gentlemen of the settlement, to prepare their respective dresses. For many days preceding that of the ball, the ingenuity of the natives, under the superintendence of their head men had been exercised in decorating the exterior of the King's House with all that light, but elaborate beauty, which they so peculiarly well know how to effect, by means of the white coco-nut leaf, the native mosses of the jungles, and the lovely flowers which abound in the vicinity of Colombo. Triumphal arches and superb colonnades arose in majestic grace, along the entire front of the Governor's residence, while a road formed of pillars richly ornamented with flowers and coco-nut leaves, lead to the portico or entrance to the mansion. A crowd of natives thronged round the front of the King's house, to witness, we believe, the first scene of the kind that had ever taken place in this Island, at least within the memory of British rule. The entertainment was of a mixed character, including both fancy dress and masquerade; there were not less than 350 brilliant costumes present. The character which attracted most observation was that of a "Coco-nut Gentleman": the following is a description of this *vegetable dandy*. He wore a huge wig admirably fitted on his head; consisting of long bushy coir stalks for hair, standing thickly on end, "like quills upon the fretful porcupine;" the dimensions of this wig were enormous. He wore pantaloons made of the thick young husk of the coco-nut tree, and a waistcoat of the same vegetable material. His coat was of plaited olla or green coco-nut leaf, of the latest fashion, with variegated steel buttons. On the whole, his figure was quite unique, and though, perhaps, his dress may never become a national costume, the inventor of it is not undeserving of merit, from its unequalled grotesqueness and unparelleled singularity.

NEW SCHOOL FOR NATIVE YOUTH.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Barnes, the Chief Justice Sir Richard Ottley, Major Gen. Sir Hudson Lowe, and the principal English inhabitants, civil and military, of Colombo, were present on the 8th Nov. at the laying of the foundation stone of a building to be erected at Cotta, by the Church Missionary Society, for the gratuitous education and maintenance of a select number of Singhalese and Tamul youths of that island.

ELEPHANT HUNTING.

The confidence which many of our best Elephant shots have acquired in coolly awaiting the near approach of their game, until sure of *bagging* it, induced a lady in this neighbourhood, a few days since, to accompany a party that she might witness the destruction of one of those monsters of our jungles. Intelligence having been received of a herd then in a thick jungle, the party proceeded towards the intended scene of slaughter; upon arriving at the jungle, whdre they dismounted and sent the horses to the rear, the party took post in a small open space, where it was supposed the Elephants would break cover; all was now arranged for the attack—primings carefully examined, and caps adjusted on their respective Mantoos. The beaters were then sent round to the opposite skirt of the jungle, with orders to advance in the direction of the party, and cautioned not to commence beating until close on the elephants. The pause that now takes place generally proves the most anxious and exciting part of the sport; as from the fine sense of hearing which the elephant is possessed of, the most perfect silence is at this time absolutely necessary, in order to insure the elephants being forced to come out at the desired spot. The beaters at last struck up their hideous yells, which mingled with the noise of their tom-toms, and the harsh discordant notes of the Singhalese trumpet, produced a combination of sounds, which to a person *new* to the sport creates an *awkward* sensation. A tremendous crush and rushing sound is now heard from the jungle in front of the party, the smaller underwood is observed in motion, and two enormous elephants rush out exactly opposite the small clumps of jungle where the lady was placed, both of which are instantly *floored* by her protecting knights.—the two monstrous trophies were thus laid prostrate within a few yards of her feet.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 11. At Jaffna Mallagam, Mrs. Speldewinde, wife of H. G. Speldewinde, Esq. Sitting Magistrate at that station, of a daughter.

Lately. At Jaffnapatnam the lady of W. Gisborne, Esq. Collector of the District, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 19. At Point De Galle, Capt. J. M. Dalzell, H. M. 16th Infantry, to Susan Eleanor, third daughter of the late Rev. John Alexander, of Drumraney Glebe, Westmeath.

26. At Jaffna, Mr. Slemmerman, to Agnes, daughter of Joan Rodrigo.

Penang.

APPOINTMENTS.

Nov. 15—Mr. John Poynton to be high sheriff of Prince of Wales's Island, Singapore, and Malacca.

Mr. J. W. Salmond to be accountant general to court of Prince of Wales' Island.

Mr. Surg. W. E. E. Conwell to officiate as superintending surgeon during absence of Superintending Surg. Alexander.

Mr. K. Marchison to be resident councillor of Singapore, and to relieve Hon. Mr. Prince, who proceeds to Europe on furlough.

Mr. John Patullo to be deputy resident at Prince of Wales's Island, collector of excise duties, and registrar of imports and exports.

Mr. P. O. Carnegy ta officiate as collector of excise duties and registrar of imports and exports until arrival of Mr. Patullo from Malacca.

Capt. James Low to be deputy superintendant of lands.

Capt. Ker to act as local military paymaster.

Mr. J. C. Boswell admitted as an assist. surg. upon this estab., and attached to general hospital.

DUTY ON OPIUM.

By an official notification, the following duty is imposed on foreign opium:

All opium, excepting opium made within the limits of the territories immediately dependent on the presidency of Fort William, shall on importation by sea into any port or place within the limits of the territories dependent on the presidency of Prince of Wales Island, be subject to a duty at the rate of six Spanish dollars per lb.

THE LATE PENANG GAZETTE.

In page 278 we inserted a paragraph from the *Singapore Chronicle*, which stated as "a matter of fact," that the *Penang Gazette* was supressed in consequence of an article in it giving umbrage to the Bengal government. This assertion turns out to be untrue. The *Penang Register* of Sept. 26th states that the *Gazette* was *voluntarily* discontinued by its proprietor, in consequence of the publisher being officially desired to expunge the words it had always borne under its title line, "Published under the authority and patronage of Government," and to insert the same notice with respect to government advertisements as that adopted by the Singapore and Malacca journals generally, with a view of abolishing all shew of preference.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 7. Mr. J. Palmer, of a daughter.

Nov. 24. The lady of John Anderson, Esq., secretary to government, of a daughter.

Dec. 3. The lady of R. F. Wingrove, Esq., of the civil service, of a still-born son.

MARRIAGE.

Oct. 17. A. M. Bond, Esq., of the civil service of this presidency, to Maria, daughter of Capt. Jas. Salmond, late of the Bencoolen establishment.

DEATHS.

Aug. 5. Capt. Wm. Brooke, of the Madras artillery, commissary of ordnance at this presidency, aged 30.

Nov. 24. Sophia, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Conductor T. Green, of the Madras establishment.

25. Elizabeth Caroline, wife of Mr. C. Berlie, of the pay office.

Dec. 5. Mr. Wm. Bruce, late chief officer of the ship *Eleanor*.

Malacca.

GOLD MINE.

The *Malacca Observer* of Nov. 6, communicates the substance of a report sent in to the local government, respecting a Gold Mine, lately discovered at Bukit Taong, within three days' journey of Malacca, and not far distant from Mount Ophir, or Gunong Ledang. The report is drawn up by an individual holding a responsible situation in Malacca, on the authority of a Malay named Hadgee Amat, who had been at the mine, and states that he with six more, collected in two months and a half, 24 bungkals of gold, procured with little labour. The method of working consists in digging for a certain stone interspersed with a yellow substance, which is gold, and by pounding the stone in a mortar and sifting it, the particles of gold are got, a sample of which has been sent in for inspection. The depth to which they dig for the stone varies from one to twelve fathoms. The only people found here about are Jakons, or Wild Men, who occupy a small village composed of about fifteen huts, and who, strange to say, claim the ground as their property, and seize whatever gold is collected. The abovementioned Amat had all his taken from him on his way to Malacca. It is stated that one person could procure one and a half catty of gold in a year; supposing therefore that 300 persons were employed on account of the Company, there would be 450 catties got in a twelvemonth, which selling at the average price of 500 Spanish dollars per catty, would realise the sum of 225,000 Spanish dollars. A later account states that, whatever may be the real value of this mine, it is supposed that the Company cannot claim it, as the district in which it is situated is not included within their territories. The proper boundary, however, seems uncertain.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 16. Mr. Joseph Neubronner, to Miss C. H. Moser.

Nov. 6. W. T. Lewis, Esq. C. S. to Miss Neubronner.

Singapore.

MARRIAGE.

Oct. 1h. Lieut. S. R. Hicks, Adj. 35th Madras N. I. to Sarah Kennedy, only daughter of Lieut. Col. Com. C. Farran, of the Madras Army.

DEATH.

Sept. 12. Mr. Richard Winter, late of the Bencoolen Establishment.

Persia.

The *St. Petersburgh Journal* of the 5th April contains a manifesto from the Emperor Nicholas announcing the conclusion of a treaty of perpetual peace between Russia and Persia, signed on the 16th (22d) February at Turkmanchal, by Gen. Paskewitsch and the Councillor of State Oberskoff on the part of Russia, and Prince Abbas Mirza on the part of Persia, of which the following is the substance.

"1st. There shall be perpetual peace, friendship, &c.

"2d. The treaty of Gulistan to be dissolved, and the present substituted:

"3d. Persia cedes the Khanate of Erivan, on either side of the Araxes, and the Khanate of Nakhichevan; and all the public documents connected with those two provinces shall be delivered within six months.

4th. Details, with great minuteness, the future frontier line between the two empires. It begins at the point of the Ottoman states, the nearest to Little Ararat, and crosses that mountain to the source of the Lower Karasson, follows the source of that river till it falls into the Araxes opposite Cherour, and then follows the course of the latter river as far as to the fortress Abbas-Abad. This fortress, situated on the right bank, together with the surrounding country to the extent of three wersts and a half, is to belong to Russia. The frontier line then again follows the course of the Araxes as far as twenty-one wersts beyond the ford of Jedlboulouk, from which point a straight line is to be drawn across the plain of Monghaw to the bed of the river Bolgarou, twenty-one wersts above the point of confluence of the two rivers Odinabazar and Sarakamyche. The line then passes across the summit of Djlkoir, so that all waters falling into the Caspian belong to Russia; and continues to cross the summit of other mountains, observing the above principle, relative to rivers falling into the Caspian, to the source of the river Artara, the course of which, as it falls into the Caspian, completes the whole line of frontier.

"5th. The Shah confirms the above line of frontier.

"6th. Persia to pay an indemnity of 80,000,000 rubles.

"7th. Prince Abbas Mirza is recognised as heir apparent to the throne of Persia.

"8th. The Russians to enjoy the free navigation of the Caspian. The Persians to enjoy the same on the old footing. Russia alone to have armed vessels on the same.

"9th. Ambassadors to be received by both parties with all due honours.

"10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th, regulate the nomination of consuls, and the transfer of private property, as also a mutual enlargement of prisoners.

"14th. No deserters to be given up by either party.

"15th. An amnesty to be awarded by Persia to the inhabitants of the province of Azerbaijan, and, if they should be inclined to emigrate into Russia, a period of one year is to be allowed them for the disposal of all moveable property, and a period of five years for the disposal of lands.

"16th. The ratification of this treaty to be exchanged within the space of four months."

The manifesto contains some passages worthy of insertion:—

"It was in the midst of friendly negotiations, and when positive assurances gave us the hope of preserving the relations of good neighbourhood with Persia, that the tranquillity of our people was disturbed on the frontiers of Caucasus, and that a sudden invasion violated the territory of the emperor, in contempt of solemn treaties. It was then necessary to repel force by force. Obliged to pursue the enemy through a country without roads, laid waste by the troops which were to have defended it—often opposed by nature itself—exposed to the burning sun of summer, and the rigours of winter—our brave army, after unparalleled efforts, succeeded in conquering Erivan, which was reported impregnable. It passed the Araxes, planted its standards on the top of Ararat, and, penetrating further and further into the interior of Persia, it occupied Tabriz itself, with the country depending on it. The Khanate of Erivan, on both sides of the Araxes, and the Khanate of Nakhichevan, a part of the ancient Armenia, fell into the hands of the conquerors.

"Our object was to secure to the empire a natural and strong barrier on the side of Persia; to obtain a complete indemnity for all the losses occasioned by the war, and thus to remove all the causes which might lead to its return.

"For us, one of the principal results of this peace consists in the security which it gives to one part of our frontiers. It is solely

solely in this light that we consider the utility of the new countries which Russia has just acquired. Every part of our conquests that did not tend to this end was restored, by our orders, as soon as the conditions of the treaty were published. Other essential advantages result from the stipulations in favour of commerce, the free development of which we have always considered as one of the most influential causes of industry, and, at the same time, as the true guarantee of a solid peace, founded on an entire reciprocity of wants and interests."

Besides the provinces of Erivan and Nakichevan, Russia acquires the salt mines of Knipi, and very extensive commercial advantages. Of the military contributions of eighty millions of rubles, sixty-four are already paid. The emperor has distributed six millions among the officers who have most distinguished themselves in the Persian war, and Gen. Paskewitsch has received one million for his share, and has been created a count. M. Oberskoff, who negotiated and signed the treaty, has received the grand cross of the order of St. Anne and 300,000 rubles.

China.

THE INSURRECTION.

We have been favoured with advices from China and from the north of India, which concur in stating, that the rebellion in Chinese Tartary has been suppressed by the arms and influence of China. The intelligence from the Himalaya rests upon the authority of letters from Shalkur, which state, that the Chinese had completely beaten the Tartars, many of whom were actually fugitives in Lehdakh, a state, however, that is little likely to afford them an asylum, being itself under the powerful control, although not the absolute dominion of China. The news from China is more detailed. After three repeated defeats by the Chinese, the Tartars were unable to meet them in the field, although the leader, Chang-ke-urh, effected his escape, much to the dissatisfaction of his Imperial Majesty. These successes were followed by the capture of Khoten, and finally of Yarkhend, when eleven leaders of the insurgents were put to death, as victims to the spirits of the Chinese officers who had fallen in the course of the war. The imperial army had thence advanced to Cashghar, from which place accounts, dated 20th July, state it was on its return, after leaving a sufficient force to garrison the Mohammedan cities. The head of the insurrection had effected his retreat into some foreign territory, in a state of utter destitution, and deserted by all his followers. As a mark of the Emperor's generosity, he had remitted the annual contributions from the conquered cities, it is pretended, in consideration of the devastations of the war; but this act of liberality furnishes reason to suppose, that the tranquillization of the Tartars has been effected, as much by concession on the part of the Chinese government, as by the valour of its troops. The re-establishment of Chinese influence along the tract of country from the desert of Kobi to Cashghar, renews a barrier more insurmountable than the peaks of the Himalaya to the progress of civilization and commerce, which, without such interposition, might, at no very distant period, bring into frequent contact the steppes of Tartary and the plains of Hindostan.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz. Dec.* 3.

By letters from Canton, it appears that some disturbance had taken place between the Chinese and the crew of an American vessel, in which a Chinaman had been killed, and the American consul was obliged to quit Canton.

BIRTHS.

July 18. At Macao, the lady of R. Turner, Esq. of a son.

Oct. 8. At Macao, the lady of Capt. G. White, ship *Sherburne*, of a daughter.

Australasia and Polynesia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LAW.

Supreme Court, Sept. 29.—*The King*, v. *Robert Wardell, LL.D.* This was a criminal information filed by the Attorney-General against the defendant, as the editor and proprietor of the *Australian* newspaper, for printing and publishing a seditious libel in that paper, intending to vilify and defame the governor of the colony, on the 3d of August last.

The defendant pleaded *not guilty*.

The *Attorney* and *Solicitor-General*, assisted by Mr. *Gellibrand*, the ex-Attorney-General of Van Diemen's Land, conducted the prosecution. Dr. *Wardell* defended himself.

The libel was contained in some remarks of the editor of the *Australian* on a government notice of 30th July last, respecting a decision of the magistrates in regard to assigned servants (see p. 280).

The *Attorney-General* (Mr. Baxter) stated the case, and contended that the passages, under the pretence of remarking upon an act of the government, taxed the governor with being weak and corrupt. The libel imputed to him, in his official capacity, obstinacy, ignorance, and weakness, and applied rancorous and contemptuous epithets to him. Such publications were calculated to do infinite mischief in such a population as existed in this colony, where

where unhappily a spirit of discontent already reigned.

After evidence was given of the publication of the libel, and the application of the terms to General Darling,

Dr. *Wardell* rose and spoke in his defence at considerable length. He represented that this was only one of many prosecutions which had been instituted against him, not for the sake of correcting the abuses of the press, and upholding the law, but to destroy the freedom of the press. He read the whole of the article out of which the alleged libel had been taken; and, in commenting upon it, as he read, contended that it was a publication which fell within the pale of privileged writing. He cited various law authorities to bear him out in his reasoning. He described the article to be a fair commentary on a government notice which had been published; and that it contained such remarks as the occasion called for. The notice, he stated, had appeared after a decision had taken place in the Supreme Court, establishing the rights of individuals over assigned servants, under Mr. Peel's act, and was in direct opposition to that decision.

The defendant called one witness who gave it as his opinion that the words "ignorant and obstinate," were not intended to apply to the governor, but prospectively to some future governor.

The *Chief Justice* left the Jury to decide whether the article was a fair criticism of the government notice, shewing honestly its errors, a subject which a newspaper editor had a right to discuss; or whether it was intended to bring the government into contempt.

The Jury retired about five minutes to three o'clock, and at half past four the foreman returned into court and addressing their honours, said, "please your Honours, we cannot agree in our verdict, nor is there a remote prospect that we shall."

The Judges having conferred a little while together, suggested to the foreman a reconsideration of the case. Upon which the foreman returned to the room, where the other jurors were waiting to hear the result of this application to the court. About twenty minutes after, the Attorney-general, addressing their Honours, said, that as there appeared to be so much difference of opinion with the Jury, he was induced on the part of the crown to discharge the Jury. He would withdraw the information, and not present any other for the article then before the court.

The defendant consented.

The Jury were sent for. On coming in, the foreman observed that it was impossible for them to agree.

The *Chief Justice* said, the court regretted they could not come to a verdict, and would therefore discharge them.

The court (says the report) was crowded throughout the whole of the day to an extent never before witnessed. Such was the anxiety for the result of this case, that of magistrates there were no fewer than twenty-one present. The respectability and rank of the individuals attending exceeded any thing of the kind ever known in the Supreme Court of this colony.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Colonisation.—A letter headed "Colonization in the East," and extracted from The *Asiatic Journal*,* an English periodical, finds a place in our columns to-day. It possesses great local interest, and is certainly worthy of perusal. It never seems to have been contemplated by the Emigration Committee, or by the English Government, that Canada might some day or other fall into the hands of the Americans, or become a component part of American confederation; or that giving encouragement to emigration in that direction, was helping to raise up in all probability a powerful auxiliary to a country, which is by no means reluctant to enter into hostilities with England upon the slightest cause. The author of the letter in question falls into the common error about prisoners, and seems to treat them rather as burthens to this colony, than the means of facilitating improvement, by increasing the available labour of the colonists. Of the policy of forming new settlements there can be little doubt; but the method hitherto adopted will answer no end, except injuring the colonies of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, and making deductions from their resources, already too limited. There is not at present a single settlement on the coast of New Holland that can be said to be in a flourishing state; and there is not one of them which has not occasioned serious loss to New South Wales. This is a brief but a sure way of trying the merits of new settlements. Let England fit out as many expeditions as she pleases, either for exploring or forming new settlements along the coast; but let her do so independently of our means, and without dipping into our colonial funds, or taking from us useful and indispensable labour.—*Australian, October* 12.

Lake.—An attempt has recently been made by Mr. Thomas Jamison, and a party, to gain some information respecting the lake or inland sea, to which, as we stated a little while ago, report had given existence, beyond, we believe, Wellington Valley. Mr. Jamison penetrated in a north-westerly direction to a distance of eighty miles beyond Capetey, and there he fell in with some natives, who described

* See vol. xxiii, p. 360.

ed this great water, and represented that the party were only two days journey from it. The waves, the natives said, are ruffled exactly like the sea; and when it blows hard the water is agitated as much as the extended ocean. From this it may be concluded, that there must be a great expanse of water; and from the representations which have been made, we may also conclude that it is surrounded with land, and has no communication with the sea. The natives informed Mr. Jamison that an animal, as large as a dog, was very commonly seen, and often caught on the banks. The animal, in all probability, is an otter, as it is described to be very fat, and the natives are fond of it as food. It is likely that Mr. Jamison and his party were not in a condition to proceed according to the information given them, as they were so near by accounts as two days' journey to this important discovery. Want of provisions compelled the travellers to return.—*Ibid, Aug.* 22.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

The Press.—The legislative council of this colony have passed an act subjecting publishers of newspapers to the necessity of taking out an annual license; and another act imposing upon newspapers published in the colony a duty of three-pence each, which the existing governor is empowered to reduce at pleasure. The preamble of the former act, amongst other reasons for the measure, contains the following plea, *viz.*

"And whereas, several matters have been printed and published in newspapers printed and circulated within this island, calculated to diminish the due authority of the government over such transported offenders and over others his Majesty's subjects here resident, and tending to bring the government and the administration of the government, as by law established, into public hatred and contempt;—and the printing and publishing of such matters in such newspapers have, notwithstanding various instances of prosecution and punishment by law, been from time to time continued, to the endangering of the public peace, and the disturbance of the harmony and good order of society."

The object of the duty is alleged in the preamble to be the expediency of providing a fund for defraying the charges of printing public acts, &c. This act is to continue in force for one year, and the lieut.-governor is empowered to rescind it, or any part of it, within that period.

These two measures have raised a great ferment and outcry in this and the sister colony.

POLYNESIA.

By a recent arrival from the Society Islands, we hear that a revolution, of a religious nature, has lately engaged the attention of the inhabitants of Tahiti. It appears that two native teachers have started up, saying they have been inspired by the Holy Ghost, to teach the Tahiteans a new and improved religion, very superior to the Christian. At any rate it seems more adapted to their sensual understanding than any other; as one church (the Rev. Mr. Darling's) has, we believe, been quite deserted, on account of the great number of converts to the new-fangled doctrines of the reformers. We look with curiosity for the next accounts.—*Sydney Paper, Sept.* 28.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Dec. 27, 1827.

Government Securities.

Buy.] Rs. As.		Rs. As. [Sell.
Prem. 26 0	Remittable Loan 6 per ct.	25 6 Prem.
Disc. 0 2	Five per ct. Loan	0 6 Disc.
Prem. 0 3	New 5 per cent. Loan	Par Disc.

Rates of Exchange.

On London, 6 months' sight,—to buy 1s. 10¼d. —to sell 2s. 0¼d. per Sicca Rupee.
On Madras, 30 days' ditto, 91 to 92 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.
On Bombay, ditto, 98 Sicca Rupees per 100 Bombay Rupees.
Bank Shares.—Prem.—to buy 5,200—to sell 5,100.

Madras, Jan. 3, 1828.

Government Securities.

Six per cent. Bengal Remittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 350 Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. ..... 28¾ Prem.
At a Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, *viz.* 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 96¾ Prem.

Five per cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 350 Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. ..... 1 Disc.
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, *viz.* 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 1 Disc.

Bombay, Dec. 15, 1827.

A Five per cent. Loan open.

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 1s. 8¼d. per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 106 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 100 Bom. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.

Singapore, Nov. 17, 1827.

Exchange.

Gov. Bills on Bengal, at 30 days' sight, per 100 Sp. Ds., 207 Sic. Rs.
Private Bills on ditto—none.
Private Bills on London, per Sp. Ds. 4s. 2d.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Commons, *April* 18.

New South Wales.—Sir *J. Macintosh* presented a petition from the gentry, merchants, traders, and yeomen of New South Wales, agreed to at a public meeting at Sydney, New South Wales, praying for popular representation and trial by jury. He should merely state, that according to the most credible evidence in his possession, the two Australias contained from 55 to 60,000 inhabitants, of whom from 35 to 40,000 were free settlers; that the annual revenue exceeded £60,000, and that the annual produce of land and labour (but this was a matter of uncertain and difficult calculation) amounted to £800,000. He knew of no colony where such a number of free British subjects were denied the ancient and immemorial rights of Englishmen. There were undoubtedly other colonies, where, not the British constitution, but the semblance of it, had been introduced, not to the benefit, but to the detriment, of the inhabitants of those places. There were other possessions,—our Asiatic dominions, for instance,—where circumstances prevailed which perhaps would not allow the introduction of those free institutions.

Mr. *Huskisson* said, when his right hon. and learned friend was informed that the great majority of persons in New South Wales were free settlers,—that the free settlers were 35,000 or 40,000 in number,—the parties who gave him this information either possessed much better sources of knowledge than his Majesty's government or they themselves were greatly misled. By the last account which he had seen, the population amounted to 49,000: of that number 18,000 were settlers, and the great majority of inhabitants were persons who had forfeited their civil rights,—who had been sent out to New South Wales as a punishment. Now this fact alone must materially influence the determination of the house in deciding whether these colonies were fitted to receive a legislative assembly, and trial by jury. He had many reasons which induced him to think, that instead of imparting a blessing, they would do a great mischief to the colonies, if, prematurely, the boons prayed for were granted to them. As soon as the people were prepared for them, he would willingly give them those privileges, which he wished to see enjoyed by British subjects wherever they were placed.

Mr. Miles O'Reilly.—Sir *J. Mackintosh* presented a petition from Mr. Miles O'Reilly, of Dublin, complaining of the loss of a large sum of money owing to the misconduct and insolvency of the late Mr. Gilbert Ricketts, the registrar of the Supreme Court of Madras, in which he contended that he had an equitable claim upon the Company for reparation, but which they refused to comply with. By the statute of the 39th and 40th of the late king, the registrar of the King's Court was empowered to sue out letters of administration when any person died intestate in the presidency. Col. O'Reilly, the petitioner's brother, died in 1816 insolvent, and his personal estate, about £3,000, was taken possession of by the registrar and lodged in the Company's treasury. Mr. Ricketts, being embarrassed, took this money from the treasury, without any rule or order of the court, and dying insolvent, the money was not recoverable. Sir T. Strange and Sir E. Stanley, two of the judges of the court, had declared that the Company were responsible, and he (Sir J. M.) thought that but reasonable. Yet they refused to replace the money.

Mr. *Denison* mentioned a similar case of a Mr. Sinclair, who had lost 10,000 pagodas in the same manner, by the insolvency of Mr. Ricketts. In his opinion, the persons concerned in these two cases had, by every consideration of law, equity, and liberality, a claim upon the East-India Company.

Mr. *C. W. W. Wynn* felt it his duty to say, that this was a case of great magnitude and importance. He believed that the deficiencies of Mr. Ricketts amounted to no less a sum than £40,000, which had been abstracted from the property of the widows and children of the persons whose effects Mr. Ricketts had, as registrar, administered. The subject was one of great difficulty, and he hardly knew on whom the claim for redress should be made. By the act of 1800, which had been brought forward by government, and not at the motion of the Company, it was enacted that, as persons in India had commonly few relatives who could undertake the administration of their effects, that office should devolve on a public officer, and the duty was thrown upon the registrar. The judges naturally appointed the existing officer of the recorder's court. He could not help regretting that when this duty was put upon the registrar, the judges did not take an adequate pecuniary security from him. (*hear!*) The practice now was, that the registrar gave such security, and that no money should be drawn out of the treasury without an order of court. But now came the question—who was to make the loss good?

If

If, a similar case having happened in this country, the government would have had to redress the injured party; then, indeed, he thought the petitioner must be redressed by the East-India Company. If not, he did not think the petitioner had any claim on the Company. This was not a question of liberality. Unless a sufficient case were made out, the East-India Company could not, consistently with the discharge of their duty, reimburse the petitioner.

LAW.

PRIVY COUNCIL, *February* 23.

John D. White, appellant, *Patrick Cleghorn*, respondent. This was originally a suit instituted in the Supreme Court of Madras, arising out of the insolvency of Mr. Ricketts, registrar of that court. On the day previous to his decease, which happened on the 4th December 1817, Mr. Ricketts delivered to the appellant, his son-in-law, three sealed packets, directed to three individuals, with a letter addressed to the appellant, wherein he requested him to deliver the packets as directed. Mr. Ricketts died suddenly of apoplexy, intestate, leaving a widow and children. The appellant delivered the packets as directed, on the 6th December, to Mr. Shaw, who succeeded Mr. Ricketts as registrar, administered his estate and effects, with the cognizance of the delivery of the packets aforesaid. Mr. Shaw died on the 4th September 1819, and no letters of administration of Mr. Ricketts' estate were subsequently granted, so that the estate was without representation. On the death of Mr. Shaw the respondent was appointed registrar, and in March 1820 he filed a bill against the appellant, imputing to him various acts of fraud and misconduct in the affairs of Mr. Ricketts, which bill was subsequently amended, and then charged that the appellant, at the time of Mr. Ricketts' death, had in his possession certain packets which he knew contained security for money, which, with a fraudulent intention, he delivered to certain persons. The bill was finally amended, by the omission of various offensive imputations, and prayed for an account of all monies or securities received by the appellant, or by Harriett Ricketts, or by any other persons, with the privity of the appellant, in connexion with Mr. Ricketts' estate. The appellant, in his answer, denied all the fraud imputed to him, as well as a knowledge of the contents of the packets, or that they contained property at the time he delivered them. The cause was heard before the Supreme Court at Madras in March 1822, and on the 3d June 1822 it was decreed that the property contained in two of the packets delivered as aforesaid, was part of the assets of Mr. Ricketts' estate at the time of his death; that the respondent, as administrator, was entitled thereto; and that the appellant, having disposed of the said assets without lawful authority, with full notice of the embarrassed state of Mr. Ricketts' affairs, and of his deficiencies as a public officer, and other circumstances admitted in the appellant's answers, was personally responsible for those assets, to the amount of 10,000 pagodas, with interest and costs. From this decree and the final decretal order of 29th March 1823, the appellant lodged an appeal to his Majesty in council, which was entered 31st August 1824.

Their lordships decided that the respondent (Cleghorn) not being the legal administrator of Gilbert Ricketts, deceased, the decrees of the Supreme Court at Madras of 3d June 1822 and 29th March 1823 should be reversed, and that the bill of complaint filed by the respondent should stand dismissed.

April 26.

Ranee Sevagaumy Nauchier, appellant; *Sreemathoo Heraneya Garbha Ravacoola Mootoo Vijia Raghoonadha Setupuity*, respondent. This is the celebrated Ramnad case. It came before this court on an appeal from a decree of the Supreme Court at Madras, in a suit brought by appeal from the Sudder Adawlut, which was lodged here the 19th August 1825. The question arose out of a dispute respecting the right of succession to the zemindary of Ramnad.

As the case is important, the details long and intricate, and we have not time or space at present to develope them, we propose to give a full report of the case next month.

Their lordships confirmed the decree of the court below.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

A ballot was taken at the East-India House on the 9th April, for the election of six Directors, in the room of the Hon. H. Lindsay, J. Morris, Esq., R. Campbell, Esq., J. G. Ravenshaw, Esq., J. Du Pre Alexander, Esq., and N. B. Edmonstone, Esq., who go out by rotation. At six o'clock the glasses were closed and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported that the election had fallen on H. Alexander, Esq., W. S. Clarke, Esq., R. C. Plowden, Esq., G. Raikes, Esq., Sir George Abercrombie Robinson, and J. Thornhill, Esq.—Same day, a Court of Directors was held, when the thanks of the court were voted unanimously to the Hon. Hugh Lindsay, chairman, and James Pattison, Esq., deputy-chairman, for their zeal and attention to the Company's interest during the last year.

On the 10th a Court of Directors was held

held, when the new directors took the oaths and their seats; and Wm. Astell, Esq. and John Loch, Esq. were chosen chairman and deputy-chairman for the year ensuing.

SCOTS' CHURCH IN INDIA.

The subscription in India to the General Assembly's fund, for the appointment of missionaries in connexion with the church of Scotland to the East, has been very successful, £1,000 having been lodged in a bank to the credit of the Assembly's committee; and Dr. Bryce, and a few other Scots gentlemen at Calcutta, had obtained, in a few days, betwixt £300 and £400 in aid of the subscription for the High School of this city.—*Edinburgh Paper.*

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

(SERVING IN THE EAST.)

2d Foot. Maj. R. J. Maclean, from h. p. to be maj., paying dif., v. Gillman, app. to 69th F. (20 Mar. 28).

16th Foot. Brev. Lieut. Col. H. Bird to be lieut. col.; Brev. Maj. T. D. Turner to be lieut. col., v. Bird; and Lieut. J. Brand to be capt., v. Turner (all 25 Apr. 28).—Lieut. H. Strode, from 31st F., to be lieut.; Lieut. P. Macfarlane from h. p. 91st. F. to be lieut.; Lieut. J. Deakins, from Ceylon regt. to be lieut.; and Ens. B. K. O'Dwyer to be lieut. (all 25 Apr.)—Ens. A. Munro, from 26th F. to be lieut.; Ens. W. Bell, from 83d F. to be lieut.; Ens. E. C. Hudson, from 17th F. to be lieut.; and Ens. W. Foley, from 65th F. to be lieut. (all 26th Apr.)—F. Crumpe to be Ens., v. O'Dwyer (25th Apr.); D. M. Cameron to be Ens., v. Hannagan, prom. in 26th F. (26 Apr.)

31st Foot. Ens. C. Primrose to be lieut., v. O'Leary, app. adj. (13 Sept. 26); Ens. G. F. White to be lieut., v. Douglas dec. (3 Apr. 28); Arch. Dickson to be ens., v. Primrose, prom. (2 Apr.); T. C. Kelly to be ens., v. White (3d Apr.)

46th Foot. Capt. C. S. O'Meara, from h. p. 31st F., to be capt., v. Sir John Lillie, who exch. (27th Mar. 28.)

84th Foot. Lieut. Thos. Kennedy to be capt. by purch., v. Kelly, who ret. (27th Mar. 28); Ens. J. Mellis, from 69th F., to be lieut. by purch., v. Kennedy prom. (3d Apr.)

87th Foot. Lieut. Col. James Allan, from h. p., to be lieut. col., v. Cathcart, app. to 8th F. (20th Mar. 28.)

83d Foot. C. T. Egerton to be Ens., v. Bell, prom. in 16th F. (26th Apr. 28.)

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

April 1. *General Kyd*, Nairne, and *Hythe*, Wilson, both from China 30th Nov.; at Deal.—2. *Waterloo*, Manning, from China 5th Dec.; off Portland.—4. *Admiral Cockburn*, Hambly, from V.D. Land 25th Sept.; at Liverpool.—6. *Fortitude*, Barcham, from Mauritius 20th Dec.; off Dover.—7. *Elizabeth*, Athenden, from N. S. Wales 14th Nov.; at Deal.—8. *Penslope*, Christie, from Mauritius 26th Nov., and Cape of Good Hope 6th Jan.; at Gravesend.—9. H. M. S. *Samarang*, Dunn, from Cape of Good Hope 4th Feb.; at Portsmouth.—10. *Charles Grant*, Hay, from China 5th Dec., and Cape of Good Hope 5th Feb.; at Deal.—*Panther*, Bowes, from Batavia 30th Nov. (from Amsterdam); off the Start.—*Sir William Wallace*, Brown, from Bombay 25th Nov.; off Portsmouth.—*Washington*, Salisbury, from China 8th Dec.; at Cowes—*Nancl*, Guisence, from Calcutta 3d Jan. (99 days); at Bordeaux.—11. *Louisa Augusta*, Martin, from Manilla 18th Nov., and Batavia 14th Dec. (for Antwerp); off Dover.—12. *John Taylor*, Atkinson, from Bengal 28th Nov.; at Liverpool.—*Marquis of Hastings*, Drake, from China 1st Dec.; at Gravesend.—*Dawson*, Dawson, from the Mauritius 21st Dec.; at ditto.—*Travis*, Cobb, from the Cape of Good Hope 26th Jan.; at ditto.—*Guildford*, Johnson, from China 1st Dec.; at Deal.—13. *Katharine Stewart Forbes*, Chapman, from Bombay 7th Dec.; off Margate.—*Samuel Brown*, Reed, from the Mauritius 9th Jan.; off Ramsgate.—14. *Bombay*, Charitie, from China 28th Nov.; at Gravesend.—*Bolton*, Clark, from Bombay 25th Nov.; off Portsmouth.—*Dorothy*, Garnock, from Bombay 3d Dec.; at Liverpool.—*John Heyes*, Worthington, from Bengal 28th Dec.; at Liverpool.—*Harriet*, Palmer, from Mauritius 9th Jan., and Cape of Good Hope 12th Feb.; at Deal.—16. *Bengal*, Atkins, from Bengal 29th Nov., and Cape of Good Hope 11th Feb.; at Liverpool.—*Valiant*, Bragg, from Mauritius 15th Dec.; at Deal.—*Morning Star*, Bushey, from Ceylon 13th Dec., and Cape of Good Hope 28th Jan.; at Deal.—17. *City of Edinburgh*, M'Kellar, from Mauritius 14th Jan.; at Gravesend.—*Norval*, Conbo, from Mauritius 6th Jan.; at Gravesend.—*Cæsar*, Watt, from Bengal 8th Dec., and Cape of Good Hope 12th Feb.; at Deal.—*Pacific*, Sutherland, from Cape of Good Hope 24th Jan.; at Deal.—20. *Cairnbrea Castle*, Davey, from Bengal 30th Dec., Madras 9th Jan., and Cape of Good Hope 27th Feb.; off Portsmouth.—21. *Manlius*, Johnstone, from Singapore 17th Dec.; at Deal.—*Anne Maria*, Grant, from Mauritius 13th Jan.; at Deal.—22. *Jessie*, Boag, from Bengal 5th Nov., and Cape of Good Hope 21st Jan.; at Deal.—23. *Lang*, Lusk, from V. D. Land 13th Jan.; at Deal.—*Crisis*, Peabody, from Bengal 14th Dec.; at Liverpool.—24. *Stromshall*, Dunning, from Mauritius 14th Dec.; at Gravesend.

Departures.

March 23. *Civilian*, Blair, for N. S. Wales; from Cove of Cork.—26. *City of Aberdeen*, Duthie, for Bengal; from Greenock.—*Mary Hope*, Farmer, for Cape of Good Hope and N. S. Wales, from Liverpool.—28. *Rachael*, Potter, for Batavia and Singapore; from Liverpool.—30. *Bussorah Merchant*, Baigrie, for N. S. Wales (with convicts); from Deal.—*Vesper*, Brown, for Madras and Bengal; from Deal.—*Silence*, Jackson, and *Norna*, Leggatt, for Batavia and Singapore; both from Deal.—*Henry*, Bunny, for Cape of Good Hope and Mauritius; from Portsmouth.—*April* 2. *Victory*, Parquharson, for Cape of Good Hope, Madras, and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—3. *Comet*, Barnes, for Mauritius; from Liverpool.—4. *Rapid*, Huntley, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—6. *Ceylon*, Davison, for Ceylon; from Deal.—*Hilberts*, Marley, for Bombay; from Deal.—*Carolina*, Howey, for N. S. Wales; from Deal.—10. *Sir Joseph Banks*, Fraser, for Cork and N. S. Wales; from Sheerness.—12. *Madeline*, Coghlan, for Manilla; from Deal.—15. *Clyde*, Scott, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—17. *Palambam*, Nash, for Bombay; from Greenock.—18. *Lonach*, Noakes, for Bengal; from Deal.—*Ganges*, Lloyd, for Madras and Bengal; from Deal.—*Britannia*, Hodge, for N. S. Wales; from Deal.—*Boyne*, Pope, from Madras and Bengal; from Deal.—19. *Orwell*, Farrer, for China; from Deal.—*Captain Cook*, Wallis, for Bombay, from Deal.—*Thames*, Warning, for Singapore; from Deal.—*Magnet*, Johnstone, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; from Deal.—21. *Dart*, Free, for N. S. Wales; from Ramsgate.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per General Kyd, from China: Mrs. Hetzler and servant, from Bengal; Surg. G. Klag, R.N.; Mr. C. Slater, from Madras; Mr. W. B Leggett, from St. Helena.

Per Hythe, from China: Mrs. Pringle; two Masters Fearon; Miss Fearon; three servants.

Per Waterloo, from China: Master G. Armstrong; Serj. T. Smith, wife, and four children; several soldiers.

Per Bolton, from Bombay: Mrs. Warden; Mrs. Bruce; Mrs. Whitehill; Mrs. Hunt; Miss Kensington; Sir Ralph Rice; Mr. Chas. Grant; Rev. C. Jeaffreson, Madras estab.; Col. Podmore, ditto; Col. Jackson, ditto; Lieut. Wright, Bengal estab.; two Misses Bruce; two Misses Simson; Misses J. Whitehall and C. Hunt; Masters Grant, Warrington, and Bruce; several servants.

Per Elizabeth, from N. S. Wales: Mr. R. W. Loam; Mr. Roberts; Dr. MacTurnan, R.N.; Dr. Rae, R.N.; Mr. Hutchinson; Mr. Roberts, jun.; Mr. Blackland.

Per Charles Grant, from China: W. S. Connolly, Esq., Bengal service; Lieut. Gen. Sir Thos. Brown

Brown, H. C's. service; D. M. Percival, Esq.; Mrs. Percival; Mr. A. Morris, late first mate of the *Astell*; Capt. H. L. Daniell, H. M. 99th Foot; Lieut. W. H. Rogers, Cape Cavalry; Lieut. E. R. Rundle, H. M. 49th regt.; Mrs. Rundle and two children (one born 8th Apr.); Sir Rich. Plaskett; three servants.

Per Bombay, from China, &c.: Count K. S. W. De Hogen, Countess De Hogen, six children, and three servants, from Batavia; Capt. A. C. Maclean; Mrs. Ormsby, from Madras; Claude Quiros, Esq., from Singapoor.

Per Katherine Stewart Forbes, from Bombay: Colonel and Mrs. Meall; Lieut. Col. Brown; Major Hughes; Capt. Ardon; Lieuts. Newboldt, Dixon, and M'Cann; Dr. Turnbull, Madras estab.; Mrs. Keys; Master Keys; Miss Rowe; four servants.

Per Guildford, from China: D. B. Conway, esq., R.N.

Per Sir William Wallis, from Bombay: Col. Drummond; Mr. J. MacMorris; Mr. J. Anderson; Mrs. Caldecott.

Per Dorothy, from Bombay; Maj. Brown, H.M. 4th L. Drags.; Mrs. Brown; Mrs. Bird; Lieut. Connor, H. M. 6th Foot; Lieut. Raitt, Queen's Royals; Mr. C. Downey.

Per City of Edinburgh, from Mauritius: Col. Lindsay, E. Hirondell, Esq.; Mrs. Eaton.

Per Cæsar, from Bengal: C. Smith, Esq., Bengal C. S.; Lieut. Col. Lindsay; Mrs. Lindsay; Mrs. Trawin and four children; Capt. and Mrs. Fuller; Mrs. Goode; Capt. Griffiths and family; Mr. Miles; Lieut. Fenning; Dr. Logan; Mrs. H. Shakspeare and family; Capt. Ross and family, Mrs. Wells; Capt. Smyth; two of Maj. Hodgson's children; Master Tytler; Collector of Customs, &c.

Per John Taylor, from Bengal: Mr. Jas. Hutton.

Per John Hayes, from Bengal: Mr. John Turner; Master Turner; Capt. Woodman.

Per Bengal, from Calcutta: Mr. W. Webb; Mr. B. Vincent, H. M's. 49th regt.; Miss Hogg, from the Cape.

Per Lang, from V. D. Land: Mr. E. Nicholas; Mr. G. W. Bernard; Mr. H. Schultz; Mr. Jas. Wood; Mr. Symons; Mrs. Symons; Mr. D. Carter, widow of Capt. Carter, late of the *Waterloo*.

Per Carnbrea Castle, from Bengal: Mrs. Dick; Mrs. Burton, wife of Dr. Burton, from Madras; Mrs. Brock, wife of Maj. Brock, from the Cape; Edw. Powney, Esq., Madras C. S.; Lieut. Col. Alex. Fair, 51st Madras N. I.; Maj. H. Rose, 49d ditto; Maj. Alex. M'Laren, 51st ditto; Maj. S. Brock, H. M. 55th regt., from the Cape; J. Burton, Esq., 29th Madras N. I., gar. surg., Bellary; Capt. W. Cunningham, 54th Bengal N. I.; Capt. T. Polwhele, 41st ditto; Lieut. Thos. Presely, 51st ditto; Lieut. John Milner, 9th Bengal L. C.; Mr. C. Feldwick, Ordnance Department; Lieut. E. G. Stokes, H. M. 13th L. Drags.; Lieut. R. Campbell, H. M. 46th regt.; Lieut. A. Erskine, H. M. 48th regt.; Lieut. J. C. Everard, H. M. 13th L. Drags.; Mr. Tapley, late chief officer of the *Hope*; Mr. Hill, second officer of ditto; two Misses Templers, from Calcutta; Miss Godfrey, and two Misses Burton, from Madras; several servants.

Per Crisis, from Bengal: Mr. Alex. Daley; Mrs. Daley; three Misses Daley.

Per Buckinghamshire, from China, &c.; John Prince, Esq., President of Singapore; P. Y. Lindsay, Esq., Bengal C. S., and lady; Miss E. Abbott; C. MacLeod, Esq.; H. T. Goode, Esq.; Lieut. H. Mortimer, Madras artillery.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Boyne, for Madras and Bengal; Dr. Currie and two daughters; Maj. Hay; Capt. Gordon: Lieut. Sewell; Dr. Fultan; Mr. Laurie; Dr. Gibb; Mr. Gibb; Rev. Mr. Adam; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Smith; Mr. and Mrs. Cumberland; Mr. Yates, Cadet; Capt. Gill; Mr. Loveday; Mr. Erskine; Miss Row; Mr. and Mrs. Harewood; Mr. Church, Cadet; Mr. Golding; Dr. Eaton; Mr. Biddulph; Master Currie; Mr. McLeod; five steerage passengers, and Maria Wolf, a female servant.

Per Hibberts, for Bombay: Mr. Hancock.

Per Magnet, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales: Mr. J. E. Stacey, Mrs. Stacey, and one child; Mr. B. Stacey, Mrs. Stacey, and four children; Mr. J. Swaine; thirteen steerage passengers; several children of ditto.

Per Ganges, for Madras and Bengal: Mr. Sutherland and family; Mr. and Miss Trail; three Miss Neales; Rev. Mr. Eteson and lady; Mr. Friend; Mrs. Baker and family; Dr. and Mrs. Steel; Mrs. Hard; Mr. Bissett, Cadet; several servants.

Per Vesper, for Madras and Bengal: Lieut. Pope; Mrs. Pope; Mr. Kingston; Mrs. Kingston; Chas. Haggart; Robert Munro; Mr. Speed; Assist. Surg. Astley Cooper Spurgen; and several servants.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

March 21. At St. Andrew's, the lady of G. Playfair, Esq., Hon. E. I. Company's service, of a son.

30. At Cecil Lodge, Cheshunt, Herts, the lady of Colonel Osborne, of a daughter.

April 9. In Devonshire Place, the lady of Money Wigram, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

March 28. At Bromley, Kent, R. S. Battiscombe, Esq. M. A., Fellow of King's-college, Cambridge, to Elia Rachel Alicia, only daughter of the late Percival Potts, Esq., of the Bengal civil service.

29. At Melksham, Colonel C. S. Fagan, C. B., of the Bengal army, to Elizabeth Jane, third daughter of Geo. Moule, Esq., of Melksham.

April 7. At Edinburgh, R. Strachan, Esq., distiller, Leith, to Margaret, only daughter of the late Arch. Burnett, Esq., Calcutta.

At St. Mary's Church, Marylebone, Lieut.-Col. Wm. Farquhar, Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Margaret, daughter of Robert Loban, Esq. Kingston, N. B.

10. At Gedling, Nottinghamshire, Lieut.-Col. H. Huthwaite, of the Bengal army, to Miss Anne Elizabeth Beaumont, neice of the Rev. T. Beaumont, of Bridgeford Hill, in the same county.

12. At Linton, Kent, C. W. Martin, Esq., eldest son of F. W. Martin, Esq. of Leeds Castle, Kent, to the Lady Jemima Isabella Mann, only daughter of the Earl Cornwallis.

14. At St. Pancras Church, T. E. Poole, Esq. of Queen's College, Oxford, eldest son of the late Lieut.-Col. T. Poole, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Caroline, only daughter of the late Chas. Stephens, Esq. of Devonshire.

22. Mr. Jos. Lachlan, jun. of Great Alie Street, to Mary Ellis, eldest daughter of the late Mrs. R. Michod, Hon. E. I. Company's service.

Lately. At Warblington, Sir Geo. Garrett, of Gatcombe House, near Portsmouth, to Ms. Pearce, widow of T. Pearce, Esq., Hon. E. I. Company's naval service.

— At Canterbury, Kent, J. A. R. Jones, second son of J. R. Jones, of Brussels, coach-builder, to Isabella, only daughter of the late S. Nicholls, Esq., of Calcutta.

DEATHS.

March 15. At Bruges, Benj. Sydenham, Esq., in his 59d year, eldest son of the late Gen. Sydenham.

April 1. In Portland Place, Charles Law, Esq., of the Bombay civil service.

4. Drowned, in Margate Roads, Henry Stringer, midshipman of the H. C. ship *Waterloo*, second son of J. L. Stringer, Esq., Effingham-hill, Surrey.

6. At Kilmarnock, Capt. R. Crawford, late a commander in the Bengal flotilla during the Burmese war.

9. In Bloomsbury-square, aged 63, the Hon. John Herbert Harington, late senior member of the supreme Council, Bengal.

10. At Edinburgh, Patrick, second son of the late Capt. Patrick Hunter, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

13. At Worcester, Arabella, widow of the Rev. Thos. James, D. D., formerly head master of Rugby, and Prebendary of Worcester, and mother of the Bishop of Calcutta.

19. At Bath, Georgiana, wife of Henry Blair, Esq., of the Madras civil service.

20. Bonne, infant daughter of Capt. J. P. Wilson, of the H. C. ship *Hythe*, aged 13 months.

22. Henry Heberden, fourth son of Dr. Heberden, Pall-Mall, in his 26th year.

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 13 *May*—*Prompt* 8 *August.*

Company's.—Saltpetre.

Licensed.—Cloves—Sago—Cassia Lignea.

For Sale 15 *May*—*Prompt* 8 *August.*

Licensed.—Senna—Gamboge—Gum Ammoniac—Benjamin—Bees'-Wax.—Croton Oil.

For Sale 16 *May*—*Prompt* 8 *August.*

Licensed. — Gum Arabic — Gum Senega — Gall Nuts.

For Sale 21 *May*—*Prompt* 8 *August.*

Licensed.—Tortoiseshell — Elephants' Teeth — Paddy Bird Feathers — White Feathers — Grey Feathers.

For Sale 2 *June*—*Prompt* 29 *August.*

Tea.—Bohea, 1,150,000 lb.; Congou, Campoi, Pekoe, and Souchong, 5,300,000 lb.: Twankay and Hyson-Skin, 1,000,000 lb.: Hyson, 250,000 lb.—Total, including Private-Trade, 7,700,000 lb.

For Sale 10 *June*—*Prompt* 5 *September.*

Company's—Bengal and Coast Piece Goods.

For Sale 23 *June*—*Prompt* 10 *October.*

Company's.—Bengal Raw Silk.

CARGOES of EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS lately arrived.

CARGOES of the *Waterloo, Hythe, General Kyd Charles Grant, Bombay, Marquis of Hastings* and *Guildford*, from *China*; and the *Canning* from *Bengal*.

Company's.—Tea—Sugar.

Private-Trade and Privilege.—Tea—Raw Silk—Wrought Silks—Nankeens—Rhubarb—Tortoiseshell—Coral Counters—Vermillion—Papers—Bamboos—Madeira—Sherry.

A List of the Directors OF THE UNITED COMPANY OF MERCHANTS OF ENGLAND, TRADING TO THE EAST-INDIES, FOR THE YEAR 1828.

	Years to serve.	Accounts.	Buying and Warehouse.	Cash Office.	Correspondence.	House.	Law Suits.	Library.	Military Fund.	Military Seminary.	Private Trade.	Shipping.	T. cauary.
Wm. Astell, Esq. (Chairman), M.P. 4, *Portland Place.*	3			CC	C		LS	L	N				T
J. Loch, Esq. (Deputy), 18, *Upper Bedford Place, Russell Square.*	2			CC	C		LS	L	M	MS			T
George Smith, Esq. M.P. 1, *Upper Harley Street.*	3			CC	C		LS	L	M				T
Sweny Toone, Esq. 44, *Mortimer Street.*	3			CC	C		LS	L	M				T
Richard Chicheley Plowden, Esq. 8, *Devonshire Place.*	4			CC	C		LS	L	M				T
John Bebb, Esq. 13, *Gloucester Place.*	2			CC	C		LS	L	M				T
James Pattison, Esq. 37, *Southampton Row, Bloomsbury.*	2			CC	C		LS	L	M				T
Campbell Marjoribanks, Esq. 3, *Upper Wimpole Street.*	3			CC	C		LS	L	M				T
Sir George Abercrombie Robinson, Bart. 73, *Pall Mall.*	4			CC	C		LS	L	M	MS			T
William Wigram, Esq. M.P., 50, *Upper Harley Street.*	1			CC	C		LS	L	M				T
William Stanley Clarke, Esq. *Elm Bank, Leatherhead.*	4			CC	C		LS	L	M				T
John Thornhill, Esq. 6, *Cornwall Terrace.*	4	A	BW			H				MS	P	S	
George Raikes, Esq. *St. James's Street.*	4	A	BW			H				MS	P	S	
Charles Elton Prescott, Esq. 34, *Charles Street, Berkeley Square.*	3	A	BW			H				MS	P	S	
Charles Mills, Esq. 29, *New Norfolk Street.*	2	A	BW			H				MS	P	S	
John Baillie, Esq. M.P. 9, *Devonshire Place.*	1	A	BW			H				MS	P	S	
John Masterman, Esq. *Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street.*	3	A	BW			H				MS	P	S	
John Petty Muspratt, Esq. 9, *New Broad Street.*	1										P	S	
Sir R. T. Farquhar, Bart. M.P. 2, *Richmond Terrace, Whitehall.*	1										P	S	
Henry St. George Tucker, Esq. 3, *Upper Portland Place.*	2										P	S	
James Stuart, Esq. M.P. 63, *Portland Place.*	2										P	S	
Henry Alexander, Esq. M.P. 37, *Upper Harley Street.*	4									MS	P	S	
James Rivett Carnac, Esq. 21, *Upper Harley Street.*	1									MS	P	S	
J. L. Lushington, Esq. C.B. M.P. 13, *York Street, Portman Square.*	1									MS	P	S	

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN ARE OUT BY ROTATION:

N. B. Edmonstone, Esq. 49, *Portland Place.*
Josias Du Pré Alexander, Esq. 7, *Grosvenor Square.*
Robert Campbell, Esq. 5, *Argyll Place, Argyll Street.*
Hon. Hugh Lindsay, M.P. 22, *Berkeley Square.*
John Morris, Esq. 21, *Baker Street.*
John Goldsborough Ravenshaw, Esq. 9, *Lower Berkeley Street.*

EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS, of the Season 1827-8, with their Managing Owners, Commanders, &c.

Voyage.	Ships.	Tons.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Pursers.	Consignments.	To be Afloat.	To sail to Gravesend.	To be in the Downs.	When Sailed.
												1827.	1827.	1828.	1828.
6	*Dunira*	1325	G. Palmer	M. Hamilton	John Shute	James Rickett	R. Buckle	J. K. Jolly	Francis Burlin	J. Giles	*Bombay & China*	19 *Nov*	3 *Dec.*	8 *Jan.*	5 *Jan.*
2	*Edinburgh*	1325	H. Bonham	Henry Bax	T. Buttanshaw	D. Marshall	Geo. Waller	A. Tomlins	Robt. Harvey	W. J. Shepherd					8 *Feb.*
8	*General Harris*	1283	James Sims	Joseph Stanton	G. Braithwaite	Henry Burn	Jas. M. Baird	Thos. N. Were	John Millard	J. H. Lanyon	*St. Helena, Bengal, & China*				2 do.
6	*Thomas Coutts*	1334	S. Marjoribanks	Alex. Chrystie	W. Drayner	J. Elphinstone	D. Robertson	R. Saunders	Jas. Beveridge	W. Maltman	*Bengal & China*	3 *Dec.*	18 do.	23 do.	24 *Mar*
4	*Sir David Scott*	1342	Joseph Hare	J. O. M'Taggart	W. Ticehurst	D. J. Ward	John Rose	P. J. Maxwell	David Scott	T. A. Gibb					8 *Feb.*
9	*Marquis of Huntly*	1279	J. Mac Taggart	J. S. H. Fraser	Thos. Leach	R. Tabor	A P Costobadie	A. Macqueen	Alex. Stirling	John Lenox			1828.		8 do.
4	*Berwickshire*	1332	S. Marjoribanks	Fred. Madan	H. L. Thomas	T. Shepherd	J. W. Edmonds	H. Dalrymple	T. Davidson	J. W. Rose	*Bengal & China*	18 do.	1 *Jan.*	6 *Feb.*	8 do.
1	*Reliance*	1415	John F. Timins	Chas. S. Timins	Edw. Jacob	C W Loveridge	Samuel Hyde	C. Udale	Jas. Grant	W S Spawforth					10 do.
4	*Duchess of Atholl*	1330	W. E. Ferrers	E. M. Daniell	T. J. Dyer	Thos. Sandys	Geo. Steward	C. Welstead	Rich. H. Cox	W. Dickinson					28 do.
2	*Abercrombie Robinson*	1330	H. Bonham	John Innes	Jas. S. Biles	Geo. Frampton	H. Shepherd	W. Pitcairn	W. Hitchcock	Wm. Dallas	*Bombay & China*	1828.			21 do.
7	*Earl of Balcarras*	1417	*Company's Ship*	B. Broughton	Rees Thomas	J. P. Griffiths	Boulter J. Bell	E. Dupuis	Henry Arnot	Wm. Ainslie		1 *Jan.*	16 do.	21 do.	27 do.
2	*George the Fourth*	1329	*Company's Ship*	Thos. W. Barrow	Wm. Pulham	F. G. Moore	Wm. Pigott	Henry Smith	E. Turner	J. W. Graham	*Bengal & China*				23 do.
8	*Marquis Camden*	1261	W. C. Drysdale	T. Larkins	W. Haylett	John Fenn	H. J. Wolfe	John Willie	Thos. Cron	T. Collingwood	*St. Helena, Bombay, & China*				27 do.
4	*Macqueen*	1333	John Campbell	James Walker	James Sexton	F. Macqueen	John Pitcairn	Chas. Ray	Alex. Macrae	J. Walkinshaw		16 do.	31 do.	7 *Mar.*	10 *Mar*
4	*William Fairlie*	1348	Joseph Hare	Thomas Blair	Geo. Deudney	T. W. Marriott	R. Burroughes	J. H. Thorn	Geo. Comb	Peter Milne	*Madras & China*				5 do.
2	*Lord Lowther*	1332	H. Blanshard	Charles Steward	N. de St. Croix	Benj. Bailey	H. W. Parker	S. H. Macauley	Robt. Martin	C. S. Compton					12 do.
8	*Castle Huntly*	1311	J. H. Gledstanes	Thomas Dunkin	G. C. Kennedy	Henry Wise	J. Dalrymple	R. Howard	J. Campbell	John Main	*Mauritius & China*	1 *Feb.*	15 *Feb.*	21 do.	24 do.
6	*Canning*	1326	*Company's Ship*	Philip Baylis	T. B. Penfold	A. Broadhurst	G. Creighton	J. G. F. Pigott	F. Kiernan	H. Beveridge					
6	*London*	1332	*Company's Ship*	Timothy Smith	A. Rivers	W. K. Packman	O. Richardson	Jas. Jameson	D. T. Roy	R. Dudgeon	*China*	1 *Mar.*	15 *Mar*	20 *Apr.*	
6	*Orwell*	1335	Matthew Isacke	W. E. Farrer	Jas. Wilson	R. M. Isacke	J. R. Pidding	Charles Jones	W. Bremner	W. M'Killigan					
9	*Prince Regent*	958	H. Bonham	Henry Hosmer	R. H. Treherne	Henry Harris	G. M. Abbott	F. Shaw	R. Greig	Alex. Crowe	*Madras & Bengal*	15 do.	31 *Mar*	3 *May*	
9	*Rose*	1024	Thos. Milroy	Thos. Marquis	Wm. Marquis	J. A. Senhouse	Chas. White	D. Runkin	Wm. Cook	John Milroy					
9	*Marchioness of Ely*	955	O. Wigram	C. E. Mangles	W. F. Hopkins	M. Murray	Edward Voss	Penruddocke	Wm. Scott	Honey Millet	*Bengal*	31 do.	14 *Apr.*	18 *May*	
9	*Asia*	958	H. Bonham	T. F. Balderston	Robt. Pitcher	J. Miller	J. Copling	G. Abbott	R. Renwick	W. I. Irwin					

PRICE CURRENT, April 25.

EAST-INDIA PRODUCE.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Coffee, Java ..... cwt							
—— Cheribon	1	15	0	—	2	5	0
—— Sumatra	1	12	0	—	1	16	0
—— Bourbon							
—— Mocha	3	5	0	—	5	0	0
Cotton, Surat ..... lb	0	0	4	—	0	0	5
—— Madras	0	0	4	—	0	0	5
—— Bengal	0	0	4	—	0	0	5
—— Bourbon	0	0	7	—	0	0	8
Drugs & for Dyeing.							
Aloes, Epatica ..... cwt.	10	0	0	—	14	0	0
Anniseeds, Star							
Borax, Refined	2	2	0	—	2	5	0
—— Unrefined, or Tincal	2	10	0				
Camphire	7	14	0	—	9	0	0
Cardamoms, Malabar .. lb							
—— Ceylon	0	1	0	—	0	1	6
Cassia Buds ..... cwt.	5	0	0	—	5	10	0
—— Lignea	4	2	0	—	5	0	0
Castor Oil ..... lb	0	0	6	—	0	1	3
Dragon's Blood ..... cwt.	3	0	0	—	12	0	0
Gum Ammoniac, lump ..	3	0	0	—	5	0	0
—— Arabic	1	5	0	—	3	10	0
—— Assafœtida	3	0	0	—	3	15	0
—— Benjamin	2	0	0	—	50	0	0
—— Animi	3	0	0	—	9	0	0
—— Gambogium	26	0	0	—	27	0	0
—— Myrrh	3	0	0	—	8	0	0
—— Olibanum	2	15	0	—	5	10	0
Kino	11	0	0	—	14	0	0
Lac Lake ..... lb	0	1	0	—	0	1	6
—— Dye	0	3	6	—	0	3	7
—— Shell ..... cwt.	3	16	0	—	5	10	0
—— Stick	3	0	0				
Musk, China ..... oz.	1	5	0	—	1	16	0
Oil, Cassia	0	0	5				
—— Cinnamon	0	9	0	—	0	10	0
—— Cloves ..... lb	0	0	9	—	0	1	0
—— Mace	0	0	1	—	0	0	2
—— Nutmegs	0	2	9	—	0	3	0
Opium							
Rhubarb	0	1	6	—	0	5	6
Sal Ammoniac ..... cwt.	2	15	0				
Senna ..... lb	0	0	9	—	0	2	0
Turmeric, Java ... cwt.	1	10	0	—	1	14	0
—— Bengal	1	4	0	—	1	10	0
—— China	1	16	0	—	2	2	0
Galls, in Sorts	3	0	0	—	3	10	0
——, Blue	3	10	0	—	3	15	0
Indigo, Blue ..... lb	0	9	9	—	0	10	1
—— Blue and Violet	0	9	0	—	0	9	6
—— Purple and Violet	0	9	0	—	0	9	6
—— Violet	0	7	0	—	0	8	9
—— Violet and Copper ..	0	6	0	—	0	7	6
—— Copper	0	5	6	—	0	7	6
—— Consuming sorts	0	3	6	—	0	5	9
—— Oude good and fine ..	0	4	6	—	0	6	9
—— Do. middling	0	3	0	—	0	4	6
—— Low and bad Oude	0	0	2	—	0	2	6
—— Madras	0	5	0	—	0	6	9
—— Do. mid. ord. and bad	0	2	4	—	0	4	9
Rice, Bengal White .... cwt.	0	11	0	—	0	15	0
—— Patna	0	18	0	—	1	1	0
Safflower	1	0	0	—	7	10	0
Sago	0	15	0	—	1	10	0
Saltpetre	1	4	6	—	1	12	0
Silk, Bengal Skein ..... lb							
—— Novi	0	14	11	—	1	1	11
—— Ditto White	0	15	9	—	1	3	5
—— China	0	18	4	—	0	19	8
Spices, Cinnamon	0	4	0	—	0	6	9
—— Cloves	0	0	10	—	0	2	6
—— Mace	0	3	9	—	0	5	3
—— Nutmegs	0	2	6	—	0	3	3
—— Ginger ..... cwt.	0	15	0	—	1	2	0
—— Pepper, Black .... lb	0	0	3	—	0	0	4
—— —— White	0	0	9	—	0	1	2
Sugar, Bengal ..... cwt.	1	11	0	—	1	18	0
—— Siam and China	1	9	0	—	1	18	0
—— Mauritius	1	7	0	—	1	19	0
Tea, Bohea ..... lb	0	1	5	—	0	1	6
—— Congou	0	2	1	—	0	3	2
—— Souchong	0	3	0	—	0	4	9
—— Campoi	0	2	5	—	0	3	1
—— Twankay	0	2	9	—	0	3	8
—— Pekoe	0	3	4	—	0	3	10
—— Hyson Skin	0	2	0	—	0	3	11
—— Hyson	0	4	1	—	0	5	7
—— Young Hyson							
—— Gunpowder							
Tortoiseshell	1	4	0	—	2	16	0
Wood, Sanders Red .... ton	9	0	0	—	10	0	0

AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE.

Oil, Southern ..... tun	30	0	0				
—— Sperm	82	0	0				
—— Head Matter	86	0	0				
Wool ..... lb	0	0	10	—	0	5	0
Wood, Blue Gum ..... ton	0	6	0	—	0	7	0
—— Cedar	0	0	5	—	0	0	6

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Mar.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr.Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr.Ct. Red.	N. 4Pr.C. Ann.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
26	—	—	83⅛83⅜	—	—	100¼	—	—	90 91p	56 58p
27	—	—	83 83⅜	—	—	100¼	—	—	—	56 58p
28	—	—	83⅛83¾	—	—	100⅛100⅜	—	—	91 93p	56 58p
29	—	—	83⅛83⅜	—	—	100⅛100⅜	—	—	93p	58 59p
31	—	—	83⅜84¼	—	—	100⅜100⅝	—	—	92p	58 60p
Apr.										
1	—	—	84⅛84½	—	—	100½100¾	—	—	93 94p	59 61p
2	—	—	84 84½	—	—	100⅜101	—	—	94 96p	60 61p
3	—	—	84 84½	—	—	100⅜100⅞	—	—	94 96p	60 62p
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	83⅞84⅛	—	—	100⅜100⅞	—	—	96 97p	60 62p
7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	204	83¼	83⅝84	90⅜90¾	90⅜90⅝	100⅜100⅝	18⅞ 19	—	96 98p	61 62p
10	—	82⅝82⅞	83⅛83⅜	90⅜	90⅛90⅜	100⅛100⅞	18⅞	245½6¼	96 97p	61 62p
11	203½	82⅞83⅛	83⅜83⅞	90¾	90⅜90½	100⅜101	18⅞ 18⅝	246	94 96p	61 62p
12	—	83⅛83⅜	83⅞84⅛	—	90⅝90⅞	101 100½	18⅛ 19	246	—	61 62p
14	203½	83⅛83¼	—	—	90½90¾	101⅛101¼	18⅛ 19	—	94 95p	61 62p
15	204½	83⅜83½	83⅞84	91¼	90⅞91	101¼101½	18⅛ 19	246½7½	95 96p	61 62p
16	—	83⅜83¾	84¼84½	—	91⅛91⅜	101⅜101⅝	19⅛	—	96p	—
17	205½ ½	83⅜83⅞	84⅜84⅝	91⅜	91⅛91⅜	101½101⅝	19⅛	—	97p	64 65p
18	204½5¼	83⅜83½	84⅛	91⅜	90⅞91	101⅜101⅛	18⅞ 19	246½7	96 98p	63 65p
19	205½	83⅜83⅝	84¼84⅜	—	91⅛	101⅜101⅜	19⅛	—	97p	64 66p
21	—	83⅜83⅞	84⅜84⅝	—	91⅜91½	101⅜102	19⅛	—	96 98p	63 66p
22	207½8½	84⅜84¼	85⅛85¼	92⅜92⅝	91⅞92¼	102⅛102¼	19⅛ 19⅜	248½	—	64 66p
23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	208½9½	84⅛85	85⅛85⅜	93¼	92⅜92⅝	102⅛102⅜	19¼ 19⅜	249	98 99p	64 65p
25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

E. Evron, Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill, and Lombard Street.

THE

ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

JUNE, 1828.

Original Communications,

&c. &c. &c.

ON THE INTELLECTUAL CHARACTER OF THE HINDUS.

Of the Hindu understanding a low estimate is formed by a very large majority of those persons who speak and write of India. The notions entertained in England on this subject are generally imbibed from the works of Mr. Ward, the Abbé Dubois, Mr. Mill, and some of the missionaries, the latter of whom, communicating chiefly with the most ignorant portion of the people, are prone to represent the intellect of the natives unfairly.

It must be acknowledged that there are certain striking features in their superstitions, their manners, and institutions, which cannot be reconciled with conclusions favourable to the natural understanding of the Hindus. But the human character, collectively as well as individually considered, presents strange anomalies; and whilst we are sensible how many instances there have been of men of the strongest intellect being enslaved by singular prejudices, or betraying peculiarities which manifest decided tokens of mental infirmity, we should be slow and reluctant to infer from such examples of absurdity as we really discover in many parts of the Hindu social system, that the minds of the people are naturally weak.

The contempt which Europeans in India, generally speaking, display towards the natives, is much to be regretted: it not only tends to propagate and to confirm the vulgar notions of their inferiority, but to obstruct the efforts of the Hindus to vindicate their claims to a fairer character, inasmuch as it represses the eagerness of those Europeans who would otherwise encourage them, and freezes the noble current of emulation in the Hindus themselves.

Meanwhile, however, some few individuals amongst that nation, in spite of all disadvantages, have ventured even upon the uncouth and difficult path of European literature. It will perhaps, be hardly believed that there are instances of Hindus, who, by their own almost unassisted exertions, have attained so great a proficiency, or rather perfection, in English composition, as to equal in strength, purity, and accuracy of style, some of the most respectable modern English writers.

Our readers have already been introduced to an acquaintance with Ram Raz, the present head English master of the College of Fort St. George, who, by

 inde-

PRICE CURRENT, April 25.

EAST-INDIA PRODUCE.	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Coffee, Java ....cwt							
—— Cheribon	1	15	0	—	2	5	0
—— Sumatra	1	12	0	—	1	16	0
—— Bourbon							
—— Mocha	3	5	0	—	5	0	0
Cotton, Surat....lb	0	0	4	—	0	0	8
—— Madras	0	0	4	—	0	0	5
—— Bengal	0	0	4	—	0	0	5
—— Bourbon	0	0	7	—	0	0	8
Drugs & for Dyeing.							
Aloes, Epatica....cwt.	10	0	0	—	14	0	0
Anniseeds, Star....							
Borax, Refined....	2	2	0	—	2	5	0
—— Unrefined, or Tincal	2	10	0				
Camphire	7	14	0	—	9	0	0
Cardamoms, Malabar..lb							
—— Ceylon	0	1	0	—	0	1	6
Cassia Buds ....cwt.	5	0	0	—	5	10	0
—— Lignea	4	2	0	—	5	0	0
Castor Oil ....lb	0	0	6	—	0	1	3
Dragon's Blood....cwt.	3	0	0	—	12	0	0
Gum Ammoniac, lump..	3	0	0	—	5	0	0
—— Arabic	1	5	0	—	3	10	0
—— Assafœtida	3	0	0	—	3	15	0
—— Benjamin	2	0	0	—	50	0	0
—— Animi	3	0	0	—	9	0	0
—— Gambogium	26	0	0	—	27	0	0
—— Myrrh	3	0	0	—	8	0	0
—— Olibanum	2	15	0	—	5	10	0
Kino....	11	0	0	—	14	0	0
Lac Lake....lb	0	1	0	—	0	1	6
—— Dye....	0	3	6	—	0	3	7
—— Shell ....cwt.	3	16	0	—	5	10	0
—— Stick	3	0	0				
Musk, China ....oz.	1	5	0	—	1	16	0
Oil, Cassia	0	0	5				
—— Cinnamon....	0	9	0	—	0	10	0
—— Cloves ....lb	0	0	9	—	0	1	0
—— Mace	0	0	1	—	0	0	2
—— Nutmegs	0	2	9	—	0	3	0
Opium							
Rhubarb	0	1	6	—	0	5	6
Sal Ammoniac ....cwt.	2	15	0				
Senna ....lb	0	0	9	—	0	2	0
Turmeric, Java ... cwt.	1	10	0	—	1	14	0
—— Bengal	1	4	0	—	1	10	0
—— China....	1	16	0	—	2	2	0
Galls, in Sorts	3	0	0	—	3	10	0
——, Blue	3	10	0	—	3	15	0

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Indigo, Blue....lb	0	9	9	—	0	10	1
—— Blue and Violet....	0	9	0	—	0	9	6
—— Purple and Violet....	0	9	0	—	0	9	6
—— Violet	0	7	0	—	0	8	9
—— Violet and Copper ..	0	6	0	—	0	7	0
—— Copper	0	5	6	—	0	7	0
—— Consuming sorts	0	3	6	—	0	5	9
—— Oude good and fine ..	0	4	6	—	0	6	9
—— Do. middling....	0	3	0	—	0	4	0
—— Low and bad Oude	0	0	2	—	0	2	6
—— Madras	0	5	0	—	0	6	9
—— Do. mid. ord. and bad	0	2	4	—	0	4	9
Rice, Bengal White....cwt.	0	11	0	—	0	15	0
—— Patna	0	18	0	—	1	1	0
Safflower	1	0	0	—	7	10	0
Sago	0	15	0	—	1	10	0
Saltpetre	1	4	6	—	1	12	0
Silk, Bengal Skein ....lb							
—— Novi	0	14	11	—	1	1	11
—— Ditto White	0	15	9	—	1	3	5
—— China	0	18	4	—	0	19	8
Spices, Cinnamon....	0	4	0	—	0	6	9
—— Cloves	0	0	10	—	0	2	6
—— Mace	0	3	9	—	0	5	3
—— Nutmegs	0	2	6	—	0	3	3
—— Ginger ....cwt.	0	15	0	—	1	2	0
—— Pepper, Black....lb	0	0	3	—	0	0	4
—— —— White	0	0	9	—	0	1	2
Sugar, Bengal ....cwt.	1	11	0	—	1	12	0
—— Siam and China	1	9	0	—	1	12	0
—— Mauritius	1	7	0	—	1	19	0
Tea, Bohea....lb	0	1	5	—	0	1	6
—— Congou	0	2	1	—	0	3	2
—— Souchong	0	3	0	—	0	4	2
—— Campoi	0	2	5	—	0	3	1
—— Twankay	0	2	0	—	0	3	8
—— Pekoe	0	3	4	—	0	3	10
—— Hyson Skin	0	2	0	—	0	3	11
—— Hyson	0	4	1	—	0	5	7
—— Young Hyson							
—— Gunpowder							
Tortoiseshell	1	4	0	—	2	10	0
Wood, Sanders Red....ton	9	0	0	—	10	0	0

AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE.							
Oil, Southern....tun	30	0	0				
—— Sperm....	82	0	0				
—— Head Matter	66	0	0				
Wool ....lb	0	0	10	—	0	5	0
Wood, Blue Gum ....ton	0	6	0	—	0	7	0
—— Cedar	0	0	5	—	0	0	6

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, *from 26 February to 25 March.*

Mar.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr. Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr. Ct. Red.	N. 4 Pr. C. Ann.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
26	—	—	83⅛83⅜	—	—	100¼	—	—	90 91p	56 58p
27	—	—	83 83⅜	—	—	100¼	—	—	—	56 58p
28	—	—	83⅛83⅜	—	—	100⅛100⅜	—	—	91 93p	56 58p
29	—	—	83⅛83⅜	—	—	100⅛100⅜	—	—	93p	58 59p
31	—	—	83⅜84¼	—	—	100⅜100⅝	—	—	92p	58 60p
Apr.										
1	—	—	84⅛84¼	—	—	100⅛100¾	—	—	93 94p	59 61p
2	—	—	84 84⅛	—	—	100⅜101	—	—	94 96p	60 61p
3	—	—	84 84⅛	—	—	100⅜100⅞	—	—	94 96p	60 62p
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	83⅞84⅛	—	—	100⅜100⅞	—	—	96 97p	60 62p
7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	204	83¼	83⅝84	90⅛90⅜	90⅜90⅝	100⅜100⅞	18⅞ 19	—	96 98p	61 62p
10	—	82⅛82⅞	83⅛83⅜	90⅜	90⅛90⅜	100⅜100⅞	18⅛	245½6¼	96 97p	61 62p
11	203½	82⅞83⅛	83⅜83⅞	90⅜	90⅜90⅝	100⅞101	18⅛ 18⅛	246	94 96p	61 62p
12	—	83⅛83⅜	83⅞84⅛	—	90⅜90⅞	101 100⅛	18⅛ 19	246	—	61 62p
14	203½	83⅜83¼	—	—	90½90⅝	101⅛101¼	18⅛ 19	—	94 95p	61 62p
15	204½	83⅜83¼	83⅞84	91¼	90⅝91	101¼101⅜	18⅛ 19	246½7½	95 96p	61 62p
16	—	83⅜83⅝	84⅛84⅓	—	91⅛91⅝	101⅜101⅝	19⅛	—	96p	—
17	205½ ⅓	83⅝83⅞	84⅜84⅝	91⅝	91½91⅝	101⅛101⅜	19⅛	—	97p	64 65p
18	204⅝5¼	83⅛83½	84⅛	91⅝	90⅝91	101⅜101⅝	18⅛ 19	246½7	96 98p	63 65p
19	205¼	83⅜83⅞	84⅜84⅝	—	91¼	101⅛101⅜	19⅛	—	97p	64 66p
21	—	83⅝83⅞	84⅜84⅝	—	91⅜91½	101⅜102	19⅛	—	96 98p	63 66p
22	207½8½	84⅛84½	85⅛85¼	92⅛92⅜	91⅞92¼	102¼102½	19½ 19⅝	248½	—	64 66p
23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	208½9½	84⅛85	85⅛85⅜	93¼	92⅜92⅝	102½102¾	19¼ 19⅜	249	98 99p	64 65p
25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

E. Etton, Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill, and Lombard Street.

THE

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JUNE, 1828.

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The contempt which Europeans in India, generally speaking, display towards the natives, is much to be regretted: it not only tends to propagate and to confirm the vulgar notions of their inferiority, but to obstruct the efforts of the Hindus to vindicate their claims to a fairer character, inasmuch as it represses the eagerness of those Europeans who would otherwise encourage them, and freezes the noble current of emulation in the Hindus themselves.

Meanwhile, however, some few individuals amongst that nation, in spite of all disadvantages, have ventured even upon the uncouth and difficult path of European literature. It will perhaps, be hardly believed that there are instances of Hindus, who, by their own almost unassisted exertions, have attained so great a proficiency, or rather perfection, in English composition, as to equal in strength, purity, and accuracy of style, some of the most respectable modern English writers.

Our readers have already been introduced to an acquaintance with Ram Raz, the present head English master of the College of Fort St. George, who, by

indefatigable diligence, prompted solely by an ardent and disinterested love of literature, has acquired a comprehensive knowledge of Western as well as Indian learning, and a remarkable ease and fluency in English composition. In the last volume of this Journal (p. 584), we inserted a sketch of the state of education amongst the natives of Bangalore, from his pen, unaided, as we were assured from unexceptionable authority, by any European. A system of instruction in English proposed and recommended to the natives of India, also written by Ram Raz, was contained in the same volume from whence the before-mentioned article was extracted;* but we confess that that essay was distinguished by such marks of intellectual superiority, and such familiar conversation with English writers, that, although convinced ourselves that no European could divide the credit of it with the learned Hindu, we despaired of impressing our readers with the same conviction.

Having been lately favoured with the perusal of two letters addressed by Ram Raz to Richard Clarke, Esq., late Senior Member of the Board of Superintendence for the College of Fort St. George, now residing in England, and which are calculated to dissipate every doubt as to the genuineness of the pieces already referred to, we should have been glad to lay these interesting compositions before our readers, as decisive testimonies in favour of the Hindu mind, and as containing besides, a pledge of what Europe may gain by a proper stimulus being given to the studies and inquiries of the natives of India; but as the documents have been read before the Royal Asiatic Society, and it is contrary to a standing rule of that body to publish any where except in their own *Transactions* (where these letters will probably appear), we can only give a general view of their contents.

The two letters are written in reply to a request from Mr. Clarke that the writer would bestow some attention upon the subject of Hindu architecture, and give the result of his inquiries to the public. Ram Raz, accordingly, has employed his leisure time in collecting materials for an essay on that subject; he has studied the *Silpi Sastra*, the sacred repository of all the learning relating to that branch of art, as well as other standard treatises on architecture, and has also interrogated some of the native architects and sculptors conversant with the practical part of the art, who are unfortunately of the lowest order of society, and consequently excessively ignorant. He has the candour and good sense to lament the adulteration of the Hindu Sastras, and to confess that some of the best Indian writers "have been guided by a mistaken ambition of rendering themselves reputable by the difficulty and abstruseness of their style, rather than by an anxiety to make themselves intelligible." The jealousy and hatred felt by the caste of architects towards the Brahmin tribe, he says, have induced the former to conceal their sacred volumes from the world; and being debarred themselves from the knowledge of the very language in which they were written, the theory of the art became lost even to the latter, whilst the practical part of it continued to be transmitted from father to son as an inheritance. Ram Raz, in his second letter, declares that he is intent upon, and proposes shortly to furnish, for the Royal Asiatic Society, a short but comprehensive essay upon Indian architecture, with some descriptions of a few temples and porticoes in the Carnatic, illustrated by designs. We subjoin one passage of this letter to shew the style of the writer, and the judicious and sensible character of his remarks.

"The subject itself is curious, and highly deserving of the attention of the anti-

* Second Report of the Madras School-Book Society, of which institution Ram Raz is native secretary.

antiquarian and the philosopher. A correct account and accurate elucidation of the art of building practised by the Hindus must throw considerable light upon the early progress of architecture in general. Some of the Western authors have traced a certain resemblance in the leading features of the buildings in Egypt and India, and have thence concluded that there has very early been a communication of architectural knowledge between the two countries. But it is not altogether improbable that this resemblance may be merely owing to accident, inasmuch as in architecture, as well as in every other art indispensably necessary to the comfort of mankind, two or more nations may possess something in common without having any intercourse with each other: for the wants felt by man being the same, it is not surprising that the remedies resorted to for supplying them should be also similar, or nearly so. If, on the other hand, however, both these countries had actually any connection in early ages, it is hard to determine which of them may have been indebted to the other. The Western writers on antiquities have not placed this matter beyond a doubt; and for my own part, I will not venture to affirm any thing with certainty until I have collected sufficient information to form an opinion as to the alleged affinity in the architectures of Egypt and India."

Among other topics to which Ram Raz alludes in the course of these epistles, is the great want of accurate information under which Europe labours in regard to several most important points connected with the character of the people of India. The works of Ward and Dubois, he says, notwithstanding their boasted opportunities of gaining information on those points, as well as the history of Mr. Mill, "abound with gross misrepresentations." He does not deny that there are many exceptionable and vicious customs amongst the various tribes which inhabit India, and differ from each other in language, modes of thinking, and religious sentiments; but he contends that it is uncharitable to draw general inferences from particular cases, and to suffer prejudices against certain classes of the people to fortify our aversion to the great mass. He brings forward the example of caste to prove how little the most essential points in the Hindu character are understood in Europe: all that has been written on this subject by Europeans, he says, is not only imperfect but incorrect. Of their literature, too, he observes, our knowledge is still very limited; particularly of the Hindu philosophy. It is gratifying, however, to read the compliment paid to Mr. Colebrooke in this letter, by a writer so well able to appreciate the labours of this eminent individual. Referring to the able papers of Mr. Colebrooke on the Philosophy of the Hindus, which are published in the first volume of *Transactions* of the Royal Asiatic Society, Ram Raz states that it was not easy for him to persuade some of his learned countrymen that these admirable essays were the production of a European gentleman, and composed without the assistance of any individual of their own class.

To the example of Ram Raz, we may add that of Radhacant Deb of Calcutta, who writes English with equal purity. We subjoin an extract from a letter addressed by him to the Royal Asiatic Society:

"Born and residing in such a country as this, where mechanical knowledge is very little cultivated, it cannot be expected that the natives should possess any elevated degree of knowledge in arts and manufactures, with the exception of what they are daily practising, the scanty remains of that which their forefathers have left, and the knowledge of which has descended through Mahomedan despotism and cruelty.

"The formation of societies for the promotion of the knowledge of science and

and literature in general, as well as of arts and manufactures, is beneficial to the country where such bodies are united; but when they link with similar societies or individuals of talent in other countries, by correspondence, the benefit arising therefrom is universal, especially when these learned men communicate their ideas to one another without regard to nation or religion.

"In this good work the Europeans have far surpassed other nations; and allow me to express my admiration of the plan the society has adopted for the diffusion of knowledge, by opening a correspondence with the natives of Hindostan, who cannot but feel immeasurable pleasure and gratitude at the conviction that their rulers, in common with your society, are ever watchful to promote the welfare of the ruled, by the dissemination of the knowledge of literature and the arts among them."

It must not be concealed that Radhacant Deb is reported by Bishop Heber to be a bigot to Hinduism; and he certainly gave a striking proof of his bigotry when, at the meeting of natives convened at Calcutta, in December 1823, to address Lord Hastings on his resignation of the government, he strenuously urged the propriety of specially thanking his Lordship for not interfering with the burning of widows: a proposition which it required the persevering efforts of two sensible Hindus to dissuade the meeting from adopting.

Assuming, as we have a right to do, that there is no inherent deficiency in the Hindu mind, and that it is capable of appreciating the literature of Europe, and of conforming itself to the ideas generated by the European mode of civilization, it will tend to accelerate and give a new impulse to the endeavours now making towards educating the natives of India, if some of the most obvious advantages likely to accrue from the success of that object be plainly developed.

The policy of founding our empire in India upon the ignorance of the natives, though it may have been conceived by some speculative theorists, and recommended by the example of former conquerors, was never, we firmly believe, acted upon by the British Government. There are European writers at the present day,* who affect to perceive the danger and the impolicy of instructing the Hindus; who maintain that the "new civilization" which we shall thereby give them will dissolve their connexion not only with us, but with each other; and that we shall, by education, neutralize their character, and place them in "the most deplorable condition." To such a class of philosophers—if it be not insulting to the name of philosophy so to misapply the designation—we shall merely oppose the sentiment of a late governor-general of India, the Marquess of Hastings, who in one of his earliest visitation-discourses to the College of Fort William, thus expressed himself, in regard to the subject of educating the natives:

> This government never will be influenced by the erroneous, shall I not rather call it the designing, position, that to spread information among men is to render them less tractable and less submissive to authority. If an abuse of authority be planned, men will be less tractable and submissive in proportion as they have the capacity of comprehending the meditated injustice. But it would be treason against British sentiment to imagine that it ever could be the principle of this Government to perpetuate ignorance, in order to ensure paltry and dishonest advantages over the blindness of the multitude.†

We might appeal not only to the recorded testimony of other local governors, even that of Mr. Adam,‡ the reputed enemy of the Hindu press, in support of the assertion that it is the desire of the Government to encourage education

* See an ensuing article, "The Calcutta School-Book Society."

† Address to the College of Fort William, 30th June 1817.

‡ See his discourse to the College, 18th July 1823.

education amongst their Eastern subjects; but to the official declaration of the Court of Directors, through their organ, the chairman, who, in a debate at the East-India House, on the 21st June 1826, declared that, "if there were any merit in an anxious desire to propagate education throughout India, the advantages to be derived from which were fully admitted by all persons, the Court of Directors could fairly say not only that they entertained that desire, but that they had acted in conformity to it." Lastly, we might appeal to the language and to the acts of the Legislature of Great Britain.

Admitting, however, for an instant, the utility of that selfish policy which would construct a dominion upon the barbarism of a people, the practicability of such a project in India may be doubted. Where there appears to be an incorrigible inaptitude to imbibe instruction, where every effort to implant the seeds of civilization seems to be employed in vain, as in the case of the aborigines of New Holland, we may calculate upon the probability that our relative state amongst such a people will continue the same. But in India the case is totally different: the intellectual character has there become depressed by the force of adverse circumstances; and the pressure being withdrawn, as it has been by the subversion of the Mohammedan rule and the substitution of the British, though it may be long before the innate elasticity of the mind recovers its tone, it eventually will, and the gradual influence of a government fundamentally opposed to their mental improvement will be to render the Hindus hostile to its continuance, and eager to overthrow it.

There are three obvious sources of benefit resulting from a different line of policy. The exaltation of the Hindus in the scale of intellectual character is likely to be advantageous, first, in respect to the permanency of their present government, so long as it is well administered; secondly, with regard to their emancipation from the thralls of paganism and priestcraft, and their sincere conversion to the principles of Christianity; and lastly, with reference to a knowledge of their history, character, learning, and institutions, of all which subjects we yet know but little, and which are, generally speaking, imperfectly understood by the Hindus themselves.

Want of mental culture must render men unfit to fill more than the lowest subordinate offices of government. The absence of that wholesome discipline, which early education especially exercises over the human mind, gives scope for the growth of vices, which destroy its natural good qualities. An ignorant man knows no other engines of government than force or fraud, which generate, on the other hand, duplicity, intrigue, and perjury. These are some of the besetting sins of the Hindus: they cannot yet learn to confide in each other. Such a one may be very honest, said a respectable native to the late Bishop Heber, but I prefer trusting Europeans: "European gentlemen have reputation to lose." But can any one doubt that the vices of the Hindu character are the result of long-continued oppression operating upon ignorance; that by the discontinuance of the one and the absence of the other, the joint effect would cease; that if the bulk of the upper and middle classes of the Hindus had made even a less progress in mental improvement than Ram Raz, there would be a disinclination to admit them to government offices, and that by so admitting them they could feel any other desire than to strengthen and consolidate a government which would then be, to a certain extent, their own?

Some may consider it problematical whether a Hindu population, imbued with liberal education, could be held in subjection to a handful of foreigners. But

* *Asiat. Journ.*, vol. xxii. p. 117.

But they would be more likely to submit to us if they were conscious that all their claims to independence were derived from our generosity. And were the British power to be lost, all would not be lost: should even our influence over the Hindus, by some strange fatality, become forfeited, and their affections be wholly estranged from us, Great Britain would still enjoy the unrivalled renown of having diffused the languages and the arts of Europe amongst some hundreds of millions of the human race, and of having erected a monument more imperishable than the pyramids of Egypt.

That education must be the precursor of Christianity in India, we apprehend no sober-minded man can deny—no man whose judgment is not in some measure warped by taking only a partial view of the subject, without a perfect acquaintance with the Hindu character. Nothing but a belief that there is some miraculous property in the lessons derived exclusively from the Holy Scriptures, such as Popish missionaries pretended were attached to their relics, can delude sensible persons into a notion that men incapable, through habit as well as rudeness, of comprehending the evidences of Christianity, should, without previous tuition, embrace it, or that they should ever exchange their own faith for another's, except from the blind impulse which leads a weak mind to follow implicitly a superior. It is unnecessary to cite authority in support of a proposition which is almost self-evident.

There is another view in which the education of the Hindus will serve the end of evangelizing India. The late Bishop Heber, whose sentiments are regarded by all parties with respect, has recorded his deliberate opinion, that the conversion of India will be best accomplished by the agency of natives of the country, and that missionaries should no longer be sent out from Europe. The preparation of natives for such an office is a most important preliminary to the execution of this wise plan.

The accessions which history and science would obtain from the application of the Hindu understanding, enlightened by the study of Western learning, to those various topics which, though at first sight merely objects of curiosity, are in reality intimately allied to subjects of greater importance, are manifestly great. The science of politics is dependent upon history, and upon national morals; an acquaintance with the antiquities and the native sciences of Hindustan is essential to enable us to define the proper objects which should be sought for by Government, and to a judicious selection of the means whereby that end may be attained. One of the wisest and most benevolent plans of administration ever devised for India—we mean the permanent settlement of the land revenue in the Bengal provinces—has introduced so many local evils as almost to neutralize the good effects of the principle upon which it was founded, solely because those by whom it was carried into effect acted upon theoretical grounds, and were ignorant of the country and the people.

MADRAS REVENUE SYSTEMS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: The following documents exhibit a portion of the discretionary powers vested in collectors under the ryotwar plan of Sir Thomas Munro, and the legal control under which zemindars are placed by Lord Cornwallis's plan of a permanent settlement of the land revenue.

R.R.

RYOT-WARY.

Extracts from the Diaries of the Principal Collector and Subordinate Collectors of the Ceded Districts.

1802, December. Examine the accounts of the villages in Muddugserah, which for the last thirty years have been accustomed to pay the potails in kind, who pay the Government in money. Being convinced that this practice is injurious both to the cultivator and the Government, order the aumildar (native collector) to give all warum lands (lands assessed with a grain revenue) next year for money rents, and on no other terms.

1802, October. Engaged in disputes with the potails about the assessment, which they agree to after much altercation.

1803, February. Receive letter from the aumildar (native collector) of Jummulmudjor, mentioning that great number of ryots (cultivators) in consequence of the failure of the crops had fled to Kurnoul, where they were protected by the jageerdars. Write to the nabob to order his jageerdars to send back all ryots owing balances.

1803, February. Receive accounts from the aumildar of Dōōr, that a number of the ryots had gone off to Bejugunpilli. Write to the nabob to order them to be sent back.

1804, May. Receive letters from several aumildars (native collectors), stating that some of their ryots had gone to other districts. Order all those against whom there are balances to be sent back, and those who have paid up their balances to be allowed to go where they please.

1802, December. Employed in debating with the potails of Punganoor, who object to their settlement being so high as last year, on account of the want of rain.

1803, August. Proceed to Kootamuddi, in Dhermaver, to ascertain exactly what

ZEMINDARY.

Decree of the Sudder Adalut or Supreme Court of the East-India Company at Madras.

"Ramasawmy Eyer, under date the 21st October 1808, sued Armoga Moodaly, zemindar of Ponary, in the province of Chingleput, to recover possession of forty-five cawnies of Nunjah arable land situated in the village of Aumoor, which lands he claimed a right to cultivate on merrassi tenure, but of which he had been deprived by the said Armoga Moodaly. Ramasawmy Eyer further sued to recover the sum of star pagodas 115, on account of damages sustained by him in consequence of his being dispossessed of the lands in question, and to compel the said Armoga Moodaly to grant him a lease (pottah) for the said lands."

The decree then proceeds to detail the decision passed on this case by the local district court, and on appeal by the Provincial Court of Appeal. From the decree of the Provincial Court the Sudder Court, seeing reason to doubt the correctness of the grounds on which the Provincial Court had determined the question, resolved, under date the 31st July 1812, to admit a special appeal. The Sudder Court's decree then declares:

"That the Zillah and Provincial Courts erred in declaring the respondent Ramasawmy Eyer entitled to receive from the appellant Aroomooga Moodaly, a pottah, for a money-rent at an annual fixed beriz (assessment) of star pagodas 60 6 16: there is not a tittle of evidence to shew that any such right exists on the part of the respondent; on the contrary, all the evidence taken regarding the assessment of the lands shews that it was not fixed, but derived from a division of the produce, which must fluctuate with the seasons, and the commutation price of which must be influenced by its plenty or scarcity.

"It

part of the balances in the neighbouring villages can be realized without distressing the inhabitants.

1804, March. Proceed to Nellacheroo. Receive complaints from the inhabitants of several villages of the district of Kavelgoontah, stating their inability to pay their rent from the failure of the crops. Inform them that no remission can be made, as their villages have not suffered more than others.

1805, June. Dismiss an assessor for underrating some lands and overrating others in collusion with the curnums.

1805, July. Subordinate collector of Cumbum.

Receive a letter from Colonel Munro, enclosing copy of a letter with a Gentoo deposition, received from the collector of Guntoor, relative to ryots who had deserted from his collectorship into one of the villages of this division, and directing the fugitives to be given up.

Examine the statement of authorized enams resumed in Tarpulbue, and order the rents to be collected from them.

1817, May. The Board of Revenue at Madras stated to the Governor in Council, that when they found that in many places the former ryotwar settlement existed only in the accounts of the collector's cutcherry, and never was adopted or followed by the people; that it was very inaccurately established in other districts, and that in general the result of most of the former ryotwar survey has been unsatisfactory; but above all, when they observe the *little regard paid to ancient usages and private rights under the surveys hitherto made in the ryotwar plan*, they were desirous in reverting to that system to guard against these evils," &c. &c.—Page 872, vol. i., *Revenue Selections.*

"It is not for the courts to interfere in determining the rate of which the share in grain shall be commuted for a payment in money. This is a point clearly left to be settled by the parties themselves, and in adjusting the rate each party will consult his own interest; the zemindar, in avoiding the expense, risk, and trouble of ascertaining, receiving, keeping, and disposing of his share of the grain, or the cultivator in endeavouring to secure a reasonable profit for the expense, risk, and trouble from which he relieves the zemindar; when the rate shall be settled by a written agreement, the courts may be called upon to enforce it.

"In the present case it is clear that a fixed beriz of star pagodas 60 6 16 for the forty-five cawnies of land would not be equitable, for the respondent Ramasamy Eyer himself offered a rent of pagodas 81 for the same land; to fix the rent at the former amount, therefore, would be to punish the zemindar by a permanent diminution of his property, while all that can in justice be required of him is a compensation to the respondent for the loss which he has sustained.

"The court, therefore, on mature consideration of all the circumstances of the case, resolve to confirm that part of the Provincial Court's decree which adjudges to Ramasawmy Eyer the right to hold possession of the lands in question, and to set aside that part of the said decree which declares the respondent, Ramasawmy Eyer, entitled to receive from the appellant, Aroomooga Moodaly, a pottah for a money-rent at an annual fixed beriz (assessment) of star pagodas 60 6 16.

"It is therefore ordered and adjudged that the respondent, Ramasawmy Eyer, is entitled to hold possession of the forty-five cawnies of land in question, on a pottah defining the rate of division of the produce, which rate, as prescribed by Section ix. Regulation xxx. of 1802, shall be determined according to the rates prevailing in the year preceding the assessment of the permanent jumma on those lands, or if those rates be not ascertainable, according to the rates established for lands of the same description and quality."

THE RAMNAD CASE.

The appeal regarding the succession to the Ramnad zemindary (a considerable territory in the Southern Carnatic), which has acquired some interest from the incidental mention of the subject in the House of Commons by Mr. Brougham, has been at length decided by the Privy Council, as stated in our last number.

We have before us some documents connected with the history of this transaction, including the decrees of the provincial court of Madura, and of the Sudder Adawlut at Madras, copies of the evidence, &c., from whence we propose to lay a pretty copious abstract of the case before our readers.

The Rajah of Ramnad, who reckons amongst his titles* those of "descendant of the sun," "superior to the kings of the earth," "usurper of all countries seen by him," "retainer of his conquests," &c., cannot trace his dignity to a very remote date. Towards the close of the sixteenth century, the ancestor of the Sétupatis was merely a chief of the village of Pogalore, a few miles from Ramnad.

A history of the poligars of Ramnad, which is preserved in one of the temples and recognized as a work of authority, relates that certain Marawars (the caste of the Ramnad family) were appointed in ancient times, by an emperor of Hindustan, to watch the holy bridge near Rámeswaram, an island in the straits between Ceylon and the continent, whereon is situated a pagoda of great sanctity. The emperor gave them the village of Pogalore.

The first of the family who obtained a territory was Wodeyaor Sadakay Tawen, who received the pollam of Ramnad in sovereignty, from Mootoo Crishnapa Náyaca, king of Madura, under the condition of clearing the country of robbers, and keeping a free passage for the pilgrims to the island of Rámeswaram. The prince conferred upon him the title of *Sétupati*, or "watcher of the holy bridge," which has since distinguished the family.

He died A.D. 1623. His son Cooten, who succeeded him, enlarged the territory by the addition of the northern talooks which he conquered. He died in 1637, and was succeeded by his younger brother Dalawah.

During this reign there was some dissention in the family, and the celebrated Tremalla Náyaca, or Trimul Naig, imprisoned Dalawah for some time at Madura, his brother governing the country in his stead. He was released in 1640, and was murdered by his younger brother in 1649, leaving no issue. The territory was then equally divided between the three sons of Dalawah's sister, until the death of two of these nephews, when the government was reunited under the survivor, Ragoonatha, in 1659.

Ragoonatha Sétupati reigned for twenty-six years, dying in 1685. His two sons, Raja Souriah, and Audanah, reigned only a few months, and left no issue or nephews; whereupon the Marawars assembled and named for a successor a distant relation (uncle's grandson to the last prince), named Keleven Ragoonatha, who became poligar A.D. 1686, and governed the country thirty-seven years. His son, Bowani Sunkra Tawen, not being of the Marawar caste, was not allowed to succeed; wherefore his father's sister's son, named Vijia Ragoonatha, became poligar in 1723; he ruled for fifteen years, and died without issue.

The events which succeeded the death of Vijia Ragoonatha are related in an article which will be found in our twenty-third volume, p. 646, and need not be repeated here.

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* See *Asiat. Journ.*, vol. xxiii. p. 221.

The princes who succeeded were Sunteesbara Ragoonatha, son-in-law to Vijia Ragoonatha; Mootoo Ragoonatha, his brother, who obtained the government in 1729, and was succeeded by his son Mootoo Comarah Vijia Ragoonatha, in 1735. He ruled for thirteen years, and died without issue. His sister's husband was permitted to succeed; but not conducting himself to the satisfaction of the people, he was deposed, and Vijia Ragoonatha appointed in his stead. He governed thirteen years, and died without legitimate issue in 1762, being succeeded by his sister's son, Mootoo Ramalinga Vijia Ragoonatha.

Soon after the accession of this chief, the Carnatic became the scene of a succession of wars which totally disordered the country. In 1795, Ramnad came under the government of the British, by an arrangement with the Nawab, and in that year Mootoo Ramalinga, the poligar, for some reason which is not apparent, was seized and imprisoned. It was not the intention of the British Government to confiscate his possessions, but merely to deprive him, individually, of his authority.

Whilst the zemindary was under the immediate control of the British authorities, two claims were made to the Government of Fort St. George for the succession; one from Mungeleswara Nauchear, sister of the deposed poligar; and the other on behalf of Sevagawmy Nauchear, his daughter and only child, an infant.

The Madras Government, after investigating the titles of the claimants, thought it best, under all the circumstances, as a matter of expediency, to direct that the sister of the deposed poligar, who was an aged woman, and not likely to have children, should be invested with the title and authority of Ranee, and that the daughter (who, though a minor, had been married, but without her aunt's consent) should be placed under the Ranee's care and guardianship, with strict injunctions that she should be well treated. The Minutes of Consultation, dated 3d July 1795, are expressed in the following terms:

Under the various difficulties which present themselves upon this subject, the Board are desirous of preserving a due regard to the claims of those persons whose pretensions are the most prominent, without divesting themselves entirely of motives of political expediency, which seem to require some attention in the final arrangement of the succession. With respect to the political expediency, it is of importance to prevent the deposed Poligar from having any influence whatsoever in the country, or from holding out an idea of the probability of his return to the Government; and it is of great consequence, that the other Poligars to the southward, whose refractory dispositions have so frequently disturbed the peace of their several districts, should be deterred from the commission of similar offences by an apprehension of the ruin in which they may be involved. Under the impression of all these circumstances, the Board have come to the determination of nominating the sister of the deposed Poligar to the succession, and have also resolved to place his daughter under her charge, without touching upon the question of the future expectations of the child to succeed to the government, expectations, however which may reasonably be entertained, from the little probability of her aunt's pregnancy.

In the year 1803, the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, in the course of its arrangements consequent upon the cession of the Carnatic provinces by treaty with the Nawaub in 1801, issued a sunnud for the permanent settlement of the revenue in the zemindary of Ramnad,* which was directed to Sétupati Ranee

* The assessment for the zemindary was fixed in this document at the annual sum of 94,733 star pagodas.

Ranee Mungeleswara Nauchear, and purported to convey a right to hold the zemindary in perpetuity, or to transfer by sale, gift, or otherwise, any part thereof, to whomsoever she might think proper.

This sunnud appears to have been regarded by the Ranee as changing the nature of the estate, &c., and vesting her with an absolute right over the zemindary, superseding all other pretensions.

In February 1811 the Ranee died, and it then appeared that she had executed a will by which she had bequeathed the zemindary to an adopted child, to the prejudice of her niece, with whom she had been for several years at variance. The will was dated 11th April 1807, and was witnessed by Colonel Martinz, Mr. Parish, the collector, and the Predaun, or minister of the Ranee.

The fact of the adoption, which took place in 1803, after the receipt of the sunnud, was confirmed by several witnesses. The individual adopted was Anasawmy Tawen, alleged to be the son of a slave woman named Vulliamay, of the Agambady caste, by Mootoo Curpa Tawen, husband of the sister of Ramasawmy Tawen, the Ranee's husband; and he was born in the year 1795. He had been introduced into the family of the Ranee during the life-time of Ramasawmy Tawen, who died in 1801 or 1802. One of the witnesses, a Bramin of Rámésyaram, thus described the ceremony of adoption:

The Ranee sent for me, on the 21st Vyasee of the year Roodrogaury, to come on the next day. Having collected several Bramins, as well as religious books, for the performance of the adoption, I accordingly went to the Ranee on the 22d, with Bramins and books, and assigned the offices to the Bramins for that purpose. The Bramins performed the ceremony of adoption by keeping a coombum, or pot, with water and perfumed hamum, or fire sacrifice, and other ceremonies, according to the Hindoo law; at which time the Ranee desired the parents of the deponent (in presence of several Bramins, gentlemen, and their relations, of the Marawah caste) to authorize her permanently to adopt the boy, to procure posterity, whom they had given, during the life-time of her husband, for the purpose; to which the parents answered, that they would give the boy, and accordingly gave him in adoption to Ranee Mungaleswara Nauchear; at which time the Ranee gave the mother 21 chuckrums, as charge of rearing. Afterwards the defendant was placed upon the lap of Mungaleswara Nauchear, and then I gave her munjaneer (or saffron-water) which had been consecrated, and the Bramins sprinkled the sacred water on the Ranee's head. I afterwards gave milk, fruits, and honey, in a silver cup, to the Ranee; she then ordered the ring which had been worn by Ramasawmy Tawen to be brought, and put the same into the like cup, and gave it to the defendant, as well as milk, fruits, &c. He afterwards gave alms and dasanum to the Bramins, &c., placed the defendant on the lap of the gentleman, and then sent him to their home, making gifts of grain.

Another witness described the ceremony of appointment to the heirship in the following words:

On the 28th Vyasee, the Stallatars, and others, were present; the Goorookuls and Pundarums of Rámeswaram were summoned; Gungawater and Codeeteertum were sent for, and the Bramins performed the ceremony of chomoom, and afterwards brought consecrated water, and poured it upon the head of the present zemindar, as purification; the ceremonies of abeshaigum were performed with holy water and Gunga water. He was dressed and ornamented with jewels, and the Rámeswarem Stallatars were presented with silk cloths; then the other Stallatars. Afterwards he went out in procession, and on his return to the Ranee's hall, the different people performed the homage respectively, due from them; afterwards, betel and nuts were distributed to the Tavers, Bramins, Pillays, and others, and the present zemindar retired into the palace.

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In token of the genuineness of his adoption, the individual adopted, on the death of the Ranee, was allowed to set fire to her funeral pile. At his adoption, he took the name of Mootoo Vijia Ragoonatha Sétupati.

Sevagawmy Nauchear, the daughter of the deposed poligar (the date of whose death does not appear) made several applications to the Government respecting her rights during the life-time of her aunt, which were not attended to, owing to some want of formality. After the decease of the Ranee, she made a formal claim to the zemindary, in an arzee to Government, founding it upon her birth, and upon the recognition of her right in the Minutes of Consultation already quoted. The question was referred for investigation to the Board of Revenue, which instituted a strict inquiry into the whole transaction.

The substance of the report of the Board is, that the deposition of the late poligar was not accompanied by any declaration setting aside the claims of his family; on the contrary, in the agreement concluded upon that occasion with the Nawab of Arcot, for the administration of the affairs of Ramnad by the Company's officers, it was expressly stipulated that a successor to the deposed poligar should be appointed as soon as the person entitled to succeed him could be satisfactorily ascertained: that from the tenour of the Minute of Consultation, it was apparent that the Board was not convinced of the preferable legal right of the sister over that of the daughter: that the letters addressed by the Board to the collector and to the Ranee showed that it was not the intention of the Government to set aside the ancient family, or to interfere with the course of succession, further than considerations of political expediency were thought at the time to require; and though such considerations did enter into the grounds of the decision passed in favour of the sister, yet the daughter was regarded as her presumptive and natural successor: that the late Ranee, though her claim to the succession was acknowledged in July 1795, was not placed in possession of the territory till February 1803, preparatory to the determination of the permanent settlement, then under the consideration of the special commission. The report concludes with recommending that the adopted son (who was still a minor) be, in the first instance, allowed possession of the zemindary, under the *primâ facie* title given by the will, leaving the other party to establish her claim by a regular suit in the courts. This recommendation was adopted by the Madras Government.

A suit was thereupon instituted in the Provincial Court in the year 1813, by Ranee Sevagawmy Nauchear, plaintiff, against Streemathoo Heraniah Garbah Ravecoola Moottoo Vijia Ragoonatha Sétupati, defendant. The plaintiff alleged, and adduced testimony to prove, that her ancestors had enjoyed the sovereignty of the zemindary of Ramnad for thirteen generations; that on the deposition of her father, the nomination of her aunt was a mere temporary arrangement during her own minority; that her aunt, conceiving an enmity against the plaintiff, and wishing to set aside her lawful pretensions, contrary to the intentions of the British Government, had pretended to adopt the defendant, who, after the death of the Ranee, alleged that she had bequeathed to him the zemindary; that the defendant, being the son of a slave, and of the Agambady caste, and not a Marawar, could not be adopted or succeed to the zemindary; that the late Ranee did not adopt him during the life-time of her husband, conformably to the Hindu law, and that he did not perform the funeral ceremonies at her husband's death, wherefore the adoption was not legal, &c. The plaintiff, moreover, alleged the will to be a fabrication.

Amongst the documentary evidence on behalf of the plaintiff, is a curious remonstrance

remonstrance from the high-caste inhabitants of Ramnad, wherein, after alleging that the defendant is the son of a slave-concubine, they subjoin: "as the person holding the puttum of Ramnad is the master of the holy place Ráméswaram, we consider him as a god, and prostrate ourselves before him, performing the ceremonies of homage; and as the son of the aforesaid Vulliamay is of the meanest caste, we undergo disgrace by paying him the respect aforesaid."

On the part of the defendant it was alleged that the succession to the zemindary was not in the female but the male line; that it had often devolved on the issue of the sisters of the poligars, and not upon the sisters or daughters, and therefore the plaintiff had no right to the succession; that the late poligar had been dethroned by government and confined as a criminal; that the purwannah granted by Government to the late Ranee did not specify that the plaintiff was to succeed; that the defendant had been brought up by the late Ranee, and she had obtained the written permission of her husband to adopt him, if they should have no issue; that, on the 3d June 1803, with the concurrence of Mr. Lushington and Mr. Parish, and in the presence of Col. Martinz and Mr. Browne, and with the knowledge of all the relations of the family, and of every person belonging to the province, the late Ranee did adopt the defendant, and caused him to be treated as second in power in the zemindary; that the defendant's right was founded not only on this adoption, but on the will of the late Ranee, wherein he was declared sole heir, &c.

The decree of the Provincial Court, passed on the 13th December 1813, declared that the plaintiff had proved that she was the only daughter and nearest of kin in lineal descent to the last poligar of Ramnad; that no act of Government had declared the lineal succession to be forfeited; that the proceedings which terminated in the nomination of the late Ranee to the zemindary, clearly proved that arrangement to have been a measure of political expediency only, and not a supersession of the plaintiff's claim; that the Government recognized the plaintiff as presumptive heiress to the zemindary by the declaration on the Minutes in 1795, and contemplated her succession thereto as a matter of course, liable to dispute only in the event of the late Ranee leaving lawful issue; that the defendant had failed to establish the fact as well as the legality of his alleged adoption by the late Ranee, for the following reasons: 1st, because he had not proved she had written authority from her husband to adopt the defendant; 2dly, because the defendant, at the time of his alleged adoption, must have been eight years old, which exceeds the age prescribed by the *Cullica Purana* for adopted sons, namely, five years; 3dly, because the defendant has not invalidated the testimony which proved him to be an illegitimate son of a bond-woman not of the Marawar caste. The Court were also of opinion that the defendant had not proved the will of the late Ranee, because he had not produced the original document, nor assigned satisfactory reasons for not having compelled the person in whose possession it was alleged to be (Teagaraj Pillay, the pradaun of Ramnad) to produce it, or give evidence concerning it; and the exhibit stated to be a copy of the will, being inadmissible because it was confessed to be the copy of a copy. The Court therefore pronounced the plaintiff, Ranee Sevagawmy Nauchear, to be the lawful heiress of the late rajah, and decreed that she should henceforward hold and enjoy the zemindary of Ramnad, under the deed of permanent settlement granted in the name of the late Ranee, and be put in immediate and entire possession of her rights.

In conformity with this decree, the plaintiff seems to have been put in possession

session of the zemindary; but from the statements in her own "case," it appears that litigations continued between her and the defendant, respecting some property belonging to the zemindary; and that a dispute arose between her and the late predaun, or minister, Teagaraj Pillay, whom she retained in his office, but to whose treachery she attributes most of her misfortunes.

In 1814, an appeal from the decree of the Provincial Court was lodged by the defendant in the Court of Sudder Adawlut at Madras, which Court having considered that the case had not been sufficiently investigated, in April 1815, remitted the record to the Provincial Court with directions to enforce the attendance of Teagaraj Pillay, or such other persons as might be pointed out as able to afford information regarding the two important documents, namely, the deed of consent between the late Ranee and her husband authorizing the adoption of the appellant, and the will of the late Ranee; both of which were essential to the appellant's case. The Court of Sudder Adawlut directed that the decree of the Provincial Court, for the establishment of the respondent in the zemindary, should be annulled for the present; and that, as the appellant could not furnish adequate security to justify its being put in his charge, neither party should hold it, but the zemiadary should be held in attachment by the collector of the zillah of Madura during the litigation of the suit, for the benefit of the party who might be ultimately successful.

The Provincial Court, accordingly, took further evidence on the subject of these documents, including that of Teagaraj Pillay himself; upon a consideration of the whole of which, the Court (August 1815) pronounced (apparently upon very satisfactory grounds) both documents to be forgeries! They were further of opinion that the deed was in itself informal and invalid; and they consequently confirmed their former decree, adjudging the defendant to pay costs.

The Sudder Adawlut, to which court the suit returned by a supplementary petition of appeal from the original defendant, in October 1816 pronounced an opinion upon the whole case, which was diametrically opposed to that of the court below. The decree of the Sudder Adawlut states the questions for consideration to be two; the first was the right of Sevagawmy Nauchear to the succession as daughter of the late poligar: on this point the proceedings of the Government in 1795 appeared to the Court conclusive, inasmuch as they barred, in the Court's opinion, all pretensions on the part of Sevagawmy Nauchear to succeed to the zemindary as the daughter of the late poligar; her right was recognized merely as she appeared to be the presumptive heir of the Ranee Mungeleswara Nauchear; it was therefore only on her relationship to the late Ranee that she could found any claim to succeed. The Government, in determining the succession in favour of the late Ranee, expressed no intention of limiting the inheritance; the right of succession was left liable to be affected by any act within her power, under the Hindu law; and the rights conferred by the Government in 1795 were confirmed by the deed of permanent settlement granted in 1803. The next question was, whether the late Ranee had, by any legal act, destroyed the presumptive right of inheritance possessed by Sevagawmy Nauchear in 1795. The evidence adduced to prove the actual forgery of the deed of agreement between the late Ranee and her husband (bearing date 14th May 1797) for the adoption of the appellant, appeared to this Court to be altogether unworthy of credit; whilst the opposite evidence, adduced to prove the due execution of the deed, and the adoption of the appellant by the late Ranee, according to the authority of the deed, was too circumstantial and of too respectable a character to be lightly

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discredited. With respect to the objection made to the informality of the deed, and to the legality of the adoption, on account of the age of the appellant at the time it took place, this Court had interrogated its own law-officers, who were unanimously of opinion, upon the authority of the law books, that a widow may adopt a son with the consent of her husband or her relations—that the consent of the husband may be verbal or in writing, either mentioning the name of the child, or leaving the child to be afterwards fixed upon—that the agreement between a man and his wife to adopt a child is not void by the death of either, but that the survivor must fulfil the engagement—that the rules as to the age of the child are not the same in every caste—that a child may be adopted from the twelfth day after his birth to the day of tying on the thread worn across the body, which for Bramins is eight years, for Cshatriyas eleven, for Vysyas twelve, but Sudras, if unmarried, may be adopted till the age of sixteen. The Court were of opinion that these dicta, deduced from the Sastras, obviated the objections as to the apparent informality of the deed of agreement, and as to the age of the appellant at the time of adoption; and with respect to the allegation that he was the son of a bond-woman of a mean caste, the Court considered it to be satisfactorily refuted by the evidence on the part of the appellant, and by his being acknowledged as a kinsman by three individuals of unimpeached credit belonging to the family inheriting the zemindary. Being satisfied of the fact and of the legality of the appellant's adoption by the late Ranee, the Court did not consider it necessary to go into a consideration of the other ground of his claim, namely, the will alleged to have been left by the late Ranee; and, therefore, decided that the late Ranee was legally competent to adopt the appellant; that she did adopt him, and thereby destroyed the presumptive right of inheritance which would appear to have been possessed by the respondent in the year 1795; the court, accordingly, reversed the decree of the Provincial Court, and adjudged the respondent, Sevagawmy Nauchear, to pay all the costs of suit in both courts.*

From this decision, the daughter of the late poligar, the respondent, appealed, in the first instance to the Governor General of India (the Marquess of Hastings); but the Supreme Government having no appellate jurisdiction in such cases, an appeal was asserted to his Majesty in Council, not, however, till August 1825.

On the 26th April last, the case having been heard *ex parte*, on behalf of the appellant, Sevagawmy Nauchear; the Lords of the Privy Council affirmed the decree of the Sudder Adawlut. Their Lordships were of opinion that the *sunnud-i-Milkeut Istimrar*, granted to the late Ranee by the Madras Government in April 1803, conveyed to her the zemindary absolutely, and that any claim of the appellant must be derived from her aunt, either as her heir at law, or under a will.

Some sympathy must naturally be felt for the appellant in this case, where original title seems indisputable, and whose loss of claim appears to have arisen from no fault on her part. In the perplexing difficulties of the question, it is not surprising that an English court, constituted like that of our Privy Council, should have taken advantage (a phrase not meant in any offensive sense) of a document, like the sunnud granted by Lord Clive, which rode over a dormant right, and created a new title. The Court might do this without

* The taxed costs of the suit payable by the respondent under this decree amounted to 22,468 rupees, which was more than half the net revenue of the zemindary. The Government revenue from the zemindary is 94,733 star pagodas; the net annual revenue to the proprietor, 42,100 star pagodas.

out thereby expressing any opinion of the justice of the act, supposing that the grant was so intended. It ought to be recollected, however, that, by the treaty with the Nawaub of the Carnatic, the Company engaged to secure the zemindary to the legitimate heir. The heir, at that period, was undoubtedly the appellant; and how far the engagement can equitably be relinquished without the consent of the party most interested, is a serious question.

Law and equity, however, in these difficult cases, are not equivalent or convertible terms.

NEW SETTLEMENT AT THE KEELING ISLANDS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: The following nautical notice is important to oriental navigators.

The southern group of the Keeling Islands, consisting of a circular chain of low islands covered with coco-palm trees, have been found by Capt. J. C. Ross, of the ship *Borneo*, to form a safe harbour for ships of any size, which has been named by him Port Albion, and where he has fixed himself with his family and a few followers, giving the name of New Selma to the settlement.

As ships are liable to sustain damage after clearing the straits of Sunda, when bound to Europe, by the resistance of a heavy swell from the S.W., while carrying sail with the S.E. trade-wind, Port Albion lying nearly in the direct route of such ships, as well as of those outward-bound to the west coast of Sumatra, or to Bengal late in the season, seems likely to become of great importance to navigators, by affording them a harbour of refuge, to repair their damages, and refresh their crews, if sickly, with coco-nuts, good water, and, some time hence, with hogs and poultry, which may easily be reared.

With the view of rendering Port Albion of utility to the commerce of the British empire, Capt. Ross formed the settlement of New Selma, and he has already had the satisfaction to find his expectations in some measure realized, as two ships have touched there in order to secure started butt-ends, and one from Port Jackson bound to Calcutta, stopped and filled up her water.

This southern chain of the Keeling or Coral Islands, extends from lat. 12° 4′ to 12° 14′ S., being 10 miles in length, and about 7 in breadth; the longitude of the western part is about 97° 4′ E., and the entrance of the harbour is formed between the two northernmost islands of the chain.

New Selma has been found a healthy climate; the showery season is from January to July, but light showers fall occasionally at all times. The trade wind prevails constantly, blowing with more or less strength, and varying at times between S. and E.N.E. The range of the thermometer is between 73° and 84°. The current usually sets to north-westward, sometimes 1 or 1½ mile per hour.

If a ship intend to stop at Port Albion, and her longitude be uncertain, she ought to get into the parallel of lat. 12. 10′ S. when at a reasonable distance to the eastward of these coral islands, then steer to the westward, and when their eastern part is seen, she should steer for Direction Island, which is the north-easternmost of the chain, and pass round it on the western side within a ¼ of a mile, to give a birth to the reef that extends from the island on the west side of the entrance of the harbour; and as the bank of soundings is very steep, she should be ready to anchor in from 10 to 7 or 6 fathoms when Direction Island bears about E. or E. by N., for the depths are only 3¾ fathoms, with that island bearing about N.E. If unprovided with a chain cable, a spot of sandy ground ought to be selected to anchor upon, and afterward a ship may be warped into the deep water basin inside of Direction Island, or taken up the harbour by a skilful person belonging to the settlement of New Selma, where wood and water may be obtained.

Chart Office, East-India House,
May 22d, 1828.

JAMES HORSBURGH.

ACCOUNT OF THE NORTH-WEST COAST OF BORNEO.*

The writer of the following pages having, during a trading voyage, made a short stay at Sambas, Mompawa, and Pontianak, and made inquiries respecting the existing state of affairs, was enabled to collect a little information respecting that part of Borneo over which the Dutch residency of the north-west coast claims jurisdiction, its inhabitants, and commerce. This information was procured in the first instance from the most intelligent natives with whom he had intercourse, and afterwards submitted to the inspection of European gentlemen intimately acquainted with the coasts, who concur in the opinion that the information is correct.

The civilization of the Daya, the extirpation of piracy, the acquisition of revenue, and the appropriation of commercial advantages, may be stated as the most prominent motives which have influenced the Netherlands Government in forming those posts now united under the designation of the residency of the north-west coast of Borneo. That Government have acquired this portion of their dominions by treaties formed with the native princes since the commencement of 1812. The general principles of these treaties are, that, in consideration of the ports being placed under the immediate control of the European power, and of the sultauns of Sambas, Mompawa, Pontianak, and Matan, not negociating with other European governments, or Americans, and using their endeavours to repress piracy, these princes shall be paid a monthly stipend; and the nature of those which have been concluded with the Malayu or Daya† chieftains of the interior is, that their territories shall be administered by the Dutch, and the revenues equally divided.

This residency is supposed to extend along the coast from Ayer Hitam, which is considered the southern limit of the territories of Matan, to Palo, the northern boundary of those of Sambas, comprehending these states, those of Pontianak and Mompawa, and some of the petty chieftainships of the interior, which were not dependent on either of the foregoing powers.

The nature of the country presents almost insuperable obstacles to surveying; but a rough map has been constructed, principally from the observations of the late Mr. Muller,‡ assisted by those of other gentlemen who have travelled in various directions. By this map it would appear that the residency extends on a rough estimate over nearly one-third of the whole island. The face of the country is generally low, the Danaō Malayu, although forty-five leagues from the nearest part of the coast, being probably not more than 100 feet above the level of the sea. It presents no continuous chain of mountains; the highest land is at the back of Sambas, and between that place and Mompawa. From Sambas to Pontianak the country for a little way inland appears from

* Abridged from the *Singapore Chronicle*.

† These Daya are partially civilized; they pretend to be Malayu, and of course Islam, but they do not circumcise until they have become parents, and retain many of the customs peculiar to the true Daya.

‡ This gentleman was formerly in the army of his Netherlands Majesty; but, disgusted at the promotion of junior officers, resigned the service. He was then selected to explore the interior of Borneo. His talents, information, and zeal, rendered him peculiarly adapted for this hazardous undertaking, and his death is a serious loss. When examining the Dānāo Malayu he conjectured that the rivers of Kotē and Passir might communicate with this lake, and to determine this, he ascended the former river, and at some distance in the interior was murdered by a Daya in whom he too implicitly confided. This occurred in 1825. It is to be hoped that the government will publish his journals. All the information since collected warrant the supposition that the above rivers have not their source in the lake, but rise in the range of mountains at the back of the Banjer Massin district, called by the Malayu, Gunong Malawi Pino.

from the sea to be irregular, and in some places the peaks of the hills are perfectly conical; but it does not appear to be known whether these are volcanic. With the exception of this tract, the residency is flat, sometimes presenting isolated hills; is intersected by numerous rivers and their tributary streams, and has every appearance of this part of Borneo having been originally an archipelago of numerous small islands.* The principal rivers are those of Sambas, Pontianak, Matan, Succadana, and Mompawa; many others discharge themselves also into the sea. Bars obstruct the entrance of all; on that of Pontianak there are eight feet, Sambas fifteen, and Mompawa six feet: these depths are at high-water spring tides, and the rise of the tide being from six to eight feet; the rivers at low water are nearly inaccessible excepting to very small craft. After passing the bars, the rivers are of considerable depth, and wind in graceful curves for some distance from their mouths before the falls in Malayu Riyam present obstacles to† inland navigation. Those falls are from three to thirty feet in height.

The only lake hitherto discovered is the Danaō Malayu, situated in 1° 5′ north latitude, and 114° 20′ east longitude. It was first visited by Europeans in September 1823. It is about eight leagues in length and four in breadth, and in places has a depth of eighteen feet; these dimensions are considerably increased in the rains. Two islands rise from the surface of its waters, and it is stored with numerous fish, among others the biyaivan, the roe of which is in as great demand as the trăbŭ of Siak. Along the shores of the lake and of its islands, rocks are found which present the appearance of having suffered from the action of the sea. The largest island was named Vander Capellen, in compliment to the amiable nobleman who lately governed Java; the smallest Fobias, after one among the many gentlemen employed as commissioners for the affairs of Borneo.

The soil is generally a mould formed partly of alluvial, partly of decayed vegetable matter, about two feet deep, placed upon a white clay strongly impregnated with saltpetre.

From the disproportion between the population and the extent of land, little is cultivated, the greater part is still forests. The want of information and the limits of this memoir prevent an enumeration of more of the vegetable productions than those which are particularly useful; bulliyan (kayu bissi) or iron wood, tămbŭsŭ, mărbō marante, sluma, pārā, mādang chŭmŭ, mădang prāwās, păniyāo, tăkăm or kawan, batu, angsuna or bawan hutan, and ghiam, are the Malayu names of trees of large size, which afford excellent timber for house and ship-building. The kapur is used for these purposes, and produces the camphor of commerce; kranji, and arang or ebony, form articles of export, as do the oil used for culinary purposes, which is expressed from the fruit of the tănkāwān tree, dammer and kuning oil. Rattans are abundant and of pretty

* This hypothesis is deduced from the following facts: the hills are similar to the islands along the coast in appearance and structure, the soil is generally similar to the bottom of the sea; rocks which appear to have been exposed to a surf are found in the interior, and the low land along the coast has advanced considerably since the establishment of the European posts.

† The following is the mode in which the inland trade is conducted. Bandongs, which are long narrow boats drawing little water, and entirely covered in with matting, proceed as far as the falls permit, where the cargo is discharged into bedars or small sampangs. When these meet a riyam, the cargo as well as the bedar is carried over land until past the fall. Some of the petty chiefs prohibit the traders from the lower parts of their waters from carrying their goods through their districts, and require them to be sold there, when the people of the district carry them farther up: this exists in almost every district. The whole of the inland trade is by barter; however, each article is valued in rials, an imaginary coin of two rupees, although money is almost invariably refused by the Daya for those goods they may have for sale.

pretty good quality; the best are collected about Kotaringan, which belongs to Matan.

The whole of Borneo is rich in mineral productions; those which have received attention in this residency are diamonds, gold, and iron.

The principal diamond mines are in the district of Landak.* The arèng (conglomerate?) in which the diamonds are found, is a kind of yellowish gravelly earth, mixed with pebbles of various sizes and shapes, and is found at different depths below the surface. From fifty to sixty feet is the greatest depth to which a shaft has hitherto been sunk, and the following, it is said, are the strata which are dug through when the arèng is at these depths: three feet, black mould; seventeen, yellow sandy clay; seventeen, redder ditto; six or seven of a tenacious slate-coloured clay mixed with stones; an equal depth of a similar clay without stones, but mixed with pebbles, and known by the name of amper, and six or seven of a tenacious yellow clay—the presence of the amper strata is considered a sure indication of a vein.

The mines are worked by the Daya, Malayu, and Chinese. The former proceed in the following manner: a shaft barely sufficient to permit the miner to turn round in, or at utmost two feet in diameter, is sunk to the arèng; this is from one to three feet in thickness, and is dug out to the extent of seven or eight feet from the sides of the shaft, under the upper strata, which sometimes is propped up; but the laziness or improvidence of the Daya is such, that this precaution is often forgotten, the upper strata falls in, and the miners miserably perish. These accidents† most frequently occur when an adjacent shaft is sunk, which is thus done: the arèng in the first mine being expended, and the course of the vein ascertained, a new shaft is sunk in that direction at the distance of fifteen or sixteen feet from the preceding, to enable the miners when arrived at the arèng to work back to their former mine, and the same process is repeated until the vein be exhausted. The arèng is hoisted up in small baskets by bambus, on the ends of which part of a branch being left forms a small hook. The search for the diamonds is conducted in an equally simple manner. Small dulans, circular trays slightly converging towards the centre, are nearly filled with arèng, and the Daya, seating himself in the nearest stream, immerses the dulan, and works the arèng by hand until the earthy particles begin to separate; the dulan is then brought to the surface, and a rotatory motion is given to it, until the water it contains being saturated with earthy matter, is poured off, and this is continued till the water comes away clean. The pebbles, &c. which remain in the centre then undergo a strict examination.

The Malayu proceed in nearly a similar manner; but the superior intelligence of the Chinese teaches them to use a more efficient process. The Chinese seldom sink a shaft, but avail themselves of those which have been sunk, and the mines abandoned by the Daya or Malayu. A tank is formed, or a small stream is dammed up, and a channel being cut in the direction of the vein,

* The principal village, called also Landak, is situated about twenty-two leagues from Pontianak, in a N.E. by E. direction. It is one of the principal stations for conducting the inland trade in this part of the residency. The voyage from Pontianak occupies about five days, the tide flowing no higher than about twelve miles above that town. The sinuosities of the river are, however, the principal cause of the duration of the voyage. An assistant resident is posted at Landak, which is accounted peculiarly unhealthy.

† One occurred about twenty-seven years since, when sixteen men employed by a person named Haji Mahomet Sally were killed, while working a rich vein at Batu Malingang. More recent instances might be adduced, but this is preferred as having been related by the Haji's grandson, an intelligent man from whom the principal part of the information respecting the mines was procured, and its correctness ascertained by reference to gentlemen who had been either employed at, or visited this district.

vein, the sluices are opened, and the superior strata are entirely cleared away by the velocity of the stream, and the arèng being discovered, the sluice is shut. The arèng having been dug out is washed, by exposure to the repeated action of water conducted along wooden troughs fixed in an inclined plane, and not cleaned in the dulans, until the stony particles are nearly freed from extraneous matter.

The largest diamond known with certainty to have been found in these mines weighed thirty-six carats. It was long supposed that the sultaun of Matan possessed one weighing 367, which it was said he was afraid to cut lest it should prove flawed; but gentlemen to whom it has been lately shewn consider it not to be a true stone.

Formerly, if the labours of the miners were rewarded by success, which is very uncertain, stones under four carats were their property; all of that size and upwards were claimed by the Panambahan, then a tributary of Bantam, from the sultan of which state the former Dutch Company purchased this monopoly or royalty, for 50,000 dollars. At present, by treaty with the Panambahan, all the stones must be delivered to government at twenty per cent. below the market price, which is ascertained by appraisement on the spot, the necessary advances being of course first made to the miners by government. The small stones are sold at Pontianak, and the large ones, for which there are no purchasers there, are disposed of at Batavia, and the profits equally divided between government and the Panambahan. There is every reason to believe that in the first year and a half succeeding this arrangement, which was made in the middle of 1823, these amounted to about 19,000 guldens, 390 carats having been delivered to the agents of government in the latter part of 1823, and 1,900 in 1824, the cost of which must have been 33,000 guldens, and the proceeds 52,000. The existing regulations are no doubt as often evaded as that mentioned above must have been, and if such be the case, 2,290 carats are less than the actual produce of the period in question. The number of persons employed during it is unknown, so that no idea can be formed of the profit on mining speculations.* The deliveries of 1825 and 1826 were less than that of 1824, and will be still less this year, government not advancing to an equal extent, in consequence partly of an outstanding balance against the miners, and partly of the disinclination of the latter to receive copper money. Some natives are of opinion that the veins are not so productive as in former times; others, making due allowance for the decrease occasioned by the measures of government, say that they are not worked with equal zeal.

Gold is found in almost every part of the residency, also in the arèng strata, and takes many names, being invariably designated by the name of the place where it is procured. The gold of Sintang, Sangão, and Landak, are about nine touch; of Muntuhari about eight and and a half; that of Mandor a shade below eight; these are places under Pontianak: that found at Mãorãdu, under Mompawa, is about eight touch; and under Sambas, gold of nine touch is found; at Sapan, of eight and a half; at Larak, of eight; and of seven and a half at Salakão. The mines are worked in a similar manner to those already described, and the arèng cleaned in the dulan, in the centre of which the gold, from its greater gravity, is collected. There are no data for ascertaining the amount produced,† or the number of persons employed. The

* The grandson of Haji Mahomet Sally once expended between 500 and 600 dollars in employing thirty-six men nearly five months, and was unsuccessful, and says that he has known other persons possessed of greater means disburse treble that amount without success.

† The amount of gold produced is supposed to be about 1½ pikuls, or 3,000 bungkals.

The price at the principal ports may be taken at about two dollars and ninety cents per touch; or say, twenty-six Spanish dollars for Sintang gold of nine touch. The sultaun of Sambas has in his possession a lump weighing twelve and a half bungkals, and says he has seen some which weighed twenty-five.

Iron is principally procured from Jellè, in the interior of Matan, in sufficient quantities to form an article of export, when it is known by the name of bissi ikat, from the manner in which it is made up. Ten pieces, each piece about eight or nine inches long, one and a half broad, and half an inch thick, form a small bundle, and five of these a large one, which weighs about nineteen or twenty catties, and sells at Matan for about three dollars. It is collected by the Daya, and is of superior quality, as tools made of it are not steeled, and it is in great demand among the natives. It is imported advantageously at Pontianak, both from Matan and from Banjermassin, at which place it is known by the name of bissi desa, or country iron.

The animal productions, which add to the exports of this residency, are wax, bezoar stones, and deer horns; but very little birds'-nest is found. The wax is of good quality when collected by the Daya, who find the hives most commonly on the katapan tree;* but, passing through many hands before exported, it is then generally adulterated.† The bezoar stones, or batu galiga, the Daya allege, are collected by them from the muscular parts of animals; particularly‡ the porcupine (Landak), and the various species of Simia, and they conceive that they are produced by wounds received from other animals; especially the wild hog and Simia, On the coast, this account appears to be believed, although contrary to the received opinion that the bezoar is produced in the stomachs of certain ruminating animals.

No meteorological journal has been kept, but, to judge from personal feeling, the climate must be very warm—this, with the dense forests, and extensive marshes, would warrant the inference that the residency is unhealthy, but it is considered otherwise, with the exception of the diamond district. The prevalent diseases are diarrhœa, dysentery, remittent and intermittent fevers, dropsical, rheumatic and bilious complaints, small pox, and the lues venerea. While the cholera morbus raged, it made dreadful ravages. Once at Pontianak, the whole garrison were attacked, and the resident, who fortunately escaped, was the only person to administer the usual remedies.

It cannot be expected that the local authorities should have been able to draw up a census of the population, when it is remembered that the most numerous portion are either independent savages, or Chinese in open revolt; but it is probable that the whole population of this extensive tract does not exceed 400,000 souls.

The most numerous class are the Daya, who may be estimated at 200,000. They are principally employed in collecting the useful products of their forests, mining, and the cultivation of their ladangs. A small strip of coarse cotton cloth (barely sufficient to cover those parts nature teaches them to conceal) called a chawat, which is often made of bark, and sometimes a kind of waistcoat, and head handkerchief, form their dress; beads and brass wire their ornaments, salt their luxury, tobacco their passion, and iron is necessary for their tools and arms. These articles are taken to them from the lower

* Those trees attain a great age, and, when growing near a village, become hereditaments, having been known to have been in the possession of the same family for three and four generations.

† In 1821, an American ship purchased seventy-two pikuls at Pontianak, which realised much less than the prime cost, the wax was so greatly adulterated.

‡ The best are procured from the porcupine, and in the district of Landak.

lower parts of the rivers, and from the mode in which the inland trade is conducted, the consumer pays enormously for them in the produce of his industry; for instance, in some places one measure of salt costs twenty of rice. The Daya are, generally speaking, peaceable; the petty feuds among themselves may be traced to the horrid custom of ornamenting their houses with human skulls, procured by waylaying individuals of a different tribe, and to decorating their children with the teeth; or to disputes about particular tracts of forests: and the oppression of the Chinese sometimes rouses them to revenge themselves against that race. It is considered more honourable that the skulls should be those of women or children, on the supposition that the men would exert themselves for their protection; but it is seldom they are *procured* by open attack; the general practice, when operations are carried on to a considerable extent, being to surround a village during the night, and murder those who have occasion to leave it at break of day. Some of those who are found about the ports to the northward of Sambas, at times connect themselves with the pirates, and the condition of the connexion is, that the skulls and iron shall be their share, the other plunder that of the pirates.

The villages of these savages are mostly placed near spots fit for their ladangs, and are generally protected by a beinting or breastwork. The houses are built with a long verandah in front, which serves for communicating with the different families and for their several fire-places. There are mostly three ladders, which are pulled up at night. From six to seven families reside in one house, the patriarch in the middle, in whose apartment the musical instruments are kept. The houses are built upon posts, and in the space below the pigs, &c. are reared. Among the customs peculiar to them, it may be expected that something respecting the decapitation of heads should be mentioned. The more heads a man has cut off the more he is respected, and a young man cannot marry until he can produce heads procured by himself, nor can the corpse of a person of rank be inhumed until a fresh head be acquired by his nearest of kin. Should he be of high rank, great rejoicings take place on his return from a successful expedition; the heads, which probably still bleed, are seized by the women, who rush into the water, dip the heads and anoint themselves with the ensanguined water which drops from the skulls. A man of great consideration may have fifty or sixty skulls suspended in his premises. It has been known that two years have expired before a young man could be married, or, in other words, before he could procure a skull. The following are the customs observed on the conclusion of peace between two hostile tribes. Each provides a slave to be murdered by the other, and the principal person present gives the first wound, which is inflicted on the lower part and in the centre of the breast bone. The other persons of the tribe who may be present immediately follow the example, and fathers encourage their children to mutilate the body with their knives or whatever weapon they can acquire. The slaves sacrificed to peace are not criminals, but generally purchased for this purpose. Besides this, presents are interchanged; these are provisions, gold dust to the value of a few rupees, and Siamese earthen jars, which are highly valued, as the priests use them as oracles, striking them, and predicting according to the sounds which may be elicited. Peace is concluded at the chief village or town of the most powerful tribe. It was thus that a feud which had existed five years between the Sintang and Sākādō Daya was determined in 1826, since when they have been on amicable terms. The principal Daya are those of Kayang, whose principal town is Sĕgāo, which is about twenty-five days' journey by water above Sintang.

tang, and the latter is about fourteen inland from Pontianak. Seven different dialects are known to exist among the Daya of this presidency. Far in the interior the only trace of religion appears to be in a superstitious reverence paid to deer, which are considered to be the progenitors of the Daya, and this animal is therefore not killed or eaten by them. The high cast Daya do not engage in mining, as they fancy it may induce misfortune on their country.

The next most numerous class are the Chinese; some rate them at no more than 35,000 men, others as high as 72,000; probably 50,000 may be near the amount, and, as the greater number are not married, nor have children, the total number of Chinese, men, women, and children, may be about 125,000. Their principal establishments are at Măndor, Măntradu, Salakăo, Larak, and Sinkawan, in the interior; but the whole coast, from the river of Sambas to Pontianak is lined with their establishments. Their towns are described as populous and well laid out. They are principally emigrants from that part of the province of Kuang-tong, whose inhabitants are known in the straits by the appellation of Orang Khé, or their descendants by Daya women. Formerly, about 3,000 arrived annually; of late, in consequence of the disturbances, not more than a third of that number. They are described as turbulent, and difficult to govern; but may not this be attributed to the change they have experienced between the present and the former governments? The only direct tax under the native government was a small tribute or bungamas, collected from those who had a certain employment; now, all, whether employed or not, are expected to pay two guldens for a license to settle, an annual capitation tax of the same amount per head, to contribute to the support of various farms during their stay, and, finally, thirty guldens for permission to quit the country. These impositions on the most valuable part of the community, a class who know their own value and strength, naturally render them dissatisfied; yet, notwithstanding such just cause for dissatisfaction, there seems no doubt that the views of government might have been accomplished had these been gradually carried into execution in a mild and consistent manner, and not, at one time by threats, at another by negociation, and then again by force. The most probable mode of deriving a revenue from them appears to be by a transit duty on the articles of their consumption, leaving the internal regulation of their settlements to themselves; and by requiring an assessment from each establishment in proportion to its population, to be levied by the kongsies, or chiefs. To an arrangement of this description they would have no objection. The men and women are clothed in the costume of China, their apparel being made of coarse blue and white piece goods; besides these, however, they require a few kurwahs, for sacrifices; and they consume opium, Chinese and Javanese tobacco, pulse (kachang), coco-nut oil, iron, and a few articles from China. They are employed in mining, agriculture, manufacturing coarse sugar; those near the sea in fishing; and, in the principal ports, as artificers and petty merchants.

The Malayu are estimated at about 60,000 souls. The men are variously employed as foresters, agriculturists, miners, or, in maritime pursuits.

The Ugi men, women, and children, may be 5,000 in number; the greater part settled at Pontianak. They are mostly from Waju, in the interior of Celebes; and among them are individuals possessed of 80,000 or 90,000 dollars. The trade of Pontianak is principally in their hands, and they are only second to the Chinese, as a valuable portion of the community.

There are a few Arabs and their descendants, whose number may be taken at 600; of natives of India there cannot be more than fifty.

In

In addition to the articles mentioned as consumed by the Daya and Chinese, the Malayu, Ugi, and Arabs, require a few finer Indian and European piece goods, Celebean and Javanese ditto, raw silk and manufactured silks, and a little broad cloth.

Agriculture affords but little to pay for these articles. Rice, indeed, is sometimes exported, but it is a query whether more be produced than sufficient for home consumption, as, at times, it forms an article of import. It is cultivated both in the ladang or upland plantations, and in the sawah or marsh lands; in the former by the Daya, in the latter by the Chinese. The ladangs are permitted to lie fallow three years; the growing jungle has then attained sufficient size to afford the necessary manure when cut down and burnt. Both ladang and sawah plantations are considered moderately productive, but, in some seasons, the growing crops suffer much from vermin. Sugar manufactured by the Chinese, from cane cultivated by themselves, is also exported, but in very small quantities.

From the foregoing brief notices of the productions of this residency and the wants of the inhabitants, it will be perceived that the imports are opium, piece goods, iron, tobacco, salt, silk (raw and manufactured), pulse, oil, and a few Chinese goods; the principal returns for which are gold, diamonds, wax, rattans, dammer, wood, and Tankawan oils, with a little rice and coarse sugar.

This trade is principally in the hands of the Ugi, who either conduct it in their own craft, or deal with trading vessels touching at the ports; the Arabs and Malayu participate, and the trade with China is carried on in the junks which annually arrive, to the number of perhaps six. It is asserted that commerce is much on the decline; and this is attributed to the following causes: to the eastward the imports are similar to those of these ports, and formerly Sambas, Mompawa, and Pontianak, were emporia for part of the eastern trade; this branch of course has ceased since the establishment of Singapore; and the remaining branch, or that which supplies the wants of the residency, has suffered from the disturbances having taught the Chinese to depend less upon foreign supplies. Again; the duties which are levied are much greater than in former times; and as the consequent enhancement in the price of goods, from this and other fiscal regulations, is not understood by the Daya, they do not purchase to an equal amount, and of course have not equal inducements to industrious pursuits. The introduction also of copper money, and that at an increased valuation, has tended to paralyze industry, or, in other words, to decrease trade.

With the decrease of trade the revenue has decreased; it now amounts to about 9,000 guldens per mensem, and is derived from the capitation tax on the Chinese, a fee for permitting them to settle, one for a license to quit the country, pork, fish, arrack, prepared opium, Chinese gambling, and betel farms, the profits arising from the monopoly of the diamonds, post office and vendue departments, harbour dues, customs, stamps, and a tax on the transfer of property.

The current expenses of the residency, excluding the interest on those of the wars with the Chinese, and on the dead stock, may be estimated at 45,000 guldens; from this, the average revenue being deducted, it would appear that government sustains an actual monthly loss of 34,000 guldens in keeping up this residency.

Have any of the objects of government in forming these outposts been realized in any degree sufficient to counterbalance this enormous expense? Truth requires a negative reply to this question.

Commerce

Commerce is one of the principal means appointed by Providence for civilizing mankind, and is the only one which has hitherto operated in partially civilizing those Daya who are not equally savage with their brethren. The inland trade is notoriously less than heretofore, and therefore it is not uncharitable to conclude that the Daya are generally as barbarous as when the Netherlands commenced administering the government. The pirates established to the northward of Sambas, and those of Kayong, in the interior of Matang, commit as many depredations as ever, and in as daring a manner. The state of the revenue has been shewn; and the small trade carried on with Java and its dependencies cannot be considered as securing any peculiar commercial advantages, as the few articles imported from these parts would have been introduced had the European power not been established. A mistaken line of policy can be the only cause of the failure.

DESCRIPTION OF BABYLON.

From a Spanish Poem, 1280.*

It standes in a salubrious spot, wele planted, in a clyme
Nor mistye with the vernal rayne, nor chilled by wynter ryme;
In all riche bounties bountifull beyonde desyre, and Tyme
Has with the gyftes of mony an age still stored it from his pryme.

The folke that in that citye bide wan sickenesse hurteth ne'er;
There the choice gummes and balsames be, and spice beyonde compare;
Of ginger, frankincense and myrrhe the place is nothyng spare,
Nor of the nuttemeg, nor the clove, nor spikenard moche more rare.

The verie treen give odours forth soe swete that they dispell
Or strippe disease of all its force; the people there that dwelle
Are of a ryght gode tynte, and men may soothlie swear that well
The tribes that jorneye farre and neare perceyve the plesaunt smelle.

And founded on a spacious plaine, most plesaunt was the site,
Riche in all kyndes of game wherein the hunter takes delyte;
By verdaunt mountaynes compassed round, by nibbling flockes made whyte,
Well tempered passed the vernal daye and eke the wynter nighte.

There fly the brilliaunt loorie and the curious paroqueete
That somtimes even men of brayne with their sage conynge beat;
And when the lesser birdes too sing, the motheres, wele I weet,
Forget their own dere babies in lystening soundes soe swete.

The men are men of substaunce, and generous in their pryde;
They all goe robed in garments with goodlie colours dyed;
Caparisoned sleeke palfries and ambling mules they ryde,
And the poore in satyn and in silke goo marchyng at their side.

Built by a rare gode master were the palaces soe vaste,
Wele mesured by the quadrante and the tymbers morticed fast;
With mervellous care and labour were the deep foundacyons caste,
Stronge to withstande the fyre and floode, the erthquake and the blaste.

The gates were all of marble, natyve marble pure and whyte,
All shyning like fyne cristal, and brave as they were brighte
With sculptured werke; the quarter that soared to greatest height
Was the Kynge's own home, and kyngly it might be termed of ryghte.

Four hundred columns had they, those mansions every one,
With base and capital of goolde, reflecting backe the sunne;
Had they been polished brasiers they colde not more have shone,
Their partes so welle the chizel and burnisher had done.

There is not in the worlde a man that fytlie can declare
The perfect sweetnesse and delight that filled all places there;
For whilst in that fair Eden a mortal lived, he ne'er
Felt hunger or the parchinge thirst, or paine, or vexing care.

* By Juan Lorenso of Astorga. See the article "Castilian Poetry," in the *Foreign Review and Continental Miscellany*, No. 1.

THE SCHOOL-BOOK SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

A VERY severe, and we are apprehensive not altogether unjust, criticism upon one of the elementary books translated and published under the auspices of the Calcutta School-Book Society, appears in the last number of the Paris *Journal Asiatique*. This critical article bears the signature of P. L. du Chaume: but for that circumstance we should have been tempted, by its internal evidence, to bestow the credit of it upon *another individual*.

The writer begins by the following remarks, which indicate a view of the present mode of instructing our Hindu subjects, which though not perhaps quite original, has been seldom if ever avowed in this country. "Amongst the numerous societies," he observes, "more or less useful, formed by the English in India for the dissemination of European knowledge and civilization, one of the most active is the Calcutta School-Book Society. Its chief object is that of publishing elementary works for the use of the native schools throughout the country. This object, which appears laudable in itself, presents serious inconveniences in practice, and gives great scope for remark upon the motives and results of the undertaking. It is desired to instruct the Hindus in our sciences, and to inculcate upon them European notions, without reflecting upon the unavoidable consequences of these endeavours. This new civilization will destroy amongst the Hindus the ties which bind them to their country, to their countrymen, and to their brethren in religious faith: it would appear that this fact had been lost sight of, namely, that such a change would render those who adopted it aliens from their family, and what in India is still worse, from their caste. Without becoming Europeans, they would be no longer Hindus: without laws, country, or family connexions, they would be placed in the most deplorable condition."—The writer hence appears to recommend that the Hindu people should be kept in ignorance, or, which is pretty nearly the same thing, confined to the study of their own books.

After these introductory observations, the author proceeds to classify the several modes of civilization amongst large masses of mankind. "There exists throughout the world," he remarks, "four great species of civilization, materially different from each other; that of Europe, founded upon Christian ethics and the traditions of classical antiquity; the Indian, which is entirely religious and metaphysical; that of China, founded solely upon policy; and, finally, the Mahomedan, the most modern and the least commendable, which rests upon an extravagant creed, admitting the gloomy principle of fatalism, destructive of all human society when its votaries become really converts to it. These four species of civilization cannot be confounded or blended with each other; they would be mutually destroyed by any attempt to unite them. That which was the strongest in a country where another species endeavoured to insinuate itself, would in the end gain the victory over the latter, as was the case in China, where one branch of Indian civilization, the Buddhistic, was introduced a short time after our era; or as in India, when that country was invaded by a handful of Mahomedans, whose creed and institutions were soon neutralized by those of the conquered, who composed a mass too vast and too homogeneous to be easily swayed or altered by foreign influence."

The French writer subjoins the following reflections, which demonstrate how little he is acquainted with the real sentiments of the natives of India:—"The English, who aim at teaching the Hindus the paces of Europeans, do not perceive that, by this mistaken zeal, they pave the way for two events which cannot fail of being fatal to them. One is the formation of a new power, which,

which, in time, will succeed in expelling them from India; the other is provoking the hatred of the natives, which they must naturally excite in a very high degree, by openly sapping their creed and ancient institutions." He concludes this part of his criticism with the following liberal remark:—"Happily for the East-India Company, the instruments employed to introduce European civilization amongst the Hindus are not selected with such care as to offer a prospect of this undertaking being very speedily accomplished. The missionaries, who betake themselves to the banks of the Ganges, are not all of them apostles endowed with an austere virtue and an irresistible eloquence; and the teachers, destined to diffuse light and knowledge throughout these remote countries, do not appear to combine all the qualities which seem requisite in order to ensure success to so great a project."

The critic then proceeds to examine an epitome of geography in Hindustani printed at Calcutta in 1824 by the School-Book Society, which he characterizes as one of the most miserable productions in this department of science which could possibly be met with. He begins his criticism with objecting to the introduction of the English words "Calcutta School-Book Society" in Arabic characters, instead of being translated into the corresponding terms in Hindi; and with remarking that the treatise, which is drawn up in the form of question and answer, is preceded by no introduction; and that, although the title professes to give a description of all the earth, the author confines himself exclusively to Asia.

Comparing the answers to questions in p. 10 and p. 12 of this treatise, the French critic shews that the translator has confounded the word *bakhr*, "the sea," with *bohr*, "a canal;" consequently the native pupil is misled.

The next hallucination we shall give in the French critic's words: "At the question: 'What are the parts of Asia?' one is astonished to find, at p. 20, the following answer: 'The country of Russia (روشیا) and that of the Tartars are to the north; the country of Tibet is in the middle; that of the Arabs and Turkestan are to the west; Hindustan is to the south; and the country of the Birmans and China are to the east.' The author, therefore, places Russia in Asia; and moreover, he does not know that the orientals call that country not روشیا, *Russia*, like the English, but اوروس, *Ooroos*. He also supposes that all the middle part of Asia is occupied by Tibet; and this, in fact, appears to be the settled opinion of his countrymen who reside in India. In an official document relative to the examination of the pupils in the college of Fort William * (in June 1823), we find the following passage in support of this opinion:

'The country where the Bhote (or Tibet) language is spoken, is the only one which lies between the British dominions and those of Russia; to which may be added the great probability, or rather certainty, that this is the current language of the whole of Chinese Tartary.'

"The *scholars* of Calcutta were therefore ignorant in 1823 of the existence of Little Bucharia, where Turkish and Persian are spoken, and of Dzungaria, where the Calmuc is the native tongue; for it is necessary to pass through Tibet and these two countries in order to reach the frontiers of Siberia from India. These same *scholars* had as little notion of the Mongol and of the Manshoo, the only dialects of Eastern Tartary! It is not without reason that Messrs. Abel-Rémusat and Klaproth have exposed these strange blunders

* The critic quotes, or rather misquotes, the passage from this journal, vol. xvii. p. 85.

blunders of the English at Calcutta. These indiscreet disclosures have, however, excited the bile of the Calcutta *Government Gazette;* this journal summons to its aid the Hungarian De Koros, the only Englishman (*sic*) who understands the Tibetan tongue, and declares, upon his authority, that all which Messrs. Rémusat and Klaproth have published upon the language of Tibet is 'altogether erroneous.'* But to return to our 'School-Book man;'† he terms Turkey, *Turkestan*, being ignorant that this name belongs only to countries situated beyond the Caspian Sea, and that the empire of the Sultan of Constantinople bears, throughout the East, that of *Sultanati-Othmanieh*. In enumerating the great countries of Asia, the 'School-Book man' forgets Persia in the west, and Siam, Cochin China, China, and Japan in the east."

After pointing out several omissions and objectionable modes of translation, such as the retention of the English word *school*, instead of the Hindustani *maktab*, or *maktab khaneh*, and the words *Church Missionary Society* printed in Arabic characters (in neither of which do we find any thing very culpable), the critic quotes the following as a table, given in p. 22 of the book, of the various people and nations of Asia.

1st. The country of the *great Tartars*, comprehending the Chinese Tartars, the independent Tartars, and Tibet.

2d. The country of Turkestan, containing Natolia, Turcomania, Georgia, Curdistan, Diarbekr, Irak Arabi, the country of Syria, and that of the Philistines or the Holy Land.

3d. The country of Irak.

4th. Persia.

5th. The country of Hind, or Hindustan, which is to the west of the Ganges.

6th. India under the dominion of the English.

7th. India to the eastward of the Ganges, which includes Ava, Aracan, Pegu, Malacca, Assam, and Syria (*Sham*).

8th. The empire of Tonkin, which consists of Tonkin, Cochin-China, Cambogia, Lakto and Chiampa.

9th. China.

10th. Japan.

"In this exposition, the author has omitted all Siberia, Great and Little Bucharia, Afghanistan, Dzungaria, the country of the Manshoos, Corea, and the kingdom of Lew-kew. He terms Georgia improperly جارجيا *Jarjia*, instead of گرجستان *Gurjistan;* he places it under the dominion of the Turks, although it has ceased to belong to them for about 100 years, and has been a Russian province since the year 1800. He also confounds Irak with Arabia, or rather, he passes over that great peninsula in silence. The Asiatic name for Syria is شام *Sham;* that of سيريه *Siriah* is absolutely unknown to orientals: the Turks alone have adopted the adjective سريان *Sirian*, or Syriac, which they have borrowed from the Greeks and Europeans. In return, the geographer of Calcutta places شام *Sham* (or Syria) beyond the Ganges: he here employs this denomination for the name of *Siam;* but this country is called in Hindustani as in well as Malay سيم or سيام *Siam*."

In the latter example the critic reveals his own ignorance that there is a country called *Sham*, or Laos, tributary to the Burmese empire, and independent of Siam.

The critic further observes that the author has converted the kingdom of Cochin

* See p. 350 of our present volume. † *Sic in orig.*

Cochin China into the empire of Tonkin, though the latter is merely a province of the former; and that Japan is not written جاپان in Hindustani, as in this translation, but جپون or جاپون

The desire of retaining in this work the European names of countries, towns, mountains, and rivers, is severely condemned by the French critic, who considers that it is calculated to render the book useless to Asiatics. He instances the following example: "Astrakan is a populous city on the river Volga, fifty miles from the Caspian Sea;" which ought, in his opinion, to be given thus: "Haji Tarkhan is a populous city on the river Atel, twelve coss (or twenty-three miles, its actual distance,) from the sea of the Khazars:" the Caspian Sea being so called in Asia.

The answer to the question, "with what kingdoms do the Japanese trade?" is the following: "With the *English*, the Chinese, and the Coreans." The critic remarks, with justice, that "it is perfectly well known that the Japanese admit no English vessels into their ports, and that all the efforts of the East-India Company to establish commercial relations with Japan have completely failed."

Although there is some hypercriticism in this article, and it discovers an uncandid and uncharitable spirit, which seems to be the offspring of dissembled resentment, we must acknowledge our conviction, as far as we can be convinced by an *ex-parte* consideration of the subject, not having examined the work which is criticised, that some of the writer's objections are well-founded.

SONG OF JAYA DEVA.

(*From the Sanskrit.*)

See, onward trips the laughing Spring,
Clad in the vestments of a king,
Led by the merriest god above,
The laughing deity of Love,—
His curious bow of blossoms made,
Its string, of bees in clusters laid
Upon the flowers, whose bonied joys
Suspend their motion and their noise;
The arrows of the smiling god
Formed of the fragrant mango-pod

How sweet the gales that gently blow,
Cooled by Himála's crest of snow,
And breathe of aromatic clove!
Whilst in the thickets of the grove,
Mixed with the murmurs of the bee,
Is heard the cuckoo's minstrelsy.

Who feels not, amidst scenes like these,
The influence of the vernal breeze?
Alas! they feel it not, who weep
Dear objects sunk in mortal sleep:
The lover mourning his departed fair,
Or the sole relict of a wedded pair.

A.

ON THE CONSTITUTIONS BEST SUITED TO THE CLIMATE OF INDIA.

By Whitelaw Ainslie, M.D., M.R.A.S., *late of the Medical Staff of Southern India.**

At this period, when there appears to be an intention of recruiting our European military force in India to a considerable extent, it must be worthy of consideration, what description of men may be best fitted to endure the influence of a climate so essentially different from that of the mother country; and which, though for particular ailments it may prove a perfect balm and restorative, is, in other affections, often productive of the most baneful consequences.

I have not seldom been induced to think, that such officers as were employed in enlisting for the Honourable Company's service, did not sufficiently consider what might be the most proper time of life to prefer; for although a young man of seventeen, well grown, and healthy, may, in his own country, where all is natural to him, easily enough bear the heat of the dog-days, the fatigue of a long march, and the pains of hunger and thirst, yet, if conveyed to a hot climate, at the same early period, the case must alter much; the scorching winds of India, the damps at some seasons, with the peculiar ills which they never fail to bring along with them, are trying enough, in all conscience, to the most robust and best inured; how much more so then must they be to the juvenile and perhaps delicate, whose frames have not yet attained to that degree of vigour which can only be looked for at a certain degree of manhood! Many poor boys, during my long residence in India, have I seen fall victims to the injudicious practice of early enlisting for service in the torrid zone; striplings who, had they been permitted to remain but three years longer in England, might have grown up into hardy men, and been able to endure the severities and vicissitudes of any climate in the world; to say nothing of the bad consequences which inevitably spring from those indiscretions into which the inexperienced are often hurried soon after their arrival in India. It is difficult to conceive a more helpless or miserable being, than a raw lad during his first severe indisposition in that country; it is then he begins most sincerely to regret the want of his family and friends. It is true that the glow of health, and the vivacity of youth, are rendered infinitely more vivid and buoyant by the brilliant sunshine and exhilarating air of an Asiatic clime; but let disease and languor once assail an individual so circumstanced, the fair illusion soon vanishes; he looks around, but finds no well-known face to cheer him; he considers himself as desolate and abandoned; and not rarely sinks into that state of mental depression, which is of all things the most likely to aggravate his complaint. Such are a few of the mischiefs arising from giving the bounty to youths intended for our eastern territories before their constitutions are fully formed; and, in support of what I have advanced, I shall here notice what has been adduced by Mr. Ballingall, in his excellent *Practical Observations on Fever, Dysentery, &c.* That gentleman observes (page 13): "*from an inspection of the tables exhibiting an abstract of the register of deaths in the second battalion of the Royals, it will appear that during the first*

* This paper contains the substance of a letter which was transmitted, a few years ago, to the Hon. Court of Directors, with many additional remarks.

first year of the regiment being in India, out of 206 *sufferers,* 160, *or upwards of three-fourths, were under twenty-five years of age.*"

Earlier than twenty-one, no soldier should, in my opinion, be permitted to proceed to our possessions in the east; but, as there may be an impropriety in sending out recruits to a tropical region too soon in life, so there may be an equal impropriety in sending them out at too late a period. The habits of the animal economy, like other habits, once established, cannot be easily or safely altered; none of the great organs of the human body, preparing or circulating for a length of years, with a certain energy, a specific quantum of any fluid, can be forced, by a sudden power, to do more or less, without inducing some degree of variation in their constituent parts, if not producing in them an actually morbid condition: the same may be said of the different smaller glands and emunctories, all of which are in some measure affected by a change of climate. With the exception of that rapid alteration caused by death, or acute disease, on the human frame, there is perhaps none so great as that brought on by a removal from a cold to a torrid region; and in so far as we are beings* by constitution, colour, and in fact by our very nature, intended for a temperate air, so far is the experiment we make, in venturing to feverish climes, attended with more or less ultimate danger. Yet, however great the revolution which takes place upon our coming into a highly heated atmosphere, so admirably are we organized, so nobly fitted for all the purposes of life, that, with proper care, and at a proper age, little risk is incurred. If past the age of thirty-six, I should object to any soldier being embarked for an Indian settlement, unless, indeed, he has been seasoned to a hot climate in other parts of the world; and at that age it could only be with safety allowed in his Majesty's regiments, which consist in general of disciplined men, who, of course, do not undergo the same severe drilling that recruits for the Hon. Company's service are obliged to submit to, soon after landing, and than which nothing can be more trying to new comers. I should, therefore, recommend, that in enlisting, either for his Majesty's or the Company's service in India, a preference should be given to those of an age included between twenty-one and thirty-six.

It must be remembered, however, that these observations apply merely to soldiers, or people whose condition in life does not admit of their procuring the comforts and indulgencies which the more affluent can command; individuals of this description are often, in time of war, not many days disembarked, before they are under the necessity of marching from morning till night, at a season of the year, perhaps, when the thermometer may be as high as 80° or 90° in the shade at noon; of sleeping on the damp ground, and rising, half-refreshed, to toil on through an unhealthy district, perchance to encounter the enemy: I say in time of war, for at other times, when stern necessity does not render it indispensable, it must be allowed that the different Governments of India invariably evince the most humane consideration for their young soldiers on their first arrival. The King's and Company's officers, and the civil servants, feel few of the inconveniences which I have just mentioned; their means admit of their taking better care of themselves; carried about in palanqueens during the hot hours, for the first few months they are in the country, neither exposed to great fatigue, nor to the noxious dews of the night, they get gradually habituated to the fervid atmosphere, so that, in due time, they become able to endure all weathers without peril. With such advantages

* See *Philosophy of Medicine*, vol. iii. pp. 103-104.

advantages those gentlemen might safely venture to India at an earlier period of life; I do not think for them that nineteen would be too young. How far, indeed, this might interfere with education, is another matter; the object is of great importance; I merely speak of the physical influence of climate.* As those of a superior rank might, without risk, embark sooner than people of inferior stations, so might they, for similar reasons, with greater safety visit Asia at a more advanced age. As a proof of this, have we not often seen governors, judges, and commanders-in-chief, who were even in the decline of life before they stept on an Indian soil; who were never before in the torrid zone; yet who enjoyed excellent health and spirits, in a country which to them must have been like a new world?

I shall now proceed to say a few words regarding the description of men, in point of natural constitution, best fitted for the purpose in question. Taking it for granted that the recruits are, in the first place, examined from head to foot, in order to ascertain the external perfection of their frames, and their facility in performing all muscular motions, I should think it advisable, considering the nature of the country for which they were destined, that particular attention was paid to them in other respects. It is to be presumed, that any person who has made accurate observations on the different appearances, even in aspect alone, betwixt sound health and latent disease, could readily distinguish such as should from such as should not be engaged: a vivid colour, animated look, firm step and voice, clean tongue, and inoffensive breath, with what is commonly called the white of the eye (*tunica adnata*) clear, and without the least yellow tinge, are in general very sufficient proofs of good digestion and well-performed visceral secretions;† and, with the other requisites, may, with propriety, entitle the possessor to a passport for the plains of Hindoostan; on the other hand, young men who seem dull, sallow, with rather tumid bellies, and somewhat bloated countenances, whose movements are languid, and the white of whose eyes has a yellowish or suffused appearance, ought to meet with a decided refusal to any application for bounty for the Company's service, let them be ever so well grown; for in them most certainly lurk the seeds of future calamity;—a calamity which will assuredly burst forth if ever they are exposed to ardent heat in a tropical country. A predisposition to hepatic derangement, and consequent visceral obstruction, may not unfrequently be discovered very early in life, and should never fail, when detected, to excite a due caution in the medical officers who are appointed to examine recruits for our armies in the east. By a rigid observance of these particulars, not only might our European force in that quarter be rendered more certainly healthy, but many fine fellows kept at home for the defence of the parent state, who would otherwise, in all probability, fall victims to the maladies of a climate to which their peculiar constitutions render them obnoxious.

In making the foregoing remarks, I have chiefly had in view the troops of that service to which I for many years belonged; they are equally applicable, however, to his Majesty's regiments, as may be seen by turning to the valuable publication above-mentioned, in which Mr. Ballingall grieves at the error so frequently fallen into, of selecting boys for the King's service in the East-Indies; but I should be inclined to extend the view of this subject still farther, and

* The reader will find some valuable remarks on climate in the work lately given to the world by Mr. Annesley, *On the Diseases of India.*

† See Maclury on the Bile, pp. 198-204.

and suggest, influenced equally by the common feelings of humanity and a just regard for the public purse, that when whole corps are ordered to any part of our Eastern dominions, they should previously undergo the most minute examination, and that all such individuals as, from their habit of body or otherwise, seemed likely to suffer from the hot climate, should be detained in Europe, and others substituted in their place.

The impropriety of sending men to India who are subject to *epilepsy*, must at once appear obvious, when it is considered how great the languor and exhaustion, which but too frequently oppress even the healthiest within the tropics, and which never fail to prove more or less injurious, by increasing the mobility of the nervous system; nay, the almost constant irritation from the feeling of heat alone, independent of its other effects, I conceive to be no trifling source of mischief to those who are subject to attacks of the malady just alluded to.

No man should be allowed to enlist for any of our Eastern settlements who has not been previously vaccinated, or had the regular small-pox, for this disorder, if caught naturally in India, is but too often of the confluent and worst kind, and most destructive.

Such individuals as suffer from *cutaneous affections*, of whatever description, are most improper subjects for the service in India; in a climate where the skin has so much to do, it is absolutely necessary that its condition be healthy, so as to transmit the perspiration with the greatest possible facility;* a principle, it is true, which will hold good in every part of the world, but which is peculiarly applicable to the torrid zone; where a free exudation is so necessary to afford relief during the excessive heat, that it becomes almost as indispensable as the secretion of urine itself.

But it is not in this way only that the cuticular discharge proves salutary in tropical countries; it appears to me to be powerfully preventive against various complaints. I have had repeatedly occasion to remark, that such young men as had suffered from *dyspepsia* in England, found their health much improved on coming to the Coromandel Coast, which I could account for in no other way than by the almost constant moisture on the surface of the body which is there experienced: for it is a fact well established, that in using exercise as a remedy in cases of bad digestion, in Europe, little benefit is ever derived if it is not employed in a way to bring on a degree of *sweating*. All extremes, however, are bad; should this be excessive, or allowed too often to take place, the very reverse will ensue; languor, general weakness in the first passages, and that most certain of all consequences of violent perspirations, constipation, when much crude matter is pent up, when bile is obstructed in its natural course, heating, and ultimately inflaming various organs, the healthy state of which† is essentially necessary for any thing like comfort or salubrity in the Eastern world. I have said that, generally speaking, the climate of our Asiatic dominions is far from hostile to the dyspeptic. It is still less so, if they are at the same time cautious with regard to their diet. Even the most robust frequently find their stomachs weakened by a want of due attention to their mode of living; what, then, must the delicate hazard by the same inadvertency? and it must be confessed that, for the higher orders in India, there are many temptations, for new comers especially, to exceed, found, as they must often be, at the tables of the affluent and luxurious. Certain mixtures of food cannot

* It therefore becomes a serious consideration, in individuals destined for India, to ascertain whether the extreme vessels admit of free exudation; as, if they do not, much bad health frequently ensues.

† So occasioning morbid affections of the *liver, spleen, bowels, &c.*

not be made without the danger* of bringing on indigestion; hence follows a badly prepared chyle, which will not only prove detrimental by insufficiently nourishing the body, but will lay the seeds of different chronic disorders. Thus it is that we see at our various watering-places hundreds of martyrs to gout, gravel, and rheumatism, many of them reaping the fruits of years of irregularity; men too, not unusually at a time of life in which, had they been more prudent, they might have been enjoying the most perfect health. How does it happen, said an intelligent Frenchman once to the writer of this paper, that such numbers of your countrymen grow so early in life infirm? He did not think it necessary in reply to say all he thought on the occasion, but as the foreigner was a person of great observation, it is presumed that he guessed sufficiently correctly as to the real cause. Soldiers in India have it not in their power greatly to err, either in quantity or quality of food; happily for them, their mess-regulations fix all these matters; the consequence is, that amongst them dyspepsia is not of frequent occurrence; their maladies arising chiefly from great exposure to ardent heat, the abuse of spirituous liquors, and intercourse with dissolute females. It is no place here to treat medically of *indigestion* in India, yet I trust that it may not be reckoned as irrelevant to add, in consideration of the good-will we bear to all young Eastern adventurers, that those who wish to avoid it, would do wisely to live on the plainest food, which should be well done; to dine, if possible, on one dish, or two at most; not to take more than two meals in the day, the second certainly not sooner than five or six hours after the first; not to be afraid of black tea, for it is virtually stomachic; to masticate sufficiently; to shun crude vegetables or fruits; to give a preference to that liquor, in moderation, which is the least apt to produce acidity, whether sherry or brandy and water; not to expose themselves to great heat, more than duty requires; to sleep with the head high; to take care that the bowels are kept regularly open; and, if their situation renders it convenient,† to use regular *equitation*‡ in the cool of the morning; in a word, to have this ever in view, so to manage themselves, according to the best of their means, as to eschew, if possible, those disorders, whether hepatic or *otherwise*, which require mercury for their removal, the frequent use of which is the ruin of a greater number of fine constitutions than I shall here venture to state, and, in Hindoostan, in the hands of injudicious men, is tenfold more destructive than the sword itself.

What the *gouty*, or those who have any reason to expect a visit from the gout, have to dread or hope from the climate of Hindoostan, comes next to be considered. It has been remarked, that some nations are less liable to this affection than others; Pliny§ speaks of it as of more frequent occurrence in his

* For example, I have known many persons who could not take a single glass of Madeira wine at the same meal with curry or malagatanie, without bringing on heartburn in the course of about four hours after

† After what has already been noticed of the mischief done by neglected constipation, it is scarcely necessary to say more; but this I must add, that I never yet knew a bad case of liver or dysentery, in India, that had not been preceded by it. The pill I have found most useful in keeping the bowels open, is the common compound colocynth pill; it never sickens the stomach, nor gripes; perhaps owing to the happy mixture of its component parts: a four-grain pill will usually be found sufficient, taken at bed-time, to assist nature; if more is required, three of these will in most instances be effectual: if bile is to be carried off, to the three may then be added three grains of calomel.

‡ Of all modes of exercise, the most conducive to health in India is *riding on horseback*; by soft trotting there is a gentle impulse given to the ingesta downwards, as well as to the bile, &c. The mouths of the different ducts are kept open, and a tone and energy produced throughout the whole circulation—so much cannot be said for hard galloping, which over agitates, and never fails to render the nervous still more so.

§ *Hist. Nat., lib.* XXVI. *cap.* X.

his time, in Italy, than it was in former ages; and believed it to be of foreign origin, from the circumstance of there being no Latin name for it. The malady is very rare in China; and is said to be little known in some provinces of Germany. In Arabia it is seldom met with, but this does not appear to be the case in Persia, where, amongst those who do not adhere strictly to the rules of the Koran, with respect to temperance, it is by no means uncommon. I do not think that I ever knew but one Hindoo who had a well-marked gout; the Mahometans are not so fortunate in this respect, nor have they any right to be, when we reflect that they are very indolent, live freely, and do not abstain from many other good things of this world. We may be, therefore, from the data before us, authorized to conclude that the climate of our Asiatic territories is favourable to this disorder. Those Europeans who are subject to attacks of it, have, for the most part, long intervals betwixt the fits; and when they do come, they are generally slight. What may be the positive cause of this mildness or unfrequency of the disease in the hot climate must be difficult to say, further than as India proves advantageous to the dyspeptic, it may be equally so to the gouty, seeing that those are constantly the greatest martyrs to it who suffer most from indigestion. Digestion, at all events that part of it which is performed in the stomach, has been called a fermentation, *sui generis*; if well performed, a wholesome chyle is ultimately produced; provided always that the extraventricular part of the process is also well performed; and which must depend on a due supply of good bile and other good abdominal secretions: but if the chyme, from which the chyle is in the first instance separated, has been rendered corrupt by repletion, or heterogeneous mixtures in the stomach, *heart-burn** ensues, which is characterized by an acid of a peculiar nature, and this I conceive to be the prime agent in bringing on both gout and gravel, for they are twin brothers. The admirable Dr. Wollaston has demonstrated that the concretions formed in the joints of gouty persons are composed of an animal acid, termed the uric or lithic acid, and soda; such concretions are no doubt hastened in their produce by frequent indigestions; and certainly the disposition to their production is increased with advancing years, and an over indulgence in fermented liquors. *Hereditary ills* will assail us in spite of our greatest care to keep them at a distance: it is for those, however, who have such calamities in prospect not totally to despair, but to hold this in remembrance, that as they must have had a commencement in the family, occasioned most likely by imprudence, so may they have a termination there, the reward of persevering moderation. Another cause still may be brought forward in favour of India for the gouty, and that is, the free perspiration there experienced, which, there is every reason to believe, carries off much peccant acid matter.

I have observed that gout and gravel are twin brothers; I shall not, therefore, detain the reader long with suggestions regarding how far the tropical country may be beneficial or otherwise, for such as have occasion to fear the last-mentioned complaint. I have had occasion to attend both Hindoos and Musselmans suffering from gravel or stone, but I cannot say that they are maladies of common occurrence in Hindoostan; on the contrary, they are rare; and as for confirmed *stone*, in a European habit, I never knew a case of it: the affinity betwixt gout and gravel is no longer questioned; so it consequently often happens that nephritic calculi are a sequel to gout, when it has assumed a chronic

* It is sufficiently well known that the best remedies for this are antacids

a chronic form, and we find that the children of gouty parents are said to be hereditarily disposed to both disorders; some having a *podagric* and others a *nephritic* affection. The use of hard water has been supposed, by Dr. Lister, to be a powerful cause of gravel; others, again, ascribe more mischief to acid food: were the latter a serious source of the affliction, we should see the Indians suffer more from it than they do, for they use limes, tamarinds, &c. very liberally. But if I cannot allow the natural acids found in fruits* or potherbs to have any essential effect in producing the complaint in question, I must ascribe a very different result to that morbid acid produced in the first passages by indigestion, and which goes, no doubt, to form the lithic acid; so indicating the employment of alkaline remedies in all calculous diseases. But perhaps nothing can be urged more in favour of a hot climate in gravellish complaints than what we find recommended by Dr. Mason Good, who says, that whatever tends to promote a determination to the skin will do good in such ailments, "for the skin itself becomes, in this case, an outlet for a discharge of a redundancy of acid."†

It has occasionally become a subject of discussion, whether the climate of India was best suited to those of dark or fair complexions; but it does not appear to be a matter of great importance; as the tropics, with proper care, will be found to agree well with either; yet I must remark, that there is a sort of *extreme fairness*, accompanied with white hair, and very light grey eyes, approaching to those of the *Albinos*, which is far from desirable in hot countries. Individuals so distinguished not only suffer much in their sight from the glare of bright sunshine, but, being often of lax fibres, they fall into those diseases which such a frame of body is liable to, and invariably get scorched on exposure to a heat from which others sustain no injury; but this must not be understood to apply to what is commonly called *fair complexion*, but to that almost unnatural whiteness of hair and skin which we sometimes see. There is also a degree of *dark complexion* which we should not select for India; I mean that which is accompanied with unusual torpor of the bowels, languid circulation, grave manner, full black eyes, and peculiar attachment to abstruse studies—in fact, that by which the *melancholic temperament* is chiefly characterized. For young men so particularized I should say that India was prejudicial, as the morbid torpor would increase by the wasting influence of great exudation; sobriety of manner pass gradually into a love of seclusion; dyspepsia put on some of the distressing features of hypochondriasis; and intellects, frequently of the noblest and most generous cast, though in their reasoning faculty unimpaired, lose, in spite of the gorgeous orb, much of that manly energy which had constituted their principal charm. Upon the whole, I should be inclined to give a preference to complexions neither unusually dark nor peculiarly fair; but after all, as already hinted, it is not an object perhaps worthy of much consideration: and we know that the Romans of old said "*nimium ne crede colori.*" Much greater essentials for India are, a perfect frame, cheerful disposition, and good digestion.

For the *rheumatic*, I shall not hesitate to say that the warm climate of Asia is favourable, with common prudence; but this is absolutely necessary, and

* There are several of the delicious fruits of India which contain little or no acidity, such as the custard-apple and plantain, and which may consequently be eaten by those who have the most delicate digestion: I say delicious fruits of India, with all due respect to the opposite opinion of Bishop Heber. That enlightened and amiable prelate could surely not have tasted many of those which grow in the gentlemen's gardens of the southern provinces.

† See *Study of Medicine*, vol. v. pp. 523-524.

and I am sorry to add, is not in this instance easily submitted to: for to avoid the sometimes nearly suffocating heat of close nights, Europeans are too often tempted to sleep either altogether *sub Jove*, or what is worse, behind wetted tatties, and suffer accordingly: and here, as every medical officer who has been in India can attest, are two of the most positive sources, not only of rheumatism, but of fever and palsy, amongst both his Majesty's and the Company's troops.

It is, we should imagine, scarcely necessary to observe, how baneful the climate of our Asiatic dominions is, to those men who have any tendency to *mental derangement;* perhaps no exciting cause for complaints of this nature has oftener been adduced than that of inordinate heat;* it is particularly noticed by Pinel in his admirable Treatise on Insanity. Cox, an English writer on the same disease, and Dr. Arnott, have fully testified the correctness of the distinguished Frenchman's assumption; and I am concerned to say, that I have myself witnessed but too many deplorable instances of madness amongst the troops of the Coromandel coast, to have any doubts on this point.

But perhaps, of all diseases, that to which the climate of India proves most ungenial is *scrophula;* no man with an hereditary right to that affliction should on any account be sent to India, where I have never known one individual with the malady in his habit who enjoyed tolerable health for ten months together. Soldiers so tainted are fit for nothing but lumbering up an hospital; and for the most part, after lingering a few years, burdens to themselves, and to the regiments to which they belong, fall a prey to the most frightful and ravaging ulcers. How this baneful effect of a hot climate, upon persons so unfortunately predisposed, is best to be accounted for, it may be difficult to say; the long state of darkness in which we have wandered regarding the proximate cause of affections of this nature, leaves us little more than a conjecture; I have myself almost a conviction, that *one* of the great sources of the evil is a deficiency of iron† in the blood; a notion best supported by the fact of the advantage that is invariably derived from the use of the preparations of that metal in strumous disorders. This is, however, altogether unconnected with the effect of climate in such ailments; regarding which, we may so far presume, that as laxity of the solids, and a general deficiency of bodily vigour, are known to be the constant concomitants of the complaint, such a condition will be greatly increased in those territories where the extreme heat is found to enervate in no common degree.

As to the benefit or bad consequences to be looked for from a residence in India for such young men as have a predisposition to *consumption*, an opinion cannot be given with too much caution; and it must be owned that, as far as enlisting recruits for our foreign dominions goes, it were certainly wisest to take no person whatever of doubtful stamina: one thing is certain, that although the malady in question is to be met with in Hindoostan, it is by no means so frequent there as in Europe. We all have seen the good often done by a speedy removal to a milder air when this hydra first threatens; indeed a change‡ of place, of whatever nature, would seem then to have a happy effect.

* Exerting its direct influence on the brain, in the organic defect of which lies the seat of the disease; for I cannot for a moment suppose (however hitherto it may have been beyond our power to discover, in every instance, the exact morbid condition) that any other cause than a corporeal one can exist for an aberration of intellect (see Halliday's excellent work on Insanity, just published).

† See Russel on *Scrophula*.—It would appear, by some experiments lately made by Englehart of Gottingen, that the red colour of the *cruor* of the blood is owing to the iron it contains; having deprived a portion of the *cruor* of its iron it became colourless.

‡ I have known several persons with the seeds of consumption in their frame, who, by a frequent change

effect. In preventing the suppuration of tubercles, therefore, the warm clime of Asia, we should say, might be safely recommended; for such, for instance, as have simply a disposition to phthisis, but on whom the enemy has as yet made no direct attack; and more especially it might be deemed eligible for those ranks who were not under the necessity of exposing themselves to all the hardships which, as we have above noticed, the lower orders must encounter in the torrid zone. On the other hand, when the disorder has once made a fatal breach in the lungs, alas! the weakness and decay are infinitely hastened by the enervating influence of excessive heat, and death soon ends the scene. Where the greatest risk lies, then, I shall not take it upon me to decide; with such facts in their possession, parents may. It is a lamentable truth, that there is but too often merely a choice of evils in this lower world, in which we are evidently destined in many instances to be purified by suffering; on such occasions, we can but act according to the best of our judgment and moral feeling, and wait with patience the result. Of this we may be sure, that should we merit his mercy, the great Disposer of events will settle all in the manner most essentially conducive to our ultimate happiness.

To conclude, I must beg that it may not for a moment be imagined, from the observations I have here advanced, than any the slightest implication was intended to bear reference to those liberal and able men who direct the affairs of our Asiatic possessions. The prosperity of that great branch of our foreign empire well proves the justice and humanity with which it is governed. The continually fortunate termination of our eastern wars, and all our other difficulties in that quarter, at a period too when Europe trembled under the scourge of the modern Attila, and down to these later times, sufficiently testifies the talent which controlled. Nor can the smallest blame attach to the authority which now presides over the medical department immediately connected with the passing of recruits for India: zeal and assiduity are there as conspicuous, as private character is benevolent and estimable. In the mother country the evil consequences were not seen, and could only be remedied by representations from the distant territory in which they were felt; representations which, if we may judge from the result, must have been as strongly urged as they were speedily attended to.

The remarks offered in these pages, I could wish to be regarded as altogether of a general nature; most of them first occurred to me while I was on the coast of Coromandel, upwards of thirty years ago, when in medical charge of a large military station, which afforded me many opportunities of ascertaining the certain effects of a hot climate on the health of soldiers.

I have lately been much gratified to learn, that many, nay all of those inadvertencies which I have touched on are now happily corrected; so that this communication might by some be considered as superfluous; a friend, however, in whose opinion I have much faith, seems disposed to think that in a medical point of view, and altogether independent of its politico-economical nature, it might be a useful manual for such fathers as had sons for whom they looked towards Hindoostan as a land of destination. I have, therefore, in this hope, ventured to lay it before the public; closing all I have to say by expressing a sincere wish, that India may long shine the brightest jewel in the diadem of our beloved monarch; ever prosper as England's best school for all that is noble, liberal, and virtuous.

change of climate, effectually succeeded in averting the calamity altogether; one of these, and he is the only one of his family whom the disease has spared, went and returned three different times to India: always making the change when he found the enemy threatened an attack.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

NOTWITHSTANDING the multitude of works which within the last few years have appeared on the present state of Turkey and Greece, and on the relations subsisting between them, no subject is less understood in England. Assuredly modern tourists are not the authorities which we should be content with: we look for something more than descriptions, however animated, of natural scenery and costumes; relations, however lively, of personal adventures, or of anecdotes every where current and perhaps without foundation; or comparisons, however ingenious, between the present and ancient state of the two countries. Nor do we think that much more is to be learned from the ambassadors themselves, who from a conference four or five times a year with the Turkish ministers, and an intimacy with none but the interpreters or European residents, could not be expected to know much of a power which veils its designs in the darkest obscurity, and is above all careful to conceal them from foreigners. What we have long wanted has been an accurate statement of the policy exercised by the conquerors towards the conquered; of the feelings, prejudices, and habits of both parties; of the secret steps which the one has taken to preserve, the other to subvert, a protracted tyranny; and in a still higher degree, we have wished for a careful development of the causes which led to the present contest between the followers of the cross and of the crescent. Such varied information could not be hoped from any foreigner, however long his residence in Turkey, or important the functions he was required to discharge: it could be obtained from one only who, to an accurate knowledge of Turkish and modern Greek, united a knowledge no less accurate of the two nations; who derived his acquaintance with affairs, not merely from his intimacy with certain leading individuals, but from official intercourse with them; who, in short, acted a prominent part in the scenes which he described.

Well might we have despaired of meeting with these important requisites in any individual; but we rejoice to find that they are at length found in a native of Greece, Jacoraky Rizo, who has just published, in the French language, a sketch of modern Greek history from the fall of Constantinople to that of the Missolonghi. As secretary at the Ottoman Porte, as Grand Postelnik, or chief minister, to the two hospodars of Wallachia and Moldavia, and as united by blood or friendship with the noblest and most influential of the Greeks, he has acquired information to which scarcely any other person, whether Turk or Greek, could have gained access; and from patriotic motives he has made public that information. After the unfortunate issue of the insurrection under his friend and relation Ypsilanty,—an insurrection in which he was personally concerned—he fled from the Turkish dominions, and remained some time at Geneva, watching with intense anxiety the progress of events in his native country, and the effects produced, by Christian sympathy throughout Europe in its behalf. There he published a view of modern Greek literature, a work which has been eagerly received on the Continent; and there also he composed his *Précis de l'Histoire Moderne de la Grèce*. This is by far the most interesting treatise that has ever appeared on this subject; it is indeed the only satisfactory one. Called to accompany his friend Count Capo d'Istria to the classic shores of the peninsula, he had not time to superintend its publication; and the duty devolved upon two editors, who, perhaps, have not discharged it exactly as he himself would have done. We allude more especially

cially to some anecdotes which they have ventured to suppress, but which ought, by all means, to have been retained.

From this important work of Rizo's, and from some other sources hitherto unknown to English readers, we proceed to explain the general policy of the Porte towards its Christian subjects, and the causes that led to the terrible conflict which during the last few years has raged amidst "the classic haunts" of Greece.

After Mahomet the Second had taken Constantinople, his policy induced him to protect, instead of extirpating, his new subjects. He had indeed little to fear from the unwarlike inhabitants of the capital; but he well knew that their co-religionists in the mountainous parts of Greece could not easily be subdued by force of arms; and he was willing to try what effect a certain degree of clemency would produce upon the latter. Besides, he continually apprehended a crusade of the Christian powers of Europe, and he laboured with equal zeal and success to alienate the disciples of the eastern from those of the western church. He also knew that where religious differences are the least striking, the greatest degree of animosity usually prevails; that his Greek subjects, oppressed as they were, might be taught to regard even Mussulmans with less abhorrence than the schismatic Latins. Hence he resolved to preserve the national church, and to make it in some measure dependent on him, not merely for its existence, but for its very constitution.

With the concurrence of some members of the higher clergy, he elevated to the dignity of *Patriki-Roum*, or Patriarch of the Romans, Gennadius Scholarius, whose fanatic antipathy against the Latins he well knew. Having called the latter into his presence, he caused him to be invested, through the vizier, with the *caftan*, or mantle of honour, delivered with his own hands the pastoral staff, the symbol of the new dignity; presented him with a thousand ducats, and caused him to be conducted on horseback to the patriarchal residence, accompanied by his suite, and escorted by several officers of the Porte, and a regiment of Janizaries. The same ceremony has always taken place since that period on the installation of a new patriarch.

Agreeably to the order of Mahomet, the synod, at whose head is the patriarch, was composed of ten archbishops chosen by the said primate, besides those of Heraclea, Cyzicus, Chalcedon, and Derkos, who having their thrones near Constantinople, are expressly bound to reside with the head of their religion. The latter may sometimes increase the number of members, but he cannot reduce them to fewer than ten. He cannot alone decide on any general affair, whether civil or ecclesiastical, nor can he even nominate to any vacant see, without the consent of the synod. He himself may be deposed at the instance of that synod, and of the secular clergy. When dissatisfied with their patriarch, they meet together, draw up a memorial, in which they expose their complaints, and to which they fix their seals: they present it to the Porte, and demand the deposition of their superior. The Sultan immediately complies: he enjoins the synod to choose a new head, whose election he confirms by a document written with his own hand: the following day the new patriarch is installed by the ceremony of the *caftan*. The Porte never deposes him unless it be on the accusation, whether true or false, of high treason.—*Hist. Mod.*

In private matters the patriarch may present petitions in his own name to the Porte; but when the higher dignities of the church are to be filled up, he must, in conjunction with the synod, petition the government for the *berats*, or mandates, necessary to confirm the appointment. The patriarch and the archbishops are compelled to pay annually into the imperial treasury 25,000 Turkish piastres. This is styled a *present*, though as obligatory as the *benevolence*

nevolence of our own ancestors. He has a certain jurisdiction in civil affairs: he takes cognizance not only of wills, legacies, marriages, divorces, &c., but even of small thefts, and other minor offences committed by the members of his church. He holds his court in his own house, and his decisions are considered valid even when a Turk and a Greek are the litigating parties. He cannot, of his own authority, sentence to banishment: in that case he memorializes the Porte, and the obnoxious individual is conducted by the military to the place of exile; nor can the latter be recalled without his consent. He has a prison, to which he can consign any Greek, lay or clerical, who has committed a crime; or he can remove the delinquent to the gallies, without the intervention of the government; nor can the latter annul his sentence. Since the destruction of the Janizaries, a body of whom formerly attended him, he has a number of regular troops at his disposal, who implicitly obey his commands. These are his ministers of justice, who in some respects possess privileges not granted to their comrades under the immediate authority of the Porte.

Such are the privileges which the patriarchs have possessed, and which at first sight appear far from inconsiderable; but they are rendered comparatively nugatory, we are told, by the vexations to which the primate is subjected. He may at any moment be deposed on pretence of high treason; nor will pretexts for the charge be wanting, in a country where the grand vizier receives from every new patriarch 100,000 piastres. And it is said that many of his privileges are taken from him, and not returned without a considerable fine.

But, whatever may have been the *real* power of the Greek patriarch and his synod, it is certain that the Greeks were long satisfied with the apparent authority he possessed. They regarded his spiritual throne as "the ark of their safety." They saw their worship not only tolerated, but protected both in Europe and Asia; and their numerous monasteries regarded with something like reverence by the superstitious Mussulmans:

> They (the Turks) repeat the names of the saints to whom religious houses are dedicated, and consider them as the sacred retreats of men detached from the world, and occupied in the worship of God. In this respect they imitate the Saracens. Moolla Hunkiar, one of the greatest of the Islamite saints, was the intimate friend of a Christian monk: on his demise, he ordered the tomb of the latter to be placed by his side in a *tekie*, or religious house of the Mahometans, which is the most famous in Iconium. Both tombs still exist in the same house, the *sheik*, or abbot, of which girds the sultans with the sword on their accession to the throne.—*Ibid.*

The Mahometans have also their monks, the *dervishes*, who are divided into several classes. Thus "the *Moolevis* are materialists in their creed; the *Bektashis* honour Christ and the twelve apostles; the *Zerrins* reverence the Virgin." And though the Mahometan religion entertains little respect for women; though it does not allow them even in Paradise the smallest stream of honey, while to the men it insures whole rivers of delight; though it prohibits them from entering into the religious orders, yet its professors pay great respect to Christian nuns:

> In 1818 (says Rizo), when I was in the service of the Ottoman ministry, I was directed to translate into Turkish two memorials, the one addressed to the reigning Sultan, the other to his favourite minister Halet Effendi, both from the nuns of a convent situated in the territories of Genoa. In both they represented the spoliation of their power by the French republicans, and besought his *most religious* highness (*sa Hautesse très-pieuse*) to send them as a present three Turkey carpets, the first green, the second blue, the third rose-colour, to cover the pavement of their temple. In return,

they promised to pray God for the prosperity, the glory, and the health of the Grand Seignior. The request was promptly granted.

The Greeks of the more mountainous districts had also many temporal privileges which they wrested from the fear or the policy of their rulers. The greatest of them was the nomination of captains (*armatoles*, or men at arms) from members of their own body, to defend their respective districts against any hostile force, as well as to maintain internal order. The influence which this body has exercised, and still exercises, on Greece, is great; we give the account of its origin in the words of Rizo:

The first sultans who undertook the conquest of Acarnania, Epirus, and Albania, were constrained, in order to secure the possession of those provinces, to grant them several privileges. Their inaccessible mountains, the warlike spirit of the inhabitants, the extent of their maritime coasts, their proximity to the Venetian territories, from which supplies of every description could easily be drawn, rendered these countries formidable to the Ottoman government. Mount Agrapha, the natural bulwark of Epirus, was the first country that obtained by treaty the privilege of having a captain and a sufficient number of soldiers for the maintenance of good order, and the defence of the towns and villages which lie around the sides and base of that almost perpendicular hill. From the time of Amurath the Second the inhabitants obtained the right of two votes out of three in the administration of their civil affairs. The Cadi, or Mussulman judge, had the first, their archbishop the second, and their captain the third; and this regulation subsisted unto the time of Ali Pacha. The example of Mount Agrapha was subsequently followed by all the provinces of continental Greece, from Albania to Macedonia, by the Peloponnesus and Eubœa. The first captain of Mount Olympus, acknowledged and authorized as such by the Turkish government towards the close of the fifteenth century, was Cara-Michali. These heads of the Greek militia were called *armatoles* by the Turks, and *captains* by their countrymen. Their soldiers were named *pallicares*, or courageous, and their aide-de-camp *protopallicare*, or the first of the courageous. Each of these captains was furnished with a diploma, in virtue of which he exercised his two-fold duties. There were also military chiefs, who were not acknowledged by the government, who continued to subsist in a state of revolt, and who were considered as leaders of banditti. But all, whether officially acknowledged or not, were bound together by the tie of common defence and common interest. Many of them, through their bravery, acquired so much power that, though persecuted and depressed by the pachas, they continued by force the exercise of their functions. Such, among others, was Androutzo, the father of Odysseus, who at the head of two hundred pallicares, sword in hand, traversed the whole Peloponnesus from Maina to Vostitza, and who was often compelled to maintain three bloody battles daily with the numerous bands of Turkish soldiers opposed to his march.

After the conquest of Epirus and Albania, the Ottoman government, according to its usual custom, left a number of regular troops to guard the new possessions: to these troops were distributed lands held by military tenure. They occupied a portion of the coasts, the principal towns, and the open country. Ere long they mixed with the conquered inhabitants, whose manners, customs, and even language, they adopted, so that at length they became a sort of creoles, between Christianity and Mahometanism; or if they professed the latter it was only as a means of obtaining higher promotion. But a numerous and warlike population inhabited the fastnesses of these mountainous provinces. The Turkish government did not interfere with them; indeed the first successors of Mahomet had too much to do in appeasing domestic troubles to think of subduing them. Bajazet was occupied with the rival claims of his brother Zizim. Selim I., at the commencement of his reign, had to struggle with brothers also, who aspired to the supreme power; and when freed from that struggle, he marched against the Persians and Mamelukes. His son Soliman warred with Hungary, Austria, Venice, and the knights of St. John, from whom he wrested the isle of Rhodes. During this period, and while Thrace, Bulgaria, and Servia were laid waste by the Christian

Christian or the Turkish armies, Albania, Epirus, and Acarnania, being far from the scene of war, enjoyed tranquillity, and increased rapidly in strength. Of all the Mussulmans who possessed military fiefs, the first who shewed a spirit for insubordination, a consequence resulting from the feudal system, were the feudatory lords of Epirus and Albania. From their original establishment in those countries they took deep root in them, so that the Ottoman government was constrained to act towards them with caution, and foreign pachas were seldom nominated to govern them. Hence there existed between these Mahometan lords and the Porte a degree of mutual distrust, and even animosity, which was of great service to the Greek inhabitants: their installation of captains became more and more secure; the mountaineers were seldom molested in their retreats; and the commercial industry of the Christian inhabitants of the towns grew more and more successful.

From the origin of their conquests in Thessaly, the Turks established in the vast plains watered by the Peneus a Mahometan colony from Iconium and other provinces of Asia Minor: this colony still bears the name of Coniari. The new settlers, entirely devoted to the principal pursuits of agriculture, soon incurred the contempt of their warlike neighbours, who robbed them with impunity. The Porte then judged it necessary to confide the guarding of the defiles to the neighbouring pachas. But as the latter could not reduce the numerous bands of Mahometan and Christian robbers, who made frequent incursions into the plains, they availed themselves of the vigilant courage of the *armatoles*, or Greek captains, each of whom headed a certain number of armed men, and was supported by the district which he defended.

Thus this Greek militia continued to be favoured by the government, which was so far from taking umbrage at it, that the hospodars of Wallachia and Moldavia were authorized to form their body guard, and that of the principalities, from the same institution: the members were known by the generic name of Albanians. It was this Christian guard which escorted them from Constantinople to Bucharest or Jassy: these were the soldiers who, on the sudden appearance of Ypsilanty in Moldavia, first raised the standard of insurrection; these were the soldiers who, when the reigning sultan declared Ali Pacha a rebel, received from the Porte the concession of many new privileges; who were considered important enough to be courted by both contending parties.

But the mountainous districts of Greece were not the only parts where the native inhabitants rose to consideration and power: in the very capital of the empire they began to fill some high posts. Of these, the most important is that of grand interpreter to the Porte, a dignity to which Panajotaky was the first Greek ever raised. This was in the earlier portion of the seventeenth century, a period ever memorable to his countrymen; for since that time the office has been restricted to Greeks alone. Panajotaky owed his elevation chiefly to his varied talents, and in no inconsiderable degree to the favour of the then vizier, Kiuprooly Mehmed. So great was the consideration in which he was held, that he one day ventured to dispute with a Mahometan doctor on the truth of the Christian religion, and that too not in private, but before the vizier himself, and many ulemas. He was succeeded in this high dignity by Alexander Mavrocordato, who was one of the chief negociators at Carlowitz.* On that occasion, the latter rendered such service to the Porte that he was rewarded with the title of *Confidant of the Secrets of the Empire*, a title which, until the breaking out of the present insurrection, was preserved in the diploma of every interpreter.

This

* This Mavrocordato had studied as physician in the universities of Padua and Bologna, where he became acquainted with a doctrine then recently broached,—the circulation of the blood. The Turks were not a little puzzled to conceive how simple pulsations could prove the existence of disease not apparent to the eye, and they accused our doctor of sorcery. To prevent serious consequences, Mavrocordato published a treatise on the subject, both in Greek and Turkish, a step which served not only to his complete vindication, but to his future promotion.

This dignity was solemnly prohibited to Jews and Armenians by successive edicts of the sultans. The secretary-interpreter was regarded by the government as a member of the ministry, and he was attached to the office of reis-effendi, or minister of foreign affairs. His most important privileges consisted in the exemption from tribute not only of himself, but of his sons, and twenty persons in his suite; in paying no duty on the importation of articles intended for his own consumption; in being subject to no other tribunal than the supreme court of the vizier; in appearing in state like the Turkish minister on a horse richly caparisoned, and surrounded by four pages in livery; and in being allowed to ransom Georgian slaves, on the pretence that he required them for his service, but in reality to save them from apostacy, and set them free. Formerly these slaves were allowed only to Mahometans, but the privilege in question was demanded and obtained by Panajotaky.

The Greeks were also appointed by the Porte to the offices of consuls, vice-consuls, chargés-d'affaires, and secretaries, or rather interpreters, to the few Turkish embassies despatched to the other European courts. These were offices for which the Turks were little adapted, and to which indeed they were strongly indisposed. They considered their mission as no better than a temporary banishment; and during the short period of their absence they sighed for their return. Hence it is no wonder that they effected so little good, and that they returned as ignorant as they went.*

But the most elevated, though not perhaps the most influential, of the dignities to which the Greeks alone were appointed, are the governments of Wallachia and Moldavia. The post is not hereditary, nor conferred for any definite term: he who holds it may at any time be displaced to make room for a successor; and as every new hospodar is compelled to pay a certain sum by way of gratuity to the vizier, we need not be surprised that frequent changes take place in the persons appointed over those provinces. The dragoman, or grand-interpreter, is usually the man on whom that appointment falls; and for that reason he was considered the *hospodar presumptive;* but sometimes the deposed hospodar was re-called to his former dignity.

Some of the islands in the Grecian archipelago, such as the Cyclades and the Sporades, had also peculiar privileges, which they enjoyed from their subjection, or rather capitulation, to the Porte. Their inhabitants, the best sailors in those seas, the most hardy and enterprizing, were greatly wanted to oppose the maritime ascendancy of the Venetians; and they accordingly insisted on terms exceedingly advantageous. Thus they admitted no Mussulman governor nor judge; no Mahometan whatever was permitted to land; they were governed by their ancient laws; were permitted to have bells, to build churches and monasteries, to appoint their rulers, both civil and ecclesiastical. They were, however, compelled to pay a certain sum annually to the Capudan Pacha, or grand admiral of the empire, on whom, as their feudal lord, they more immediately depended. Several districts also of Continental Greece were considered as the peculiar property of the female branches of the reigning family, or of the great dignitaries of the empire: hence, as they were under the special protection of some powerful head, they had privileges denied to others. The same may be said of the districts whose revenues

* In 1796 Jussuf Aglia Effendi was ambassador to our court. "On his return to Constantinople he was asked what remarkable thing he had seen in England. 'The famous House of Commons,' replied he, with the most sovereign contempt, 'is only an assembly of insolent fellows, and everlasting praters: never did I see any thing so low. But I have seen in London something really striking,—quite worthy of admiration.'" The reader will be at some loss to guess what had so powerfully excited this admiration; and he will not be a little surprised to hear that it was the dexterity with which a juggler played with four oranges and two forks!

revenues were appropriated to certain great mosques, or to the cities of Mecca and Medina: they were under the superintendence of the chief of the black eunuchs, whose duty it was to secure them in the enjoyment of their rights.

But if particular privileges were granted to certain Greeks, and even to certain islands and districts, the great body of the people were unquestionably subject to many vexations, to many galling humiliations, to many arbitrary impositions and tyrannical acts on the part of the local governors. Hence, when the victories of Russia showed the weakness of the Porte, they began to look forward to their possible, if not their speedy deliverance from the yoke of the infidel. That weakness was owing in no small degree to the personal character of the sultans, who, jealously excluded during their minority from the public administration,—no longer permitted to command armies, or govern provinces, but shut out from all intercourse with society until their accession to the throne, knew less of life, and of the duties annexed to their elevation, than the lowest dervishes in their dominions. All discipline, *too*, was disregarded by the troops; and Mustapha III. found that his 700,000 soldiers, and his own pompous appellation of *Shah-in-Shah*, or king of kings, were but a poor defence against the thunder of the Russian legions.

Catherine was the first who effectually humbled the pride of the Turks. Her successes, her declared partiality for the Greeks, her manifestoes, and especially the appearance of her fleet in the Egean Sea in 1770, produced a powerful sensation throughout the peninsula. Several districts openly revolted, and raised the standard of liberty; but the irruption of the Albanians, and the peace which the Sultan Abdul Hamid purchased from the empress, annihilated for a time the hopes of the Greeks, and left them exposed to the vengeance of the Porte. An expedition against them was undertaken into the peninsula; but though numbers were massacred, less mischief was done than had been feared. The Turkish general was induced to wreak his vengeance chiefly on the Albanian robbers; and the old prince Ypsilanty at Constantinople was successful enough with the vizier to intercede for a mitigation of punishment with respect to the nation in general. This was not so difficult to be obtained, as the Sultan found too much severity would induce the Greeks to migrate into Russia, and he had also, it is said, a private motive for clemency.

In the massacres of the Peloponnesus, among the slaves chosen for the seraglio was the daughter of a Greek secular priest: her beauty so charmed the Sultan that he became deeply in love with her, and promoted her to the rank of *cadin*, or wife. The priest, unhappy at his bereavement, went to Constantinople to claim her deliverance. He addressed himself to Demetrius Skanary, a native of Scio, and banker of the Sultana Asma, the sister of Abdul Hamid, and begged his interference. "My good father," replied Skanary, "if you value your head, take these two thousand piastres, and instantly leave Constantinople." The old man followed the advice, and his daughter remained in the Sultan's power. Doubtless she used her influence to dispose her consort to mildness towards the Greeks of the Peleponnesus, since their revolt did not draw forth the whole force of his anger.—*Rizo.*

After the treaty at Cainardza in Bulgaria, the Russians were for some time all powerful at the Porte: yet the cession of the Crimea weighed heavily on the mind of the Sultan, and he was at length compelled to renew the war. That war, however, according to Rizo, was not owing either to Russia or England: he smiles at the ingenious motives which historians have assigned as the cause, and declares that it was owing to nothing more than a common intrigue

intrigue on the part of the vizier. That personage entertained a mortal hatred against the favourites of the Sultan. He had often endeavoured to remove them from the capital by nominating them to pachalics with three tails; but they always contrived, under favour of his highness, to remain in the ministry, and to thwart the designs of their enemy. Knowing that if his authority was not supreme in the capital, it would be at the head of an army, Yussuf Pacha wished for a war with Russia, that he might command the attendance of his two rivals, and hit on some excuse for beheading them in the camp. Hence he laboured with all his might to bring about a rupture, and prevailed on the Grand Admiral Hassan Pacha to join his party: the ulemas and the Janizaries were brought over, and the timid Sultan was at length frightened into a war. Wishing, however, to save the two favourites, especially his son-in-law Nasify, he stooped to intercede for both, and even sent his daughter to sue for the life of her husband!

Not only had the Porte to contend with Russia, but Austria also declared war. No wonder that the campaign of 1786 and the following years was so fatal to the former. The Turkish soldiers had boasted that they would march to St. Petersburgh, and bring Catherine to bend before their Sultan; but when the dreadful collision took place, they changed their tune: they represented their enemies as giants, invulnerable, and thunder-bearers.* The Janizaries were so reduced, that a tenth part only, and these unarmed, and covered with rags, returned to Constantinople, heartily cursing both Catherine and Abdul Hamid. The ministers of the Sultan durst not acquaint him with the full extent of the national losses: when the fortress of Oczakow was taken by assault they told him that the enemy had only taken *Little*, not *Great* Oczakow.

Abdul Hamid believed the gross lie; but one day as he was passing incognito along the street, he met a soldier from that important fortress who was so maimed as to be obliged to crawl on all fours, begging for bread. The latter knew the emperor, and in his despair he seized the bridle, and cried out: "Most mighty Sultan, I have been wounded at the storming of Oczakow, while fighting for religion and for thee; and now no man pities me; I am dying of hunger."—"So thou wast wounded at the taking of *Little* Oczakow?" demanded the Sultan. "What says thy Highness? there is no Great and Little Oczakow; there is only one of that name, and it is in the possession of the misbelieving Russians." The Sultan was so enraged at being made the dupe of his ministers, that he immediately exiled some, and beheaded the rest.

During this contest, some of the Greek captains made frequent incursions into the plains of the Peloponnesus, and harassed the Ottoman troops by their desultory and irregular mode of warfare. When Selim III. succeeded Abdul Hamid in 1789, he found that he had serious difficulties to contend with; a partial insurrection in Greece, and two haughty powers breathing his destruction: besides the Egean Sea, all the maritime coasts of his empire were infested by pirates. That monarch had a mind strong by nature, but utterly unfit for presiding at the helm of affairs. Called from the slumbers of the seraglio† to conduct the vessel of the state through the stormy sea into which

* In the time of Catherine the very name of Russian was sufficient to frighten the Turks. We are told that when a quarrel once broke out between two regiments of Janisaries, which lasted three whole days, and could not be appeased either by the Aga or the vizier, the Sultan ordered that a Russian cap should be thrown between the contending parties. Both immediately retired, in equal alarm and dismay. Well might Ismael Bey, the Turkish minister, say that for a century the Ottoman power resembled a snuff-box ornamented with rich brilliants, which contained only filth—that *Russia had taken off the lid.*

† From Othman to Soliman the sons and grandsons of the sultans lived free, commanded armies, and governed provinces; but their frequent revolts induced the Porte to adopt a strange expedient. It was resolved that the successor to the throne should be, not the eldest of the Sultan's *sons*, but of his nephews,

which it had been driven, he learned for the first time that he had enemies to oppose: yet he resolved not to shrink from the contest; he often asserted that he would take full vengeance on all, that the crescent should ride triumphant over the cross. His measures for prosecuting the war were vigorous, and his preparations on a magnificent scale; yet defeat succeeded defeat. Belgrade, and all Servia, yielded to the Austrians; Ismailow fell to the Russians. The Ottoman pride then gave way; peace was sued for, and ratified by the contending parties in 1792. To Russia great sacrifices were made: but as Austria was about to war with France, she was satisfied with fewer concessions. The domineering tone of the former country now became louder than ever: her consuls and vice-consuls were scattered over the Levant; and her flag was held in so much respect, that it served as a protection to every vessel which unfurled it, whatever the nation to which the vessel belonged.

The excess committed by the Janizaries, who were dreaded only at home, and who were considered as the authors of the late disasters, rendered the Turkish ministers anxious to supplant them by the establishment of regular troops. Accident favoured their views. Mustapha III., the predecessor of Abdul Hamid, had perceived that regular troops only could make head against European armies, and he would have adopted a more improved discipline had not death prevented him. Selim, while in his hermitage, could know nothing of what his father designed; but after his accession, having one day entered into the imperial treasury, he discovered three volumes of Vauban, and on them a slip of paper with these words, evidently intended as a memorandum, in the hand-writing of Mustapha: "Let these books be translated, and the system they teach be put into practice." (The first volume related to the siege of fortresses, the second to their defence, and the third to military tactics in general.) Selim, on leaving the apartment, met his physician, and inquired whether the latter knew any Greek capable of translating the volumes. The physician immediately named his friend Prince Constantine Ypsilanty, who was accordingly engaged to enter on the task. He was assisted by his cousin, the hospodar Caranza. In a year the book was translated: it was soon printed; copies of it were sent to all the commanders of fortresses in the empire; and regular troops ordered every where to be formed. In this great undertaking the Porte was much encouraged by Austria, through the Ottoman ambassador, who, in 1793, resided at Vienna, and who transmitted to his government all the information likely to prove useful in its accomplishment.

While this important innovation was carrying into effect, the Grand Admiral, Hussein Pacha, was attempting the reformation of the Turkish marine. He manned his vessels with the most experienced Greek sailors, especially from Hydra, Spezzia, and Ipsara. To these islands he granted new and valuable privileges; permitted them to trade to any part of the Mediterranean, unshackled by Turkish vexations; and conferred extraordinary rewards on every sailor who distinguished himself either by courage or dexterity.

But it could not be expected that the Janizaries would tamely see themselves supplanted

nephews, the son never succeeding except in default of the collateral heir. Hence, on the death of the emperor, the sons are all imprisoned, and the nephew has them all at his mercy. They never appear in public after their early infancy.

In the out-recesses of the seraglio is a vast garden surrounded by walls as high as Turkish jealousy can raise them. In the centre is a palace, the residence of illustrious slaves, and another equally isolated, which is the abode of the heirs to the throne. Each of the latter has a separate apartment; he sees no one but a few slaves attached to his service. If the presumptive heir have children during his confinement, they are strangled at their birth. Each *Shah Zadeh*, or sons of the Shah, has his agent at the Porte to transact his private affairs. This agent is chosen by the Sultan, and is called *Agu Baba*, or old lord. He is not allowed to see the heirs, nor to correspond with any without the inspection of the chief of the black eunuchs.

supplanted by the new troops: they raised a cry of execration, not in Constantinople only, but in Egypt, Syria, Asia Minor, and indeed throughout the empire, against the new order of things. The pachas of the respective provinces, seeing the increasing disaffection, took care to espouse the cause of the Janizaries, who were also favoured by the ulemas, in the hope that they should ultimately be enabled to wrest their independence from the Sultan. The imperial cabinet was divided into two powerful parties; each pursued the other with implacable fury, and sought by seditious writings to extend their feelings to the empire at large. Supplies from the provinces came so tardily into the treasury at Constantinople, that the state appeared on the verge of ruin: the minister, Zeleby Effendi, was heard to declare that its whole revenues were insufficient to maintain 40,000 regular troops. Bulgaria, Mycia, Thrace, and a portion of Macedonia, were overrun by numerous bands of Mahometan robbers, who, finding no efficient force to oppose them, ravaged the country, ransacked the towns, and massacred the inhabitants. These excesses were winked at, not only by the *ayans* or *primates* of the provinces, but by some of the ministers themselves, who were anxious to seize on every pretext for discrediting the unpopular changes effected by the Sultan.

In this horrible state of things, a Greek, seeing the progressive prosperity of his country's fleets, and stimulated perhaps by the heart-stirring events to which revolutionary France gave rise, formed a design for striking a bold blow for the liberty of Greece. This was Riga, a native of Thessaly, whose nearest relations had been victims to Turkish ferocity: hence he breathed nothing but revenge. In 1796 he quitted the service of Prince Michael Soutzo, then hospodar of Wallachia, and proceeded to Vienna, to concert with a few patriots as determined as himself, the means most likely to attain the end in view. Unacquainted with the dispositions and resources of the people whom they were labouring to free, and apparently ignorant of the fact that great revolutions must be effected, not by a few eager partizans, but by the simultaneous will of the nation,—that the slow, mysterious progress of circumstances is the indispensable actor in such dramas, they listened only to their own enthusiasm, and consequently drew down ruin on their own heads, and almost on the cause they had sworn to espouse.

Riga, led away by a heated imagination, gave occasion both by his actions and words to the suspicions of the Austrian police, which arrested him in 1798 at Trieste, at the moment of his embarkation for the peninsula. Having seized his person, the Austrian government acquainted the Turkish ambassador at Vienna with the circumstance; that minister immediately communicated it to the Porte, which learned the whole at the same time from a detailed note of the Austrian internuncio. Riga, seeing a stop thus suddenly placed to his designs, and feeling averse to implicate the remaining conspirators, stabbed himself with a poignard; but the wound was not mortal, and he was imprisoned, with eight other leaders, at Semlin, a strong Austrian fortress on the Danube, near Belgrade. That Christian power awaited only the reply of the Porte to surrender the victims. They had friends at Constantinople, who made every effort to save them. These had recourse to the interference of my father-in-law, Alexander Mano, son-in-law and agent to the old prince Alexander Ypsilanty, then hospodar of Wallachia. The former (from whence my knowledge of these particulars is derived) immediately waited on the minister of the interior, Ibrahim-Nessim Effendi. He persuaded Ibrahim that the charge was an absurd calumny against the unfortunate but innocent men; that five or six poor merchants were little able to effect a revolution. The Turkish minister professed himself satisfied, and promised to save them for 150,000 francs. The sum appearing exorbitant, it was not immediately paid, and in the mean time the prisoners were put to death at Belgrade.—*Ibid.*

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This attempt led to no results: no measures were adopted to trace out the conspiracy in its ramifications. Selim, in the interior of his palace, struck his Persian guitar, and composed songs inspired by Bacchus, in happy ignorance of all that had happened.

It was the fate of Selim to be unpopular with all parties, during some part or other of his agitated reign. His alliance with Russia and Austria against Napoleon was popular enough; but he soon fell into general contempt: his authority was despised, though not denied, by the most powerful of his provincial governors. Restricted by no superior curb, they became monsters of cruelty and extortion, and anxious for the arrival of the day on which they could secure their future independence. Let one example suffice to shew their almost incredible cruelty. The pacha of Piddir, Hafiz Ali, having defeated some Mahometan rebels, made up their heads in sacks to be sent to the reigning Sultan. Through inadvertence, his secretary, in the letter which was to accompany the precious present, mentioned more heads than the sacks contained. We might have supposed that the mistake could easily be remedied by writing another letter: no such thing. Ali ordered his officers to run through the streets, and to bring as many heads as were deficient. He was promptly obeyed; the heads of forty Christians, the first persons met, were soon brought in, and added to the heap.

But no pacha was ever more blood-thirsty than Ali of Tepelan, who is generally known in this country as Ali Pacha of Jannina. As this extraordinary man has exercised so much influence on the affairs of Turkey and Greece, and has been the object of such fearful curiosity to all Europe, we present the reader with a brief account of him.

In his origin, Ali had little prospect of arriving at much power in Greece; but he was one who knew how to take advantage of circumstances. When, in 1773, the Porte took such signal vengeance on the Albanians, who had openly defied its authority, he rendered himself conspicuous for his loyalty, and obtained from Abdul Hamid the nomination to a pachalic with two tails. He daily laboured to extend his influence by making partizans of any sort, Turks, Christians, Albanians, or Epirotes. He was liberal in his gifts, and still more so in his promises. In 1788 he served in the army of the Vizier against Russia; and during his stay at Constantinople he saw enough of the weakness of the Sultan, and the venality of the ministry, to be assured that money would always purchase him a voice in the divan. On his return to Epirus he began to act as if he had no superior: he dispossessed the hereditary beys, seized on towns and villages, and raised large sums by contributions, unknown to the Porte—nay, he took Jannina in direct opposition to the orders of his master.

The reign of Selim III. was as favourable to Ali as had been that of Abdul Hamid; for the one was as much the dupe of his ministers as the other. Besides, circumstances singularly propitious united to extend his influence: it was his lot to be courted by two great rivals, the Sultan and Buonaparte. The former considering that he was best able, from his position and resources, to make head against the French, who had just obtained possession of the Ionian isles; and the latter, viewing him as already disaffected to the Turkish government, and likely to hesitate at nothing to forward his own ambitious designs, zealously cultivated his friendship. Both, with the view of strengthening their own interests, promoted his. His excesses almost make humanity shudder. In 1798, during a sacred fast in the Greek church, he fell on the two Greek towns of Agi-Vasili and Novitza, in Albania, slew 6,000 inhabitants,

transported the rest to the plains of Thessaly. Preveza was sacked, half the inhabitants massacred, and the rest sold for slaves: Butrinto and Vonitza surrendered, but did not escape the tyrant's cruelty. But he failed before Parga, which was protected by the Souliotes, the most valiant of the Greek bands: these he resolved to destroy by force or stratagem. They inhabited Mount Soulis, in Epirus, the passes of which are amazingly strong. It is about six hours' ride from the Ionian Sea, and has two towns, one on the west, the other on the south. Before assembling his army, he called together the chief Mahometan lords of Albania and Epirus; told them that the Ottoman dominion was drawing towards its close; and that, according to ancient prophecy, to them alone was reserved the succession to the empire: but first of all Souli must be destroyed. They promised to join him with their forces in reducing that formidable race: extraordinary preparations were made; and at the head of many thousands, he assailed, but without success, the outposts of the enemy, who amounted to no more than 1,500 men. Seeing that to reduce them was impossible, he proposed peace, which was accepted, but which was soon broken by the faithless pacha. Hostilities re-commenced with renewed vigour, but with little success on the part of Ali. He had then recourse to all the dilatoriness of a siege, and to all the arts of bribery. To the captain, Zimo-Zerva, he offered 400,000 Turkish piastres if the latter would withdraw his troops from Souli: he was assured, in return, that not a stone in the country would be exchanged for the money. In the meantime thousands upon thousands fell from the ranks of the invaders, and deeds of incredible valour were performed by the Souliotes. One of their captains, Foto-Tzavellas by name, committed a horrid carnage in the enemy's troops. He had, when a child, been left as hostage in the power of Ali, and when his father resumed hostilities against the pacha, the tyrant hoped that by means of the child the father might be induced to submit. One day Veli, the son of Ali, ordered the boy to visit his parent, representing the imminent risk to which his life was hourly exposed, and praying the other to desist from the war: the order was firmly refused. "I will burn thee alive," exclaimed the furious Veli. "I fear thee not," replied the undaunted Foto: "if thou dost, my father will serve thine, or thy brother, in the same manner." The child was saved to prove a serious check to Ali. But however heroic the defence of the Souliotes, their small numbers could not for ever hold out against the countless hordes of assailants. At the end of three years they capitulated; but Ali violated the conditions. They continued to defend themselves at every step until they obtained a place of security in Corfu.

After this partial success, Ali bent his whole attention to the destruction of the independent Greek chiefs; but he failed in every attempt. He then changed his policy: he entered into a close alliance with them, that by their assistance he might exterminate the authority of the Mussulman lords throughout the Peloponnesus. The latter both feared and hated him, and only waited for a signal from the Sultan to fall on the audacious pacha with increased strength.

(To be concluded next month.)

JOURNAL OF A ROUTE THROUGH MYSORE, THE COORG COUNTRY, CANARA, AND MALABAR;

BY THE LATE LIEUT. COL. WM. LAMBTON.

(*Concluded from p.* 611.)

On the 4th and 5th January 1805, marched to Kasragoodo, distant from Coomlah about nine miles. The road runs at some distance from the beach along the hard tract, and is very good in general. Crossed a river about half-way.

The fort of Kasragoodo stands on high ground nearly a mile from the beach, and about half a mile from the inlet of the sea which receives the Chanderagerry river, two miles south. This high ground is insulated by the water on the west side, and by paddy fields or very low grounds on the other sides, forming a deep ravine, but entirely exposed to the fort or its outworks.

The figure of this fort is irregular, and stands on the table of the hill. On the west or sea side is the gateway, defended by small bastions, and projecting out it forms the principal defence of that side of the work. There is a circular bastion on the right and another on the left at a considerable distance from the gate, and are connected with it by ramparts, each making a saliant curve, and may be well defended; these form the entire face towards the sea. The remainder of the work consists of three sides of unequal lengths, the longest being to the north; at the S.E. angle of the fort stands a high cavalier, on the east is a small garden and a well, communicating with the interior by a small sally-port leading under the rampart; on the outside is a narrow ditch circumscribing the whole work. The rampart is not more than nine or ten feet broad, and the parapet about eight feet high, full of loop-holes. The N.E. part of the hill on which the priacipal work stands, projects some distance from the ditch of the fort, and has had a line and narrow ditch to defend it, which are now in ruins. All these works are built of the hard composition formerly mentioned, and although near 300 years old, are yet in good state, and might soon be put in repair. There is abundance of good water within the fort, and the position is no where commanded by the high ground on the opposite side of the ravine.

On the 6th January, marched to Bakul, about eight miles further down the coast. We crossed the Chanderagerry river about two miles from Kasragoodo. The fort of Chanderagerry stands on its south bank on an elevated situation, forming a small peninsula, having the river on the north and N.W., and a deep hollow, with paddy fields and a tope, on the south; and another similar hollow runs on the east side, the neck of the table-land being on the S.E., along which runs the great road. The fort is nearly triangular, having the gateway on the N.E., which cuts off the angle and forms a short side sufficient for the gateway and the works that defend it. The other three sides are to the E., S., and N.W. The angle formed by the east and south sides projects towards the neck of land, which subjects it to an oblique fire from both these faces, and from the direct fire of three large circular bastions, one at the saliant angle, another about a third of the way between that angle and the gateway, and a third nearly the midway on the south face.

The three longest sides are all as well flanked as the construction of these kind of works will admit of, and the slope of the hill forming a perfect glacis, no part can be approached under cover. The ditch which surrounds the whole is a dry one, and broadest towards the neck of land. The berm is not sufficient

cient for placing scaling ladders, and the height of the parapet from the berm being upwards of thirty feet, it therefore follows that the place is tenable against escalade, and thence the necessity of opening trenches, which can only be done on the neck of land for batteries to act with effect, and there the hardness of the ground would render it almost impracticable.

This work has four large circular bastions and four small ones; a cavalier over the gateway forming a kind of traverse; and a small lower work in front of the gateway, having a face with two small circular bastions to the north, and flanks to the east and west. The rampart within is almost ten feet broad, and the parapet seven feet high. The area is nearly level, and has an excellent well within it. This work is not large, and with a little amendment might be made very strong. It is built of the same kind of composition as the others, and by lowering the parapet, raising a banket, and opening three embrazures in each of the large bastions, it might be defended by a small body of men against a large army. The great defect of this, and all Indian works that I have seen, is the height of the rampart above the glacis; for where batteries can be erected, they can breach to the foot of the wall.

After leaving Chanderagerry the road runs along the upland, and is good the whole way to Baekul.

The fort of Baekul is irregular, and has the north side nearly straight, as well as the greatest part of the west face next the sea. It is a curve to the S.W., and continues so to the S.E., where it has been breached by the English in 1782, and afterwards repaired by them all along that side, where four bastions have been completed, with the intervening ramparts, and form a re-entering curve. The gateway enters on the N.E, being well protected, and covered by an advanced battery. The principal work consists of *fifteen* circular bastions, seven of which have been repaired during the Sultaun's time, and embrazures opened from the top of the parapet. Besides these there are three advanced batteries; one next the sea, which communicates with the body of the place by a sally-port, two to the S.E. communicating by a small sally-port under the east rampart. In the interior there are two raised batteries; one to the westward, built by the Sultaun, and another to the S.E., built by the English, and is elevated above that part of the S.E. face which has been repaired by them. Besides these, there is a high cavalier a little way to the north of the English battery, commanding the whole work. The area is filled with the ruins of houses, powder magazines, &c., and there are a great number of wells both within and without the fort, many of which are now frequented, and afford excellent water.

The west and south sides are washed by the sea, on the north the plain is nearly on a level with the beach, but the work standing upon a rock; all these three sides are considerably elevated, and particularly the S.E. part, where it was breached. The ground to the eastward forms a regular glacis, with dry ditch and bound hedge. The fort, independent of the ground it stands on, is very high, and the parapet is about ten or twelve feet above the rampart, and filled with loop-holes. The great height of the walls and rock serve to secure it against an escalade, and even against approaches, except to the eastward, where it is best fortified. The English erected their breaching battery upon a spot of rising ground, having a turn of the sea beach between them and the fort. Had the place been well defended, both their difficulties and their loss must have been very great in the assault.

During the Bednore government, when all these forts were built, Baekul must have been a place of considerable importance, and when Hyder conquered

quered the Canara country it was the great depôt of all the others. The inhabitants were then very numerous, and consisted of Mussulmauns, Rajapoots, Moplas, and a variety of Hindoo castes. The vestiges of a vast extent of buildings are yet visible; but of this once populous place there now remains but a small village.

On the 7th I left Baekul and proceeded inland about fourteen miles to Kunduddakamully, a high mountain, and one of my principal stations for carrying the triangles down the coast. The country is open about four miles to the eastward; the remainder is through an entire jungle, very hilly and thinly inhabited, not more than three or four villages appearing the whole march, and these are all hidden away in the hollows, which are the only parts of the country that admit of cultivation. In these secreted situations the inhabitants are rather timid; but I met with every attention notwithstanding. They are an active race of people, and might be formidable enemies were they allowed to carry arms; but certainly military prowess can never have been a virtue among them, otherwise, with the natural strength of their country, they must have remained unconquered to this day.

These jungles abound with wild elephants and tigers, the latter are said to destroy many of the inhabitants, they not having the means of killing those animals.

On the 11th I returned toward the sea coast to Munjiumpuddy-betta, a march of about eight miles through a rugged and jungly country. Nothing remarkable. This is also one of my principal stations for carrying down the triangles.

On the 12th marched to Nelessaram, about nine miles distant. The road passes to the eastward of Hos-droog (which will be described hereafter), and continues through a sheet of paddy fields nearly the whole way, and at some distance from the beach. Crossed two rivers. On the following day continued our march to Cavai, over a beautiful flat the whole way, and a great part of it in cultivation. Cavai stands on an island formed by two branches of a river falling into the sea to the north and south. The distance across the island is not more than three-quarters of a mile: about half way across there are the remains of a fort of European construction. It has been intended for a square work with defences, and there is a canal communicating with the south river which has been intended to supply the ditch with water. The remains of this work are, a square tower bastion at the N.E. angle, a ruined house in the interior, and steps to the gateway on the east. On the south bank of the south river there is another square tower, with embrazures and loop-holes, similar to that on the island.

On the 14th went to Mount Dilli, about six miles south from Cavai, the road good and partly along the beach.

Mount Dilli is a high promontory, commanding an extensive prospect, and is a remarkable sea mark. The beach forms a projecting point to the S.W., and embraces the whole mountain. At the extremity of this point is a rocky hill, separated from the range by a ravine. On this rock there stands a square fort, with two bastions towards the west, and an enclosed high tower at the N.E. angle. The rock round from the N.W. to the S.W. is steep and washed by the surf at the bottom. The upper part forms a smooth glacis to the fort on all sides, and is well defended.

From the top of Mount Dilli peak, which is a principal station in this survey, Cannanore is distinctly seen, and also the Koorg mountains. The weather was extremely hazy when I was at this station, which prevented my seeing

ing a great distance to the southward; not even Tellicherry could be distinguished. The flag-staff at Cannanore is the last point for the present; and between that and Mangalore the triangles are well disposed to become a basis for both inland and marine surveys.

On the 16th and 17th marched back to Hos-droog. This is a large fort standing on a rock, which is cut away on the south and east sides, with an intention to form a berm to the rampart, but it has never been reduced to a similar form with the fort. On the north side, where the ground is nearly on a level with the body of the place, a narrow ditch has been cut, from which is a gentle slope outward, making a regular glacis. The principal part of the work is nearly a square. At the S.E. angle a small square projects out to the east, being connected with the main rampart, through which is the door into this square, the east face of which has two small bastions, one at the S.E. and the other at the N.E. angle. In the centre of this square there is a high cavalier, commanding the whole interior of the fort. This small projected work forms a kind of citadel to the rest. On the north face is the gateway entering immediately into the area, and is covered by a square with two small bastions at the N.W. and N.E. angles; the door of that square entering on the west side. The work is defended by circular bastions at the corners and along the sides, amounting to *fourteen*, including the bastions at the gateway and fort on the S.E., and are as well arranged as the nature of a square work and circular defences would admit of. The height of the wall from the berm is upwards of eighteen feet, and that of the parapet above the rampart within between eight and nine feet. The rampart in most places is very high above the ground within, and is not more than ten feet in breadth. The bastions to the westward have two and three embrazures, but they are too confined for guns; those to the east and north have four and five. The whole of the parapet is loop-holed. About the middle of the south face there is a small *sally-port*, leading to the berm.

From the S.W. angle a narrow strip of land runs out, being a continuation of the same rock on which the fort is erected; and at the extremity of that strip a modern circular work has been begun, but not finished: it is about the distance of a musket-shot from the fort. That advanced work communicates with the main one by a small sally-port on the west side, close to the circular bastion at the corner.

The place may be taken by escalade on the south and west sides, and breached on the north side close on the right of the first bastion east from the gateway. The hound hedge affords cover, and the ditch at that place is scarcely excavated. The interior has contained a great number of houses, all now in ruins; the only building now remaining is an old thatched pagoda, which appears to have been built when this work was erected.

This is the last of the large forts to the southward of Mangalore, till we come to Cannanore; but there is a continuation of small ones down to Mount Dilli.

The arrangement which I have made of the triangles connecting Mangalore with Cannanore, and these with the mountains at the head of the ghauts, has been done with a view, not only to fix the latitudes and longitudes of the principal places, but to lay a foundation for a survey of the sea-coast, an object which I am persuaded will one day or other merit the most serious consideration of Government. It has been with this view also, that the secondary triangles have been carried to the northward as high as Koondapoor, from which place, down to Cannanore and Tellicherry, the shore seems to be one continued chain of fortified positions. Those to the northward of Mangalore

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I have not seen, but the description given of the principal ones to the southward will convey some idea of their nature and extent. It may further be noticed, that these works are intended to defend the numerous inlets and harbours with which this coast abounds, and if I mistake not, the principal harbours for small craft, on the coast of Canara alone, amount to *eighteen*; that is to say, harbours for vessels drawing six and eight feet water and upwards.

What use these places might be of to us at present may perhaps be a question, and certainly to occupy such a number would not only require a great force, but that force being divided into so many parts must be weakened, and those places must fall in succession; and this might probably be the case were they in possession of an enemy; but as that would cost us both time and men, it would perhaps be most advisable to destroy those works, saving some principal one to serve as a depôt and rallying point, and have the coast protected by armed vessels of a construction suited to the harbours, with the addition of some inclosed redoubts at the entrance of those harbours: for if an enemy were to attempt a descent, it must be made in boats from some distance, as ships cannot anchor near the shore. This system would furnish a *moving force* which, under every circumstance, either of attack or defence, is the most efficient. For, whatever notion of security we may attach to fortifications, one thing is evident, that the force necessary to defend them is lost to every other purpose; and also that no force ought to be *stationary*, except in very limited and peculiar cases, such as protecting arsenals, which having to furnish military stores in various directions, cannot be otherwise than stationary; or in defence of particular positions for maintaining a line of communication.

If this or some other mode of defence be not adopted, whatever power has the harbour of Goa, and a superior fleet at sea, must command the whole of that coast; there is nothing to prevent a landing any where, and committing depredations, or even keeping possession of the country, should the inhabitants be friendly.

Having ascertained the positions of several points in the neighbourhood of Mangalore, and completed what I thought was necessary there, I left it on the 3d of February, and proceeded towards Moodabiddery, where I arrived on the 12th February.

Moodabiddery, or Morbiddery, as it is called by the English, is the remains of ancient grandeur when the Jyne caste, or the followers of Bhooda, were powerful in Canara, and it is now inhabited chiefly by that description of people, of whom there are many in different parts of this district: there are a great number of pagodas, all built of hewn stone, and the large one is a superb and stately edifice. The pillars that support it within are apparently turned, and elegantly carved, and the sculpture exhibits a great variety of small figures appertaining to their religion. The roof is also a display of very ingenious workmanship. The great pillar in front of the pagoda is superior to all the rest in taste.

To the eastward of the village there are a number of square pyramids which have composed a part of their religious edifices, but are now in ruins, and unconnected with the rest of the buildings. From the fragments that remain, this place appears to have been of great extent, and has been the residence of a rajah: a large thatched building on the south side of the pagoda is now called the rajah's house.

About a mile east of the large pagoda there is an old fort, of a square form, with seven circular bastions, and a fortified gateway on the west side. This work is surrounded by a ditch and a very low and narrow glacis. The fort is

built

built of the same rough stone or composition as the rest, and is in good repair, excepting the N.W. bastion, at the angle, which is in ruins. It is commanded by ground to the south and west, the latter of which is covered with a tope and houses.

From Moodabiddery to Jemalabad on the 16th and 17th February.

The first part of the road from Moodabiddery to Yaenoor is pretty good, but the latter part runs over many ascents and descents, and crosses two small rivers. This distance is near twelve miles. From Yaenoor to Jemalabad, a distance of fourteen miles, the road is in general very good, with the exception of a few breaks, which might be readily repaired. On approaching Jemalabad the country is covered with a thick jungle, and of course is little cultivated.

Jemalabad is a fortified rock of extraordinary strength. It is a precipice on every side except to the N.E., and even there the road has been cut out of the solid rock. The ground on that side is a steep ascent from the pettah, and the work commences about half way up. The first gateway enters on the north side of a small advanced work, which is a continuation of the line to the eastward, but terminates on the N.W. at the rock. This advanced line defends the brow of the hill where the road ascends, as well as the ridge running out a short distance to the north.

A little further up the hill the second gateway enters, and runs across from the eastern line to the rock. This defends the space between the two gateways, but the ground within that space is very uneven, and admits of a lodgment.

Within the second gateway the road commences, and consists of a flight of very steep steps, covered by a parapet of rock formed by the excavation, and broad enough for a column of four deep to move: at the top of this flight of steps is the third gateway, which, in perpendicular height from the second, appears to be nearly one-third the perpendicular height of the whole hill from the pettah. This gateway defends the flight of steps, and may be rendered impregnable, for it commands a considerable space down along the steps. The present gateway is but ill constructed, the parapet of the wall being much too high, and crosses the road too obliquely.

On the summit of the rock are batteries for commanding the pettah on one side, and the great road to the south on the other; but shot from these high works could only plunge, and do little execution.

The chief and ultimate defence depends on the gateway at the head of the steps. The only use of the upper batteries to the N.E. would be to prevent a lodgment between the first and second gateways, and to annoy an enemy below.

On the top of the rock there are three magazines; two built with arched bomb-proofs, and the other cut out of the solid stone. There is water at the summit for about six months in the year: at present it is nearly dry, and cannot be supplied till the next rains; a circumstance necessary to be known. There are now upwards of sixty guns of different calibres, mostly unmounted, some very fine twelves and eighteen-pounders lying within the two first gateways. There is also a large quantity of powder, with some shot and lead.

This droog being stored with provisions, ammunition, and water, might be defended by a very small force against an army. It is true, the first gateway might be breached if a battery could be erected on the ridge of ground to the north of it, but that battery would be subject to dreadful execution from the guns at the top of the rock, if they could be brought to bear upon it, and throw

throw shells in place of shot. If that outwork should be carried, and a lodgment made within it, the upper battery might still do injury, if the guns could be depressed so low. Should even the second gateway be carried, the most serious operations would be yet to commence. The third gateway being well constructed, the rampart sufficiently high to check an attempt at escalade, and well defended by musketry, with one gun to be served with grape; the excavated passage of steps being filled with men, they might be destroyed without being able to make resistance, for they could not present a front equal to that which they would have to oppose, and the steps being so high from the great declivity of the passage, that the files at the head of the column only could make use of their fire: even shot rolled over the parapet would make dreadful havoc in bounding down the flight of steps.

What object this may answer at present I know not, unless, by having a small garrison there, it is prevented being possessed, and becoming the rallying point in case of defection among the inhabitants. Tippoo fortified it, and intended that place to be the seat of his government below the ghauts. It is true it commands the great road leading down the Kurdadikul pass to Moodabiddery and Mangalore, but it is in the midst of a jungle, and only calculated for the seat of a plundering polygar. Should there be a rebellion in Canara, the inhabitants would rely on the natural strength of the country, and take shelter in their recesses and concealed habitations, which a traveller in the midst of peace finds a difficulty in exploring.

The Sultaun kept a considerable military force here, and obliged a number of inhabitants to quit the country, and reside in the pettah which was built for that purpose: but the remains of that pettah are now but a few shops, forming a small bazar to supply a company of sepoys at present stationed there. It has been very large, and fortified all round. During the mutiny of the garrison in 1800, Colonel Sertorius, who commanded the troops sent to reduce the place, got possession of the pettah, and erected a battery of two guns on a rising ground on the east part of the pettah wall; but these would have been useless had the mutineers held out, and a blockade only could have afforded the means of reducing them. As a military post, in point of defence, it is certainly a strong one, and should the road down the Kurdadikul pass become a military one, this droog may be useful as commanding it.

From Jemalabad to the foot of the pass the road is very good, and the distance about nine miles N.E. There are only two villages on the way, one near the pass, and fine open ground, suited for encampments, with good water near it.

On the 18th February I ascended the ghaut, and the following are the remarks made during the time:

Twenty minutes after leaving the ground, the steep part begins:—continues pretty steep and stony:—30′ a steep and stony place, very short, but rocky:—35′ easy ascent:—soon level—easily repaired:—good. 40′ easy ascent:—a little stony;—short descent;—level,—difficult:—level and good again;—short descent;—gentle ascent again:—continues good:—gentle descent;—level.—A little broken.—Gentle ascent again and road very good.—*One hour*, another small hollow:—a little stony:—across the hollow very rocky, but easily repaired:—short ascent;—rather steep, but not difficult:—short ascents and descents:—the road good:—thick forest all the way:—road continues good. 1¼ hour, stony part, but short.—Ascent and a little stony.—Rocky and broken, but easily repaired.—Continues rocky and broken, but not difficult:—continues to rise gradually.—More rocky.—Thick and lofty forest. 1½ hour, road

good.—Rocky ascent again, but easily repaired:—rather steep and rocky.—More steep and rocky, but reparable. 1¾ hour, very rocky but not steep:—rocky ascent continues, but not difficult. 1 h. 50m., steep hollow and stony, but not difficult:—gradual ascent again.—Less rocky but more steep: still more so, with stone and rock, but easily repaired.—The rocks apparently of a soft nature. 2h. 10m., a very steep rocky place:—less so, but yet steep and rocky:—gentle ascent again.—Pretty steep and stony again. 2h. 50m., a very steep and rocky place, surface easily smoothed.—The mountainous precipice close on the right, made up of strata.—Rocky, but less steep.—Gentle winding ascent.—Road very good. 3h. 15m., a rocky place, reparable by blowing the rocks.—The road cut out of the side of the precipice.—Very rocky, but a gentle ascent.—Road cut out in steps for a small distance.—Narrow, and still cut out of the rock. 3½ hours, at the head of the pass.

From noting the time, and allowing about one mile and a quarter per hour, it will not be difficult to form an idea with respect to this ghaut. The most troublesome place is where the road is cut out of the rock on the side of the mountain, it there wants breadth and security. We met a great number of loaded bullocks going down. My baggage was carried by coolies with light loads, as I expected much more difficulty than I met with.

From the head of the pass down to Sultaun-pett, where I encamped, the distance is about a mile and a half, down the declivity of a mountain to the eastward. This village lies near the foot of Balaroyn-droog, on the N.E., and is on the great road to Woostara.

Balaroyn-droog is a stupendous fortified mountain, 5,000 feet in perpendicular height above the sea. The road to the top is long, and of easy ascent. It commences from the foot of the valley lying south of the village of Sultaun-pett, and on the north side of the droog. The first part winds to the S.W. and S. till it comes to the steep side of the mountain, when it turns to the *left*, and crossing a ravine, it enters the first part of the fortification, where there is a redoubt commanding the cap of the hill on which it stands, and overlooks a deep valley on the east. From this redoubt the line begins, and continues on the left of the road in a S.E. direction for about a quarter of a mile to another gateway and redoubt. From thence the line takes an easterly course, heading the valley just mentioned, and winds round another mountain, steep and abrupt, to the eastward.

The road continues on a gentle ascent from the second gateway, and turning to the westward, to the summit of a still higher mountain than the rest, where there is a square mud fort, with three circular bastions at the east, north, and south angles. This fort completely commands every other part, but having no ditch, it may be either scaled or breached from a part of the same ridge, but lower, lying to the S.E. From the N.W. side a line commences, and is continued from thence along the brow of the lower part of the hill, forming a precipice to the north and east, and joins the fort again on the east angle. Within this area, and considerably below the fort, on the N.E. side, is a small redoubt for guns, and in the hollow to the left between the fort and this redoubt, are several buildings, such as magazines for powder and other stores.

These works have been built during the early part of the Bednore government, and when Hyder Alli took Bednore, the Ranee made her escape, and fled to this droog, but was pursued and taken.

Having remained on the top of this droog to the 4th March, for the purpose of fixing the meridian of the station in the south bastion of the upper fort, I marched

marched on the 5th, and reached Woostara on the 6th. The first day's march was to Saurgoad, a small village with a bazar, about twelve miles easterly from Sultaun-pett. The road over mountainous ground, the first six miles being down a ghaut, at the foot of which is the gateway bounding the districts of Balaroyn-droog and Woostara. The second day's march not much better for about eight miles, when the country opens, and continues so to Woostara, the whole distance from Saurgoad being about twelve miles.

Woostara is an old fort on the side of some rising ground, commanded on every side, and particularly on that to which it inclines. From the ground where I encamped the whole interior of the work is seen. That ground is on the south side, about half a mile distant.

This work is also said to have been built during the government of Bednore, in which district it lies, and the same district extends about three miles more southerly. During the flourishing period of the Bednore government the countries of Canara and Soondah were all included in it. These districts were subject to the roys of Beejenagur till the year 1542, when this government was founded by Chinapa Gower, to whom it was made over by Sedashun Roy.

From Woostara to Bailoor is the great road, through an open and delightful country. Bailoor is remarkable for its pagodas, and the most exquisite workmanship in the sculpture of the different figures. It is said to be the most ancient pagoda in Mysore.

APHORISMS FROM HINDU WRITERS.

The friendship of a good man is not easily interrupted, and if lost is soon regained; a golden bowl is not easily broken, but if broken is soon repaired; whilst an earthen bowl is quickly broken and incapable of repair.

The heart of an excellent man often resembles the coco-nut, hard without, with refreshing juice and delicious food within. The vicious resemble the jujube, which is soft without, but contains a stone.

Men are not naturally friends or enemies: friendship and enmity arise from circumstances.

It can never be safe to unite with an enemy: water, though heated, will still extinguish fire.

A guest should be entertained without inquiring into his merits.

He who has lived many years we call aged; but the wise man is older than he.

A wise man will never be the leader of a party, for if the affairs of the party be successful, all will be equally sharers; and if unsuccessful, the leader alone will be disgraced.

Little things should not be despised: many straws united may bind an elephant.

Danger should be feared when distant, and braved when present.

Of all precious things, knowledge is the most valuable: other riches may be stolen, or diminished by expenditure; but knowledge is immortal; the greater the expenditure the greater the increase; and it defies the power of the thief.

Religion is the ladder by which men ascend to heaven.

Neither a king, nor a minister, nor a wife, nor a person's hair, nor his nails, look well out of their places.

Every one looking downwards becomes impressed with ideas of his own greatness; but looking upwards feels his own littleness.

Kings, women, and climbing plants, love those that are near them.

The lustre of a virtuous character cannot be defaced, nor the vices of the vicious ever become lucid: a jewel preserves its lustre though trodden in the dirt; but a brass pot, though placed upon the head, remains brass still.

ANALYSIS OF THE CODE OF MENU.

(*Continued from p. 447.*)

THE eighth chapter of the Code, "On Judicature, and on Law, Private and Criminal," is the largest, in point of dimensions, and by far the most curious and important.

The system of Hindu law herein recognized is arranged under eighteen principal heads or titles, *viz.* 1, debt, on loans for consumption; 2, deposits, and loans for use; 3, sale without ownership; 4, partnership concerns; 5, subtraction of what has been given; 6, non-payment of wages; 7, non-performance of agreements; 8, rescission of sale and purchase; 9, disputes between master and servant; 10, contests respecting boundaries; 11, slander; 12, assault; 13, larceny; 14, robbery and other violence; 15, adultery; 16, altercation between man and wife, and their several duties; 17, the law of inheritance; 18, gaming with dice and living creatures. These eighteen titles are declared to be "the groundwork of all judicial procedure in this world."

Mr. Mill, in an able disquisition on the laws of the Hindus, to which he has devoted a chapter of his *History of British India*, has very fully investigated this part of the Code of Menu, "the most celebrated, perhaps, of all the compends of Hindu law." Of the arrangement which has just been quoted, he delivers the following opinion:

> It is not easy to conceive a more rude and defective attempt at the classification of laws than what is here presented. The most essential and obvious distinctions are neglected and confounded. Though no arrangement would appear more natural, and more likely to strike even an uncultivated mind, than the division of laws into civil and penal, we find them mixed and blended together in the code of the Hindus. The first nine of the heads or titles refer to civil law; the 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th to criminal law; the 16th and 17th return to civil, and the 18th to criminal; while the 10th relates partly to the one and partly to the other. Another ground of division, well calculated, as being exceedingly obvious, to strike an uncultivated mind, is the distinction of persons and things. This was the groundwork of the arrangement bestowed upon the Roman laws; it is the arrangement which continues to prevail in the English, rude as it is, at once the effect and the cause of confusion. It will be seen, however, that even this imperfect attempt at a rational division was far above the Hindus.

As in our analysis we do not purpose, but studiously avoid, entering into a critical discussion of the code (which is a subject too comprehensive for the limits of a periodical publication), we make no further remarks upon this opinion of Mr. Mill, than that we do not concur with him in his humble estimate of the merits of the arrangement adopted by the Hindu legislator, nor in thinking the other modes of division which he has mentioned, as likely to occur even to an ancient writer upon "codification," much less "to strike an uncultivated mind." The distinction between civil and penal laws is not always clear; and Mr. Mill confesses, in another place, that in the division of rights adopted by the English lawyers, into those of persons and those of things, there is "not only confusion and ambiguity, but gross absurdity." It can, therefore, be hardly predicated of the distinction he mentions, that it is exceedingly obvious. Dr. Robertson, in his *Historical Disquisition concerning India*, has erred in the opposite extreme, by stating that "the articles of which the Hindu code is composed are arranged in natural and luminous order." The truth lies between these two opinions.

Passing over, for the present, the introductory passages in this chapter, which

which relate to the administration of the law, we proceed to the exposition given of the respective titles; and first in regard to debt. A creditor may not only sue his debtor in court, but may recover his property by other means, namely, by the mediation of friends, by artful management, by distress, or by "legal force;" the king must not rebuke a creditor for thus retaking his own property, but must ratify such payment by the debtor. In a suit for a debt, which the debtor denies, the latter, if the debt be proved by the evidence of a witness who was present at the place of the loan, or by other evidence, is punishable with a small fine in addition to the amount of the debt. Three witnesses are, in another place, required before the judge can decide the cause. Delay on the part of the plaintiff is punishable corporally, or by a fine of double the sum claimed; and the defendant, if he plead not within three fortnights, is condemned in double the amount of the debt.

The qualifications of witnesses in suits for debt, as well as in other causes, are defined with that minuteness, and with all those peculiar features of eccentricity, of which this code furnishes so many examples. The exceptions as to the competency of witnesses are very numerous. Amongst the persons disqualified are kings, mean artificers, priests deeply learned in the scripture, decrepid men, "wretches of the lowest mixed class, &c. Witnesses may be temporarily disqualified, as when extremely grieved, intoxicated, tormented with hunger or thirst, oppressed with fatigue, or inflamed with wrath. Women are permitted to give evidence only for women,* except on failure of witnesses duly qualified, which authorizes the admission of certain other excepted testimony. "In all cases of violence, theft, adultery, defamation and assault, the judge must not examine too strictly the competence of witnesses." Previous to examination, the judge is to address the witnesses as follows: "What ye know to have been transacted in the matter before us, between the parties reciprocally, declare at large and with truth; for your evidence in this case is required." A faithful witness attains the highest fame below, and exalted beatitude hereafter; but a false witness shall be fast bound in the cords of Varuna (the god of the waters), be tormented during a hundred transmigrations, and sink headlong to a region of horror. Then follow several verses, in which truth is inculcated in a just and not inelegant manner:

By truth is a witness cleared from sin; by truth is justice advanced: truth must, therefore, be spoken by witnesses of every class.

The soul is its own witness; the soul itself is its own refuge; offend not thy conscious soul, the supreme internal witness of men!

The sinful have said in their hearts, "none sees us." Yes, the gods distinctly see them; and so does the spirit within their breasts.

The guardian deities of the firmament, of the earth, of the waters, of the human heart, of the moon, of the sun, and of fire, of punishment after death, of the winds, of night, of both twilights, and of justice, perfectly know the state of all spirits clothed with bodies.

The fruit of every virtuous act thou hast done, O good man, since thy birth, shall depart from thee to day, if thou deviate in speech from the truth.

O friend to virtue, that supreme spirit which thou believest one and the same with thyself, resides in thy bosom perpetually, and is an all-knowing inspector of thy goodness or of thy wickedness.

The gods are acquainted with no better mortal in this world than the man, of whom the intelligent spirit which pervades his body has no distrust when he prepares to give evidence.

The

* Female understandings, it is said, are apt to waver: but this circumstance should make them liable to equal suspicion in all cases.

The mischief done by judicial perjury is then described with all the fanciful precision peculiar to this code: *e. g.* by false testimony concerning cattle a witness kills (or, as the gloss has it, "incurs the guilt of killing") five of his kinsmen; concerning kine, ten; concerning horses, a hundred; concerning the human race, a thousand.

There is a precept in this part of the code which has been the subject of much animadversion, and is doubtless calculated to work serious injury in the Hindu mind: "In some cases, a giver of false evidence from a pious motive, even though he know the truth, shall not lose a seat in Heaven: such evidence wise men call the speech of the gods. Whenever the death of a man, *who had not been a grievous offender*,* either of the servile, the commercial, the military, or the sacerdotal class, would be occasioned by true evidence, *from the known rigour of the king, even though the fault arose from inadvertence or error*, falsehood may be spoken: it is even preferable to truth." This is the only case, be it remembered, in which "benevolent falsehood" is specifically sanctioned; and even in this case it is considered as a sin—a "venial sin"—for which sacrifices and expiations are prescribed.

Witnesses who refuse to give evidence, unless disabled by illness, are to be mulcted in the whole amount of the debt in dispute, and a tenth part of it in addition. "The witness, who has given evidence, and to whom, within seven days, there happens disease, fire, or the death of a kinsman, shall be condemned to pay the debt and a fine." Amongst a superstitious people, like the Hindus, such an absurd law is not without its good effects in counteracting perjury.

Vain oaths, that is, according to the comment, oaths not taken in a court of justice, are strictly forbidden; but the legislator adds, characteristically, that to women, or in the case of grass or fruit eaten by a cow, or of wood taken for sacrifice, or of a promise made for the preservation of a Bráhmen, "it is no deadly sin to take a light oath."

The form of swearing witnesses differs for the different classes: "let the judge cause a priest to swear by his veracity; a soldier by his horse or elephant, and his weapons; a merchant by his kine, grain, and gold; a mechanic or servile man, by imprecating on his own head, if he speak falsely, all possible crimes; or, on great occasions, let him cause the party to hold fire, or to dive under water, or severally to touch the heads of his children and wife: he, whom the blazing fire burns not, whom the water soon forces up, or who meets with no speedy misfortune, must be held veracious in his testimony on oath."

The writer then lays down the rules by which false witnesses are to be punished, which are governed by the motives of the witness: the highest scale of punishment is awarded to the witness who speaks falsely through lust; the fine is 2,500 panas of copper, now equal to about £4 sterling. Moreover, corporal infliction and banishment seem prescribed as punishments for perjury, in case the offender is unable to pay a fine, and the parts of the body on which the torture is to fall are specified. The connexion between this species of punishment and the crime of perjury is not indeed expressly indicated; and Mr. Mill has assumed that it does not exist; though the alternative, "pay or suffer," occurs in the gloss. He observes: "while perjury, one of the most mischievous of crimes, and one against which an adequate motive is very difficult to create, is punished only with fine, and in its most aggravated cases with banishment; the crime of obtaining goods on false pretences is punished with mutilation

* These and the succeeding words in italics are supplied by the gloss.

mutilation and even with death." A judgment obtained through false evidence is declared null. It plainly appears from this part of the code, that perjury was a frequent vice amongst the ancient, as it is amongst the modern, Hindus.

In order to fix with precision the value of the amercements in cases of debt, the code specifies the relative proportion of the different weights used by men "for the purpose of worldly business." The integral or lowest point in this enumeration is the *trasarénu*, which is described as "the very small mote which may be discerned in a sun-beam passing through a lattice," eight of which are supposed equal in weight to one minute poppy seed. A variety of gradations intervene between this weight and the pana, which is equivalent to 103,680 trasarénus. As the racticà, or seed of the gunjà (*abrus precatorius*), is declared to contain 1,296 trasarénus, and as that seed weighs one grain five-sixteenths, the estimated weight of "a mote in the sun-beam" must be very nearly the fiftieth part of what the moneyers in England call a mite, which is the twentieth part of a grain troy.

Under the second title, on loans for use, the subject of interest is treated of. The rate of interest recognized as legal varies according to the class of the borrower: if he be a priest he is to pay two per cent. per month; if a soldier, three; if a merchant, four; if a servile man, five per cent. per month; which is the utmost limit. Where a pledge is given, the interest is restricted to an eightieth part of a hundred by the month."

In regard to pledges, the law is precise: if the pledge be beneficial, *i. e.* to be used for the benefit of the lender, the latter has no other interest on the loan; the pawnee may not, at any time, sell the pledge, but must deliver it up to the borrower, when he offers to redeem it, or pay him the original price of it. No lapse of time destroys a pawner's title to his pledge. The owner of a chattel, not being a pledge, who sees it enjoyed by others for ten years, whilst he, though present, says nothing, loses his property in it. From this law are excepted boundaries of land, the property of an infant, female slaves, the wealth of a king, and of a learned Bráhmen. "The fool who secretly uses a pledge without the assent of the owner, shall give up half of his interest, as a compensation for such use." Compound interest is forbidden; but if, at the renewal of the obligation for a debt, the borrower cannot pay the interest due, it may be inserted in the renewed contract as part of the principal.

Under this head of loans for use, is included interest on "safe-carriage," or what we term insurance; and it is provided, that "whatever interest shall be settled by men well acquainted with sea-voyages or journies by land, with times and with places, such interest shall have legal force:" thus excepting, as we do, transactions of this nature, where risk is incurred, from the law which limits the amount of interest, considering the premium in such cases, in the phrase of the Roman law, *pretium periculi*.

Some doubt exists, it appears, in regard to the precise meaning of the word (*chacravridd'hi*) here translated "safe-carriage." The same word, Mr. Haughton observes, is elsewhere used in this code in the sense of "compound interest," with its usual import; and he gives Mr. Colebrooke's quotation from the gloss of Chandéswara, who considers that the word implies "*wheel-interest*," not "*wheel-carriage*," as Cullúca interprets it. By "wheel-interest," Chandéswara understands "compound interest." Both the comments, however, vary from the text, which, taken entire, and allowed to furnish its contextual interpretation, confirms, in our opinion, the sense put upon the word by Sir Wm. Jones.

A surety

A surety who fails to render the person of the debtor, must pay the debt; and the judge may compel even his heirs to discharge it, should the surety die: this seems to be only in cases where the surety was guaranteed by the debtor.

When the debtor is not of a higher caste than the creditor, he may discharge the claims of the latter by personal labour.

Deposits are to be restored, without alteration, to the owner. As it necessarily happens, from the very nature of the transaction, that there may be a failure of witnesses in a suit for the recovery of a deposit, the legislator resorts to an expedient to supply that defect, which, one might imagine, would be too simple, or rather too puerile, to occur even to the rudest people. The judge is directed to deposit, by the artful contrivance of spies, some valuable commodity with the defendant; if he restore it in the same shape and manner in which it was bailed, he is to be absolved; if otherwise, he is to be compelled to pay the value of both deposits. Fraudulently obtaining the goods of another is punishable with death.

Sale without ownership is treated as a theft: the bargain is held to be null, and the seller is liable to a fine, if a kinsman of the owner; otherwise, to the punishment due to larceny. Where a chattel stolen is purchased in open market, the purchaser, by producing the vendor, acquires the absolute property. If the vendor cannot be produced, the chattel must be restored to the original owner.

Under this head of bargain and sale, occurs the law respecting marriage, which is treated as a contract of the same sort as the transfer of a commodity from one to another for a valuable consideration. The law* runs thus: "one commodity, mixed with another, shall never be sold as *unmixed*; nor a bad commodity *as good*; nor less *than agreed on*; nor any thing kept at a distance or concealed, *lest some defect in it should be discovered*. If, after the damsel has been shewn, another be offered to the bridegroom, *who had purchased leave to marry her from her next kinsman*, he may become the husband of both for the same price. The kinsman, who gives a damsel in marriage, having first openly told her blemishes, shall suffer no punishment." Yet, in the third chapter of this code, we have seen that venal marriages are prohibited in the most solemn manner!

Under the fourth head, "concerns amongst partners," the division of the sacrificial fees accruing to priests furnishes a rule by which allotments of shares are to be given to men who perform business in conjunction.

The fifth head, relating to gifts, is disposed of in an equally summary manner, with reference to religious offerings.

The next head relates to wages: a hired servant who fails, through indolence, to perform his work, is to be fined. Even if he do not complete his work through sickness, his whole wages are forfeited.

Non-performance of agreements is punished by fine or banishment.

Rescission of sale and purchase is authorized. A purchaser or seller may rescind his contract within ten days, giving or taking back the thing purchased or sold. Here again we find rules specifically relating to bargains of marriage.

Under the head relating to disputes between master and servant the rules apply to agricultural and pastoral occupations only. The rules are very minute and not inequitable. We find that compulsory tillage of ground was in force at the date of this code: "if land be injured," says the law, "by the fault

* The words in italics are added from the gloss.

fault of the farmer himself (as if he fails to sow it in good time), he shall be fined ten times as much as the king's share of the crop that might otherwise have been raised; but only five times as much if it was the fault of his servants without his knowledge."

Boundaries are required to be formed by planting of trees, raising mounds of earth, and by concealing substances beneath the ground; and when a contest arises respecting a boundary, the king is to ascertain the limits in a particular month, by means of the aforesaid, or by natural marks, or by long-continued possession, conformably to the testimony of witnesses. In the absence of all evidence, the king is himself to settle a bound-line.

Slander and abuse are punishable with fine, if the party vilified be of equal or lower caste; but a once-born man who insults a twice-born is to have his tongue slit, or hot oil is to be dropped into his mouth or ear, or an iron style red hot thrust into his mouth. In cases of mutual abuse by a priest and a soldier, the former pays the lowest amercement only; the latter the middlemost.

In regard to assault and battery, where the offence is committed by a low-born man against a superior, the punishment is slitting or cutting the offending member: the details of this law are given with a precision which is truly disgusting. Fine and banishment are the penalties for the offence when committed against equals. Blows in general, given either to man or beast, when attended with much pain, are punishable according to the *lex talionis*. For killing a man (*i. e.* without design), a fine equal to that for theft shall be instantly set; half that amount for large brute animals; for killing very young cattle, the fine is 200 panas, &c. "A wife, a son, a servant, a pupil, and a (younger) whole brother, may be corrected, when they commit faults, with a rope or the small shoot of a cane; but on the back part only of their bodies, and not on a noble part by any means." Some writers have been scandalized at this sanction given to the infliction of corporal chastisement upon a wife. Mr. Haughton says: "in opposition to the *dictum* of the lawgiver, I feel happy in borrowing a note of Mr. Colebrooke's (*Hindu Digest*, ii. 209) on this very verse: 'May I quote a maxim of no less authority?—strike not, even with a blossom, a wife guilty of a hundred faults.'" According to a provision in the second chapter of this code, where two texts clash, both are to be held valid!

The various kinds of theft and robbery are punishable by fine, imprisonment, corporal chastisement, or mutilation. "For stealing men of high birth, and women above all, and the most precious gems, the thief deserves capital punishment." The distinction between theft and robbery is this: if the taking be violent, and in the sight of the owner, it is robbery; if privately, in his absence, it is only theft. The law also provides that the limb with which a thief commits the offence shall be amputated. It is a remarkable feature in this code, that whereas, in general, the scale of punishment increases with the subordinate rank of the offender, especially when the crime is committed against a superior, in respect to theft, the scale ascends in proportion to the rank. Thus the fine of a Súdra for theft is eight-fold; of a Vaisya, sixteen fold; of a Cshatriya, two and thirty fold; and of a Bráhmen, from four and sixty fold to double that rate; and where another man of lower birth would be fined one pana, the king shall be fined a thousand; "and he shall give the fine," adds the gloss, "to the priests, or cast it into the river."

Adultery is considered as a crime because it causes "a mixture of classes among men; thence arises violation of duties; and thence is the root of felicity quite destroyed." Overt acts of adultery (as they are termed) are punish-

able; such are the indications of adulterous inclination, sending flowers or perfume to another's wife, &c. Hence it appears that the Hindu legislator wished to impose a penalty upon the commission of the crime "in the heart." The actual offence is severely punished. "Should a wife, proud of her family and the great qualities of her kinsmen, actually violate the duty which she owes to her lord, let the king condemn her to be devoured by dogs in a place much frequented; and let him place the adulterer on an iron bed well heated, under which the executioners throw logs continually, till the sinful wretch be there burned." This extreme penalty seems awarded only in cases where the adulterer is of the lowest and the adulteress of the highest class. The crime in other circumstances is punished in various ways, but the details are too indelicate to be given. Bráhmens are exempted from capital punishment. "Never shall the king slay a Bráhmen, though convicted of all possible crimes; let him banish the offender from his realm, but with all his property secure and his body unhurt: no greater crime is known on earth than slaying a Bráhmen; and the king, therefore, must not even form in his mind an idea of killing a priest."

The remaining three heads of law are discussed in the succeeding chapters of the code. The present chapter closes with sundry miscellaneous provisions, thrown together without order or coherence. For example: after specifying certain persons who are to be exempt from taxation, and pointing out the characters whom the king is to honour, there follows this verse: "Let a washerman wash clothes by little and little on a smooth board of sálmalí wood (*bombax heptaphyllum*); let him never mix clothes with clothes, nor suffer any (but the owner) to wear them."

Various duties are then inculcated upon the king. He is to regulate market prices, adjust weights and measures, fix tolls, and order each man to perform the duty allotted to his class.

The following three verses contain some curious provisions in regard to the law of slavery:

There are servants of seven sorts; one made captive under a standard, one maintained in consideration of service, one born of a female slave in the house, one sold, or given, or inherited from ancestors, and one enslaved by way of punishment.

Three persons, a wife, a son, and a slave, are declared by law to have no wealth exclusively their own: the wealth which they may earn is acquired for the man to whom they belong.

A Bráhmen may seize without hesitation the goods of his Súdra slave; for as that slave can have no property, his master may take his goods.

THE CASE OF MR. ERSKINE OF BOMBAY.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Sir: In a preceding letter, which I took the liberty of addressing to you (p. 452), I fully explained the real merits of Mr. Erskine's case, and the nature of the defence of his conduct, which had been printed and circulated for the perusal of his friends. But a correct opinion respecting this subject cannot be formed without adverting to some circumstances which took place after Mr. Erskine's dismissal; and I am, therefore, induced to request that you will do me the favour of admitting the following remarks into your journal.

Mr. Erskine was removed from the situations which he held in the Recorder's Court on the 18th June 1823, and the causes of his dismissal were thus publicly announced in a speech from the bench:—"Nor will the court say, whether Mr. Erskine be guilty or not of a voluntary participation in the profits of these frauds and extortions, as the case may yet come before a jury, and it would not be proper to anticipate the verdict of a jury; without, however, pronouncing upon this subject, there is more than sufficient to call upon the court to dismiss Mr. Erskine from all the offices he holds under it. There is abundant evidence of a carelessness about the interests of the public, as far as they are concerned with his offices, and of the grossest and most criminal neglect." In reading this passage, and in adverting to the cool, impartial, and dispassionate manner in which judges in England deliver their decisions, and to the anxious solicitude with which they restrict their remarks to the real merits of the case before them, and abstain from imputing any blame not proved to the party accused, or even aggravating the culpability proved by extraneous matter, it will naturally be concluded that this judgment must rest on sufficient grounds. But even to this day it has never been established by any public investigation or evidence, that either frauds or extortions had been actually committed in the court of small causes of which Mr. Erskine was then clerk; and it was also well known to the Recorder's Court, that for the three preceding years Mr. Erskine's state of ill-health, and other avocations of more importance, had compelled him to relax in his personal superintendence of that office, and to leave the business of the court to be almost entirely conducted by his native head clerk, as he had no European deputy.*

But, notwithstanding the notorious fact of the business of this court having for three years been almost entirely conducted by the head clerk, of which the Recorder was well aware, and of the publicly expressed causes of dismissal—namely, *carelessness* and *neglect*, the Recorder assumed throughout the whole of that speech that the acts done, or supposed to have been done, by the clerk, were in reality committed by Mr. Erskine, or for his benefit. It must, however, be self-evident that carelessness and neglect are the strongest presumptions that the acts of the servant were not attributable to the master; nor can it be denied that ill-health is such a legitimate excuse as must divest even these omissions of either grossness or criminality. But it was no doubt competent for the Recorder's Court to consider them as sufficient grounds for dismissing Mr. Erskine from his situation as clerk of the Court of Small Causes; though they certainly did not afford the slightest grounds for depriving him of that of master in equity, as not even the Recorder himself ever asserted or hinted that any irregularities had been discovered,

* Here follows an extract from Mr. Erskine's printed "case," which is already given in p. 457.—Ed.

covered, or even supposed to exist, in this office. In that speech, therefore, the Recorder ought to have confined his remarks entirely to the abuses which were alleged to have occurred in the Court of Small Causes, in consequence of Mr. Erskine's carelessness and neglect, and to have abstained from imputing culpability to any person until he had been placed on his trial, and the culpability established by the verdict of a jury. It must, consequently, be evident that, in the accusing Mr. Erskine in terms too plain to be misunderstood, of extortion, fraud, oppression, and corruption, the Recorder deviated entirely from that line of conduct which is prescribed to an English judge by both precedent and law.

It must, also, be remembered that Mr. Erskine had been examined on interrogatories, and that the law says that *if the defendant clears himself by his answers, the complaint must be totally dismissed.* As, consequently, Mr. Erskine had been so examined, and as he had then solemnly declared that he was ignorant of the existence of any irregularities in the Court of Small Causes, and that he had never knowingly benefited in any manner by any sums of money improperly received in his office, his innocence of all that was alleged against him, except neglect, which he admitted, was fully established by that precise and only kind of proof which the laws of his country in such cases require. It might, therefore, have been expected that all farther inquisition into his conduct would have been terminated by his dismissal. But, on the contrary, it was not without the utmost difficulty that he obtained permission to leave Bombay, though it was well known to every member of the Recorder's Court that his detention would inevitably occasion a fatal termination to the illness under which he had so long laboured. But the urgency of the case at last compelled the court to grant permission, under the condition, however, that Mr. Erskine should give security in *four lacs* of rupees; and it was not, until after several remonstrances with respect to the exorbitancy of this sum, that it was reduced to *two lacs*—Mr. Erskine's personal bond for 100,000 rupees, and two securities in 50,000 rupees each.* That this amount was excessive, and consequently illegal, must have been obvious from the slightest inquiry; because the sum-total of *all the fees* received by the clerk of the Court of Small Causes did not, on an average, exceed 13,000 rupees annually. Consequently the amount of the security was sufficient for the refunding of the whole of these fees for fifteen years, *had every fee during that period been improperly received,* and thus extended the retrospective precaution against supposed abuses *five or six years beyond the date on which Mr. Erskine was appointed clerk of this court.* Nor must it be forgotten that this amount was demanded after the Recorder had been for four months carefully examining every book and paper belonging to Mr. Erskine's office, as well as his head clerk, who had been conveyed after examination on points connected with this inquiry, from the Recorder's chambers to the common gaol, and there committed to close confinement.

The purpose, however, for which this security was required did not appear until four months after Mr. Erskine's dismissal, and three months after his departure from Bombay. For it was not untill the 21st October 1823 that the Recorder's

* The amount of the fees received by the clerk of the Court of Small Causes, on an average, never exceeded 13,000 rupees annually—Mr. Erskine held this situation for nearly ten years—and the Master in Equity found, on the principles established, *ex post facto*, by Sir Edward West himself, and in the absence of Mr. Erskine, that *one-third* only of these fees had been improperly charged. Consequently, the utmost amount that ought to have been in justice demanded as security, was Mr. Erskine's personal bond for 30,000 rupees, and two securities in 15,000 rupees each.

Recorder's Court gave orders to the Master in Equity to tax all bills of costs which should be presented to him by suitors in the Court of Small Causes for the two years preceding the 18th June 1823, and to Mr. Erskine's solicitor to publish three times in the newspapers an advertisement,* in English and the native languages, requiring the attendance of the suitors for that purpose. As, however, this court acts as a court of conscience, and strict adherence to forms of proceeding is not therefore required, no written rules had ever been established for its observance, and even the table of fees did not contain all the fees which had, from the institution of the court, been sanctioned at different times by different recorders. The suitors, also, had never *previously* applied for a taxation of costs, and, consequently, when ordered *for the first time* in Mr. Erskine's case, the principles by which it ought to be regulated could not be correctly ascertained from usage, precedent, or written documents. The Recorder's Court, therefore, was obliged to frame instructions for this purpose, *ex post facto*, arbitrarily, and without being in possession of the requisite information; and it was in conformity to such obviously inaccurate, if not unjust, instructions, that this taxation was conducted by the Master in Equity. Mr. Erskine was absent, his head clerk had been subjected to several weeks close imprisonment, and the correctness of the order of the Recorder's Court was not allowed to be called in question; and under such circumstances, it cannot excite surprise that the Master in Equity found that, on an average of fifty bills, one-third of the costs had been improperly charged.

But it is remarkable that, though the average annual number of suitors in the Court of Small Causes may be estimated at 600, amounting in two years to 1,200, *fifty suitors only* presented their bills to the Master in Equity, and of these bills *twenty-three*, notwithstanding the period specified in the public advertisements, were dated prior to the 16th June 1821, and one even dated on the 17th January 1814. Instead, therefore, of the two years to which it was restricted by these advertisements, this retrospective taxation was extended to nine years and a half; and this disregard of public faith was only equalled by the unfairness of the principles by which the taxation was directed to be conducted: for the two leading principles were, that all fees not specified in the table of fees, and all the *established* charges for subpœna-tickets and notices, the service of which could not be proved, should be disallowed. But the Recorder knew that this table was imperfect, because he states in his speech of the 18th June 1823:—"A few weeks after my arrival here I found, from the rules of court, that half a rupee only was to be charged by the sealer for every seal affixed to proceedings in the Small Cause Court, but the sealer was receiving one whole rupee. I inquired of Mr. Woodhouse, the late sealer, the reason of the practice; he told me that one rupee had been always received, but did not know whether this rule had been altered. I then referred to Mr. Sandwith, as being one of the oldest practitioners of the court; he could give me very little information, excepting that it had been received for many years." Mr. Erskine, also, when examined on interrogatories, had thus deposed before the Recorder:—"When there are a number of causes in court, there will sometimes be a hundred, or more than a hundred, subpœna-tickets alone, and double the number of notices" [required in one day]. Whence it was self-evident that it was utterly impossible to ascertain who the officer was who served any one particular subpœna-ticket or notice,

* This advertisement appeared in the Nos. of the *Bombay Courier* of the 8th, 15th, and 22d Nov. 1823.

notice, or what persons, particularly among the class of people who are alone suitors in this court, might have been present at its service. To assume, therefore, that the table of fees was perfect, when the Recorder well knew that it was imperfect, and to require, under these circumstances, proof of such service, when the trial and decision of the cause afforded the most unquestionable evidence that the parties and witnesses must have attended and pleaded, were acts devoid of the slightest semblance of equity and justice.

The unfairness, however, and illegality of this taxation were so obvious, that, as soon as it was opposed by the constituted attornies of Mr. Erskine, the Recorder's Court gave orders to the Master in Equity to discontinue it, and also, though *ten only* of the *fifty* suitors, whose bills had been then taxed, had recovered the sums overcharged, to suspend all farther re-payment of the costs which had been in these instances disallowed. The Master in Equity, in consequence, addressed this letter to Mr. Erskine's solicitor:—"I am authorized to request you will postpone the payment for the present to suitors in the Small Cause Court of any further sums disallowed on taxation, as the constituted attornies of William Erskine, Esq. are desirous of attending at the office of the clerk of the Small Cause Court to examine the records, in order to ascertain when the charges disallowed in Mr. Erskine's bills, as not sanctioned by the table of fees, were first made." But, though four years have now elapsed, no orders have been given for the continuation of these re-payments; and the result, therefore, of this taxation, even to the comparatively small extent to which it was carried, has hitherto remained inoperative. The fortune, however, of Mr. Erskine has materially suffered in consequence of his having been obliged to leave funds in this country, in order to cover the exorbitant amount of security demanded from him by the Recorder's Court, as a very considerable depreciation in the rate of exchange took place not long after his departure from Bombay.

From these, and the remarks contained in my preceding letter, it will be evident that the case of Mr. Erskine is of a most unprecedented and anomalous nature. For in it one and the same same person, and that person invested with high authority, has acted as accuser, counsel for the prosecution, jury, and judge; that after a secret and inquisitorial course of proceeding for three months, the only evidence adduced in support of the final decision is the examination of the party accused; and even this is not used fairly and impartially: but all that can, by the most strained implication or construction, be made appear unfavourable to Mr. Erskine, is carefully dwelt upon, and all that deposes in his vindication is, notwithstanding an express rule of law to the contrary, most studiously suppressed; and that, not satisfied with his dismissal, a punishment most assuredly more than adequate for carelessness and neglect occasioned by long ill-health, proceedings prejudicial to his character and fortune are *in his absence* commenced of so questionable a nature, that they are desisted from as soon as opposed. It is not, however, necessary, for the purpose of fully evincing the perfect innocence of Mr. Erskine, to scrutinize the motives and causes which may have given to this case so very peculiar a character. But it is indispensable to remark, most particularly, that every imputation alleged against his conduct rests solely and entirely on the bare assertion of Sir Edward West; as such serious charges as extortion, fraud, oppression, and corruption, have been to this moment allowed to remain uninvestigated. Sir Edward West, therefore, has placed himself in a singular but obvious dilemma. For these charges must be either true or false: if false, he acted contrary to the duty of an English judge, in aspersing the

the character of Mr. Erskine from the seat of justice; and if true, why was so great a public delinquent permitted to escape the punishment which he justly merited? Because it cannot be said that the absolutely necessary departure of Mr. Erskine from Bombay prevented any farther criminal proceeding; since the head clerk, who was the person who actually charged and received all sums of monies paid into the Court of Small Causes, remained in Bombay, and his trial would have clearly shewn whether or not any culpability was imputable to Mr. Erskine.

In this case, therefore, Sir Edward West appears * * * * It must necessarily follow, that not the shadow of suspicion ought to attach to the conduct of Mr. Erskine in consequence of such unsupported and interested accusations, invalidated as they are by Mr. Erskine's oath, and by his high character so strongly borne testimony to in the annexed address.*

It need scarcely be observed, that my information respecting this case is derived from Mr. Erskine and his friends; and that I have no knowledge of what may be urged on the opposite side of the question. But a writer, who advocates it, published in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 17th October last, a document headed—"*List of Bills of Costs of the late Clerk of the Court of Small Causes* [Mr. Erskine] *taken indiscriminately, and taxed by W. Fenwick, Esq.*,

* To W. Erskine, Esq.

Sir: Your sudden and unexpected return to your native country has prevented the expression of our sentiments respecting late events previous to your departure. But it has been with the sincerest regret that we have viewed a course of judicial proceedings which, by aggravating a previous debilitated state of health, have terminated in depriving us of the pleasure and benefit of your society.

Few of us have had the happiness of your acquaintance during the whole period of nineteen years that you have resided here. But early intimacy, or the report of our predecessors, impressed all of us with such an estimation of your character as inspired our respect and esteem; and which subsequent intercourse has to the last moment increased and confirmed. In public life we have observed you perform the arduous duties of various important situations with the most conciliating address, the greatest ability, the strictest integrity, and the most benevolent but impartial justice. In private life we have been delighted with the most engaging urbanity, the correctest feelings of a gentleman, the nicest principles of honour, and the loftiest sentiments of disinterestedness. In literary pursuits your animating example diffused a love of literature, and your intimate acquaintance with the learning of the west and the east, enabled you to communicate that information which might have been elsewhere sought in vain, and to confer not only on many of us, but on others, the important benefit of your advice in the direction and amelioration of our pursuits and studies. But why should we dwell on those eminent accomplishments and qualifications which we so much admired, but of which we now lament the loss; when the high estimation in which you were held, and the sentiments of private regard with which you were honoured by the most distinguished characters in India, are so universally known?

It may, however, prove acceptable to you to be assured that, until the moment of your embarkation, these unfeigned feelings of esteem and regard have experienced neither change nor diminution. We too well know the serious and long state of ill-health, and the pressure of more important duties, which prevented you from giving sufficient personal attention to an office of less consequence, and in which you had no reason to suppose that irregularities were likely to occur. We are only surprised, when we advert to the character of the natives, that after the most severe scrutiny so little has been discovered to which the name of abuses could possibly be applied. And though imputations tending to implicate you in the knowledge and participation of the profits derived from these abuses, have been attempted to be fixed on your character, still all the circumstances of the case, confirmed by the whole tenor of your past life, most satisfactorily evince that these imputations rest on no grounds whatever.

It is with mingled feelings of satisfaction and regret that we thus inadequately express our opinion of your character. We are proud of having enjoyed your acquaintance, but we lament that after a long and unblemished course of public duties, and the deserved acquisition of the highest reputation, you should have been, on slight suspicions, subjected to all the anxieties of an unusual mode of judicial proceedings. We, however, console ourselves with the hope that your sudden departure will at least, by restoring your mind and body to repose, insure the complete re-establishment of your health; and that a trivial degree of negligence will not be doomed to suffer unredressed a punishment which criminal turpitude could alone deserve.

That these hopes may not be disappointed, and that you may long enjoy your native country, and in uninterrupted happiness, that high reputation and fair fame which an active life distinguished by every quality and every virtue which can adorn a man so justly entitles you, are the cordial wishes of those who, while they deeply regret the loss of your agreeable and instructive society, will ever remember you with sentiments of the sincerest esteem and regard.

We remain, &c.

Bombay, — October 1823. Signed by 70 or 80 Gentlemen.

Esq., Master in Equity, pursuant to order of Court;" and remarked with respect to it—" That paper will speak for itself, and establishes pretty clearly, by a rule-of-three question, that Mr. Erskine's robberies upon the public exceeded Rs. 2,000 monthly, &c." This document contained the result of this taxation by the Master in Equity in twenty-one causes; and to shew with what correctness the word *indiscriminately* has been used in the heading of this document, it is merely requisite to observe, that in these bills the items disallowed amount to *one-half* of the costs charged, while on the whole of the fifty bills taxed they amount to *one-third* only. To the remarks of this writer I replied, and with some difficulty obtained the insertion of my letter, in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 7th inst. In this I pointed out the erroneousness of the principles on which this taxation was conducted, and concluded by observing that " Giovanni, also, might have learned from the same source from whence he procured the document which he has published, that the overcharges, which the Master in Equity ascertained to have been improperly made, on the principles established, *ex post facto*, as before-mentioned, *were refunded to ten only of these fifty suitors;* and that he then received directions to suspend such further re-payment until farther orders." But though four years have now elapsed, such orders have never been given, and the effect of this taxation has in consequence remained inoperative. The retractation, consequently, of these instructions seems an admission of their inapplicability; and the merest inspection of the document produced by " Giovanni " will shew that the principles on which this taxation proceeded must have been erroneous: because, on an average of twenty-one causes, it is found that *one-half* of the costs have been improperly charged. Can it, therefore, be supposed, for a single moment, that the six preceding recorders under whom Mr. Erskine acted would have allowed such a system of extortion to exist in the Court of Small Causes?* To these strictures no answer has been yet returned; nor is it possible, I think, to explain why the Recorder's Court have taken no farther steps in the business, although it had been ascertained, on the principles laid down by it, *ex post facto*, that Mr. Erskine, during nine years and a half, must have exacted from the suitors in the Small Cause Court at least *one-third* more fees than what he was authorized to receive if this taxation be just and legal.

Before concluding, I cannot avoid adverting to the eulogium bestowed on Sir Edward West by Mr. Buckingham in the first article of the number of the *Oriental Herald* for February 1827; in which, among other equally well-deserved praises, he includes the having " bestowed upon his fellow-countrymen, in that land of despotism, as much of the freedom of the English press as can be enjoyed by law while the tyrannical and execrable power of arbitrary banishment without trial remains." I can scarcely believe that, when Mr. Buckingham was writing this article, he could possibly be ignorant that the dread of Sir Edward West's vengeance prevents the editors of newspapers in this place from publishing the most inoffensive remarks, if they have the remotest apparent allusion to the Recorder's or Supreme Court, or judges. So far, indeed, from Sir Edward West supporting the freedom of the press, he has so effectually terrified the editors and proprietors of the Bombay newspapers, that though the most false and injurious calumnies, and the most vulgar and ungentlemanlike personalities have appeared in the *Bombay Gazette*, unquestionably

* Under Sir Edward West, when recorder, Mr. Erskine had acted only four or five weeks previous to the commencement of inquiries into the supposed existence of abuses in this court.

unquestionably written by individuals * * *, no editor will admit into his paper a refutation of these aspersions, however cautiously and guardedly composed. Nor is the insertion of my letter in the *Gazette* of the 7th inst. any proof to the contrary, because I could not procure its publication until I authorized the editor to give up my name if necessary; and, even under this safeguard, as it might be thought, he has subsequently declined publishing any more of my letters. No better criterion, therefore, can there be for judging of the freedom of the press at Bombay than that letter, as it will at once shew what kind of compositions an editor thinks it dangerous to publish; for it was a reference to it and subsequent information, that induced the editor to consider the publication of my letters as attended with risk both to himself and the proprietors of the *Gazette*. But as that letter did not in any respect infringe the press regulations of government, the risk, consequently, could arise solely from the construction which might be put upon it by Sir Edward West; and the power which a court of justice has of proceeding by way of contempt, and thus avoiding the usual mode of bringing the accusation to trial before a jury. Nor, with the example of Mr. Erskine before him, can an editor be blamed for not wishing to expose himself to such proceedings.

Bombay, 29th November 1827. I remain, &c. VINDEX.

REAL PROPERTY OF BRITISH SUBJECTS IN INDIA.

THE following is an abstract of the bill brought in by Mr. Fergusson to explain and amend the law respecting real property belonging to British subjects and others within the jurisdiction of his Majesty's courts in India.

Whereas some doubts have arisen whether the real estates of British subjects and others (not being Mahomedans or Gentoos) situate within the jurisdiction of his Majesty's supreme courts in India, are liable as assets in the hands of executors and administrators, to the payment of the debts of their deceased owners: be it declared and enacted, &c. that whenever any British subject shall die, seised of or entitled to any real estate in houses, &c. situate within, or being under the general jurisdiction of his Majesty's supreme courts of judicature at Fort William, &c.; or whenever any person (not being a Mahomedan or Gentoo) shall die, seised of or entitled to any such real estate, &c., such real estate is and shall be deemed assets in the hands of his or her executor or administrator, for the payment of his or her debts, whether by specialty or simple contract.

That it is and shall be lawful for such executor or administrator of such British subject, or other person as aforesaid, to sell and dispose of such real estate for the payment of such debts as aforesaid, and to convey and assure the same estate to a purchaser.

That in any suit or action to be commenced and prosecuted in any of the said courts respectively, against such executor or administrator as aforesaid, for the recovery of any debt or demand due and owing by such testator or intestate, such executor or administrator shall and may be charged with the full amount in value of such real estate as aforesaid, not exceeding the actual net proceeds of such estate when sold by the sheriff, as assets in the hands of such executor or administrator to be administered.

That in any such suit or action, it is and shall be lawful for the said courts to award and issue such writs of sequestration and execution against such real effects of such testator or intestate, in the hands of such executor or administrator as aforesaid, and to cause the same to be seized, &c.

That all conveyances and assurances of such real estates of such British subjects and other persons so dying seised or entitled as aforesaid (not being Mahomedans or Gentoos) situate within or being under the general or local jurisdiction of such courts respectively as aforesaid, heretofore made and executed by executors and administrators, are hereby confirmed.

Review of Books.

Letters addressed to a Young Person in India; calculated to afford Instruction for his Conduct in general, and more especially in his Intercourse with the Natives. By LIEUT. COL. JOHN BRIGGS, late Resident at Satara. London, 1828. 8vo. pp. 241.

THIS is a work which, though of an unpretending character, and written in a plain and familiar style, contains a vast deal of sterling sense, judicious advice, and sound observation. It deserves to be, and we trust it will become, a popular manual for young men entering the public service in India, and a companion to Sir John Malcolm's admirable "Notes of Instructions," which are very properly appended to these letters. The tendency of both publications is to correct certain habits of thinking in regard to the natives of India which are too frequent amongst young public servants, and to inculcate useful lessons for the regulation of their intercourse with them.

The utility of these letters is not, however, restricted to one class of readers; they abound with accurate and very interesting sketches of the institutions, the domestic economy, the character and peculiarities of the Hindus, drawn, not by a superficial observer, but by one who has had abundant opportunities of studying these matters, and who has evidently not suffered such opportunities to pass unimproved.

Considering the sort of connexion which subsists between England and India, such of our countrymen as have passed some years in the latter country cannot bestow a more acceptable gift upon the former, than by imparting the result of their experience with reference to whatever bears immediately upon the topic of governing that part of our empire. Antiquities, and literary topics, except in so far as they tend directly to enlighten our views with regard to the political condition and wants of the natives of India, are of comparatively subordinate importance.

These letters, Col. Briggs informs us, are what they purport to be, genuine epistles; they were written for the use of two young men entering public life in India, one in the military, the other in the civil service. They begin with the outset of both in their respective careers, and "as the mind and the views of the young civilian expand, the letters assume a graver tone, and, quitting the minutiæ of forms and habits, to which he by degrees becomes familiar, topics of a more important nature are treated of, in which legislation and policy are discussed, and opinions founded on practical experience are freely compared with theory."

A prevailing subject in the letters, and a most important one, is the conduct to be observed by Europeans towards the natives. The writer takes occasion very often to dwell upon this subject, from a disaster which befel one of his young correspondents, the military officer, who came to India prejudiced against the Hindus. He condemns severely the practice of designating the natives by the contemptuous appellation of "black fellows," and he relates the following anecdote:

"While on this subject I will just relate a circumstance which happened some years ago, connected with the epithet "black fellow," which ought to make you blush. You are aware that the art of ship-building has attained, under the conduct of natives alone, a degree of perfection which enables it to bear a fair comparison with the same art in England. The entire construction of vessels had been for many years conducted in Bombay

Bombay under one Jemsejee, a native Parsee, who, from being a common ship-carpenter, rose to become master builder in the Company's dock-yard; and in the year 1800 the first frigate built of teak for his Majesty's service was launched into her proper element. The vessel had been built solely by natives, and was a proud specimen of the perfection they had attained in their art. During the preparations for the launch, to which the governor and all the naval officers of his Majesty's service were invited, it is said Jemsejee, having walked once or twice around the vessel, and elated at her completion in so good style, determined to commemorate the event, which he did in the following manner. Having gone quietly below into the ship's hold, he caused these remarkable words to be carved on the inside of her kelson:—"This ship was built by a d——d black fellow, A.D. 1800." The circumstance was unknown for some years afterwards, until the vessel was brought into dock, and Jemsejee mentioned the fact, and pointed out the inscription.

The behaviour of some Europeans to native servants is a subject which calls for occasional animadversion from Col. Briggs, who furnishes some very useful rules for the conduct of the European on ordinary occasions of intercourse with the natives.

We are in reality grossly ignorant of the most common Indian habits, and not a day passes in which we are not unnecessarily offended at what we observe in them, without considering that scarcely an act of our own lives does not in some way or other wound their prejudices. I have already mentioned many instances in which our manners differ, and I shall endeavour to think of more. The bow, which we look upon as courteous, is described by a learned Mahomedan historian, speaking of the Portuguese mode of address, "as a monkey-like or apish salutation;" and yet, what should we think of the Javanese peasantry, who sit down as a mark of respect while a superior passes by?

Some gentlemen are so unreasonable as to expect all the natives they meet to salute them, more especially if they enter a room in which a native of respectability is sitting, when they require that he should rise and pay them that compliment. The practice in this respect varies in different parts of India, and no general rule can be given. In most instances a well-bred Mahomedan would offer you his chair, and refuse to sit, although you were a stranger, before you were yourself seated. The Hindoos, however, are by no means so polished as the Mahomedans, either in their manners or their language; but the honest bluntness of the middling classes puts an Englishman so much in mind of those of his own country, that he is disposed to forgive a want of courtesy after he has lived some time amongst them. Both Hindoos and Mahomedans, in the upper classes of society, have their rules of propriety as well established as among ourselves. No man of respectability thinks it proper to notice a stranger he may casually meet in another's house, until he has been introduced, after which all formality ceases.

The propensity to take offence, however, pervades both military men and civilians among ourselves, though the former seem more litigious than the latter, for two reasons; first, because they are more ignorant of the native customs; and secondly, because they are in the habit of exacting deference and respect from their soldiers, the only natives with whom they have much intercourse, and from whom they imbibe very strong but unjust prejudices against every other class. I once saw a remarkable instance of this exemplified in an officer who was living with me. We were walking together, and had occasion to cross a stream of water by a narrow plank bridge, near which were sitting several Bramins of respectability, performing their morning ablutions and devotions. One of them, who had occupied the path near the bridge, rose to let us pass, while another who was next him merely shuffled aside, and made room without rising. I passed on without observation, but my friend, irritated that he did not get up and salute him, kicked him into the stream, and called him in his own language an unmannerly brute. It proved to be the Hindoo judge of the court. In vain did I represent to my guest how ill he had behaved, and urge him to offer an apology, and I had much difficulty in preventing the Bramin from lodging a public complaint in the court against him.

him. Now this officer had been ten years in the army in India, and had never been one day absent from his regimental duty. He was a good soldier, and much beloved by his sepoys, to whom he was greatly attached; but he had a vulgar and ignorant aversion to Bramins in general, and he never used any other epithet towards them than that of "rascals;" though when asked to explain in what respect he had found them so, he always evaded the question by general assertions, that they imposed on the rest of the people; in other words, that being the priests, and the only men of education in the country, they availed themselves of these circumstances to exact deference and respect from the lower classes.

The nice attention which is required in treating the superstitious and fastidious prejudices of the people of India, who are even disgusted at seeing a wafer wetted in the mouth to put in a letter, is shewn in the following passage:

Only imagine, for instance, a magistrate sending an outcast with his badge of office into the house of a Bramin, to deliver a summons requiring his attendance in his court. The consequence would be, that the house must undergo a thorough cleansing from the pollution of his foot having passed the threshold, and the Bramin himself, if touched, would probably have to perform a penance, and pay some fee to the temple, before he could be admitted to enter it. A magistrate, therefore, who wanted to ruin or persecute any particular individual, might do it by merely requiring his frequent attendance in court. From the knowledge our judges and magistrates, and most civilians who have resided many years in the country, have of the aversion which the Hindoos feel towards the outcasts, there is little danger of any of the public servants being of this caste, yet it not unfrequently happens that young men like yourself, whom the natives see are training to become magistrates and rulers over them, commit very offensive mistakes. I have more than once seen young men (Europeans) both of the military and civil service, after admiring the agility and elasticity of the limbs of strolling tumblers, both male and female, a class for the most part of the lowest description and of the most profligate habits, go up and caress them, and begin talking and laughing with the females in a manner equally indelicate and improper, and in the eyes of a native of respectability positively disgusting. But without being aware of these distinctions, how is it possible for young men to discriminate? and even when they are, how few pay such attention to appearances as to observe them!

The description given in one of the letters of the *melas* or fairs common in India is amusing; the remarkable accordance between these spectacles in Asia and Europe, notwithstanding the discrepancy in the manners of the respective continents, is a proof of the instinctive approximation of the habits and tastes of the vulgar all over the world.

The festival seems to level much of the distinctions of caste, and the separation of the sexes. Booths are erected on each side of a wide street, formed for the occasion on some common, or perhaps the dry part of the bed of a broad river, for the better display of articles of sale. Here may be seen, exhibited at the same time, the silks of China and the broad cloth of Europe, the dried fruits and other productions of Cashmeer and Persia, and the several manufactures of India. Here, as in England, may be seen also, all sorts of amusements calculated to please youth, as well as toys of every description, from the squeaking penny trumpet, the tinsel sword and gun, down to dolls and kings and queens, displayed in gorgeous array in cakes, composed of sugar instead of gingerbread. At one place may be seen tigers and other wild beasts become domesticated, while the facetious and mischievous monkey, riding on a goat by way of a charger, is always present where fun is to be looked for. At another are jugglers, mountebanks, and stage-players in all directions, with puppet-shows, and the attractive ups-and-downs and round-abouts, at a halfpenny for twenty turns, filled with giggling girls and awkward clowns, at one moment laughing wildly, at another screaming with affected apprehension as they ascend the air in their little swinging boxes. On the outskirts of the crowd are the markets for corn, cattle, sheep, and horses, and last, though not

not the least important branch of the ceremony, is the approach of the gigantic Hindoo car, thirty feet in height, with wheels of proportionate dimensions. Within this vehicle is seated the idol, the object of the anniversary, which is seen advancing slowly through the main street, covered with gold cloths and flowers, and drawn by several hundred persons, who think it an act of devotion to put a hand to the labour of dragging this huge moving temple. On these occasions decrepit old men or women, tired of life, voluntarily sacrifice themselves, by allowing the wheels to pass over them. The occurrence, however, is becoming more rare daily, and the march of intellect will, I have no doubt, in the course of time, tend altogether to do away the practice.

Col. Briggs has favoured us with his opinion on the subject of suttees; the following quotation is long, but we cannot exclude it:

In point of justice, I shall confine myself to the mere fact of its being an article of religious faith with the Hindoos, that the woman who shall burn on the same funeral pile with her husband absolves him from sin, and in a future state (as a reward for her fidelity and attachment) is indissolubly united to him. Faith is not a matter of choice, it is the result of conviction; though this conviction is certainly frequently effected through the efforts of the mind to believe doctrines taught us by persons whom we respect. Any person who has witnessed the self-immolation of several Hindoo widows, conducting themselves as I have seen them, would find it difficult to divest himself of the idea that the very highest degree of faith had been attained by those infatuated females. The justice therefore of depriving them of their only religious consolation in the depth of grief (however mistaken their belief) seems at least doubtful. Moreover, I am of opinion that any general interference of the Legislature to abolish the practice would be imminently hazardous to our Indian empire. I am not afraid that insurrections would break out on every spot where prevention was adopted; though much would depend in the way it was conducted. But the danger to be apprehended is much deeper seated. It seems to me likely that more numerous victims would come forward, merely on account of the prohibition; the ceremonies would commence under due preparation for resisting the authority of government, and the military power would perhaps be called in to its support. Let us contemplate what would be the result in such a case. Public opinion would operate strongly against our departure from that principle which has hitherto restrained us from prohibiting the exercise of religious ceremonies; the general feelings would probably influence our native soldiers, and they might refuse to perform a duty which deprived their countrymen of those privileges hitherto held sacred. Let it not be supposed that at such a period the employment of our European troops would either save the dignity or preserve the safety of the government. England never can afford to dispense with her native army; and as to the idea of the latter being kept under subjection by the former, no one who reflects for a moment, or who has had any experience, would suggest it. The high spirit which inspires our native soldiery in the field would support it against even imaginary oppression, and the fearful odds of 230,000 regular troops, aided by a population of 100,000,000 of inhabitants, against 25,000 Europeans, must render all hope of successful opposition futile.

Having made these observations on the practicability, the policy, and the justice of the measure of prohibition, I will just say a few words on the possibility of preventing the ceremony by persuasion. We have heard it vaunted that Mr. Duncan at Benares, and that Colonel Walker in Kattywar, succeeded in dissuading the Rajkoomar and Jarejah Raj-poots from putting their female infants to death. The measure was most laudable, and I conceive it to be the only rational mode of effecting its abolition. From what I can learn, however, it is very doubtful if the success has been equal to the expectation formed, and I have heard it asserted even that female infanticide exists among the Rajkoomars of Juanpoor in as great a degree as ever.

It will readily be admitted that both these horrid rites are nearly equally repugnant to mankind, but we do not appreciate the Indian character, when we talk of abolishing religious customs at once by coercive legislative acts. Our only hope is the distant but sure

sure prospect we have of effacing superstition and prejudice, by the slow and solemn march of intelligence. Instruction has commenced her work, and the effects are already perceptible at all the presidencies; the reverence paid to idols and sacred ceremonies is daily decreasing, and having lost all veneration for them, the abolition of unmeaning and cruel rites will assuredly follow, and gradually prepare the people to receive the doctrines of a creed which inculcates the purest morality, and is founded on a basis neither open to attack on account of its maxims, or liable to censure in its practice. This prospect, therefore, though remote, is open to us. It is however by no means impossible that the endeavours of some humane European magistrate or political agent, might be successful in dissuading the inhabitants of a particular district, over which his local influence prevailed, to abandon the practice I have been discussing, and I will go so far as to admit it might be possible to persuade some Hindoo princes to enter into our feelings, and to interest themselves so far as to prevent the self-immolation of widows within their territory. The example might spread, and the infatuation gradually cease. But success, though possible in this case, is by no means certain; its progress would be slow, and unless the abolition proceeded from the fullest conviction of the inutility of propitiating the deity by such a sacrifice, there would be danger of the measure being at some time or other revived.

The last five letters are devoted to subjects of considerable importance, namely, village administration, connected with agriculture, &c.; the different revenue systems; police; punchayets, and general intercourse with the natives. Upon all these topics Col. Briggs has given lucid information, which he has expressed in plain and perspicuous language. More may be learned upon these subjects from this little book than from some ponderous volumes we could mention.

Lettre de Tutundju-Oglou-Moustafa-Aga, véritable philosophe Turk, à M. Thaddée Bulgarin, Rédacteur de l'Abeille du Nord; traduite du Russe, et publiée, avec un savant Commentaire, par Koutlouk-Fouladi, ci-devant Ambassadeur de la Cour de Boukhara à Khiva (l'ancienne Germanie), actuellement marchand d'abricots confits de Samarcande, et Littérateur. St. Petersburgh, 1828. 8vo. pp. 75.

A *jeu d'esprit*, at once humorous and severe. It is a keen satire upon the pretensions of M. Von Hammer, the well-known orientalist of Vienna, whom it accuses of incapacity for the task of translating from Eastern tongues. The writer of the letter is supposed to be a native of Jaffa, and his commentator a subject of Meer Hyder, the late khan of Bokhara, and once his ambassador to Khiva, though now a vendor of preserved apricots.

The real author has burlesqued the oriental epistolary style with great success. The introductory part of his letter to the "Editor Effendi" of the *Abeille du Nord*, consists of a detailed account of the circumstances of his family, and his accidental location at St. Petersburgh. In stating the simple facts of his story, we must, for brevity's sake, divest the narrative of its most amusing character.

The "Turkish philosopher" and his family for many generations were natives of Jaffa, where, ever since the introduction of tobacco, they had trafficked in that article, and in the pipes for smoking it: their shop was the most celebrated in all Syria. The father of Tutundju-Oglou and his next-door neighbour, a noted barber, were the first philosophers of Jaffa, and kept up a philosophical intercourse with the eunuchs of the Kislar Aga, many of the Janisaries, and others blessed with a taste for the sciences. Our letter-writer's father was fond of books, and made his son copy a multitude of manuscripts, whence he became

became a proficient in all the learning of the pachalic, and was complimented with the title of "zenith of the profound knowledge of the tail of the great she-bear of the belles-lettres." In these delectable pursuits, and in the tranquil enjoyment of the *kaïf*, these tobacco-pipe-merchants passed a calm and pleasurable existence. It was, however, too delightful to last: the governor of the province of St. Jean d'Acre, the most faithful subject of the Porte, the most just, most liberal, most generous, most merciful, the flower of governors and the inexhaustible mine of virtue, Abdallah Pacha, who twice revolted against his prince, and who, for the good of their souls, hung a vast number of rich but miserly Arab traders, and confiscated their property for his own use, because they set apart too little for charity; this pious Pacha, becoming a merchant himself, buying and disposing of commodities at his own prices, happened one year to have no demand for his cotton and silk on the part of the Franks. He therefore ordered the Bedouins to collect alkali on the desert, wherewith he caused to be manufactured an enormous quantity of soap, which he distributed amongst the rich inhabitants of the province, with directions to pay the price set upon it by himself immediately into his treasury. The quantity of this useful article which was assigned to our philosopher's father was 14,000 rattles, enough to lather all Asia as well as Africa. The pipe-merchant made some remonstrances to the Pacha; whereupon his Equity gave orders that he should be strangled, and his goods seized, excepting the 14,000 rattles of soap, which devolved as inheritance upon his heir.

Our young philosopher murmured not at this event, seeing that it must have been predestined from before the creation of the world; but considering that it was impossible to dispose of all this soap in the pachalic, he determined to travel into Frankistan, in order that he might inflict a portion of it upon the Franks, as a punishment for not buying his Equity's silk and cotton, which had been the original cause of his misfortunes. After various adventures, he took up his abode at a shop in the Gostinoi Dvor, the grand bazar of St. Petersburgh.

Going one day to a printing office, in order to purchase some waste paper, in which to wrap up his genuine Jaffa soap, he received a mass of printed sheets, upon which, to his great joy, he discovered Arabic, Persian, and Turkish characters, together with French and other European tongues, a smattering of which he had acquired. He took these sheets home to his shop, and found them to be a learned work, entitled *Sur les Origines Russes, extraits de Manuscripts Orientaux, par M. J. de Hammer, St. Petersbourg*, 1827.

Upon slightly looking through the work, he says, he conceived that it was a continuation of the Arabian Nights, and he invited his neighbours to come and listen to the tales, which he proposed to translate verbally. Upon more attentive examination, however, he was mortified to find that it was an historical work: historical tales, he remarks, are far less amusing than others.

And can you guess, my dear Editor Effendi, what is intended to be shewn in this history which I bought to wrap round my Jaffa soap? The most honourable, most learned, most profound, most fertile M. de Hammer, cream of the ulemas of Vienna, and ornament of Nameheh writers, wishes to convince the world that our prophet makes mention of the Russians in the Coran; that he has discovered proofs in oriental writers that the Russians formerly inhabited Great Bucharia, and that the Cossacs of the Don existed in the tenth century! And upon what, think you, does M. de Hammer build these curious conjectures? Upon a verse in the Coran which refers to certain *Asshab-ar-Ras*, or the people of Ras. But no one had ever before imagined that *Asshab-ar-Ras* could refer to the Russians, who, whilst our good prophet was rightly prohibiting his

his disciples from drinking the bad wine of the Hedjaz, quaffed at their ease, in total ignorance of him, the excellent beer of Scandinavia. Ebn Kathir, one of our theologians, has written a long chapter upon this passage of the Coran, in which, I confess, I cannot discover a grain of common sense. My late father had abundant reason to dislike imams, with their tedious verbiage, and to refuse to let them have tobacco without the money down; for, truly, all that Ebn Kathir, in his parade of frivolous erudition, has written upon the meaning of the phrase *Asshab-ar-Ras* is not worth ten drachms of Latakia tobacco. Yet M. de Hammer, who quotes this whole chapter of Ebn Kathir, has printed the Arabic text with a sort of a French translation; and he attaches as much importance to, and seems to believe as firmly in, all the pious reveries of this superstitious doctor, as if he had been promised for it a place in the paradise of Mahomet.

The Turkish *marchand-philosophe* then proceeds to criticise the translations of M. Von Hammer from the oriental tongues; and it must be confessed that he has established some proofs of gross negligence, if not of ignorance. It would be inconvenient to detail the various instances alleged in this "letter;" we shall select one or two as examples of the rest.

In the first place, the letter-writer has shewn by various instances that M. Von Hammer has misunderstood participles, and mere parts of speech, for proper names, and has consequently called into existence nations which have only a "grammatical origin."

Of such nations you will find so large a number in M. de Hammer's book, that you may make of them an empire more powerful than that of Austria. Have you ever heard of such nations as these: the Tamlessans, the Anjars, the Shefnans, the Burghaz, the Esroussiyas, the Seafers, the Ssakars, the Ashans, the Gharams, the Kholekhs, the Muharikas, the Birkets, &c.? All these people derive their birth from the pen of the learned M. de Hammer, in exactly the same manner as the respectable *Ikhtiars* (اختيار which signifies *free-will, opinion*, M. Von Hammer makes a proper name), and the brave *gerundive* nation of the *Munfeshas* (منفسحان). Take for example the country of Birket (or "the basin"): I will lay you a wager that you will not guess in a thousand trials what country it is, although it is well known to you. It is *Russia*, my dear Editor Effendi! This is the way in which M. de Hammer translates a passage from the geography of Abulfeda: "Okek is the boundary of the camp of the king of the Tartars of the country of Birket, which does not extend further." Yet his majesty the king of Hama has condescended to say, in a manner perfectly intelligible to those who know his language: "the encampments of the great horde of the Tartar sovereign of the empire of Bergueh-khan extend as far as Oukek, but they do not go beyond that point." I need not remind you that Bergueh was one of the successors of the famous Batu, the conqueror of Russia; but M. de Hammer has confounded the name of this Mongol khan with the Arabic word *birket*, which signifies lake, pool, or basin, of which he has made his wonderful "country of Birket."

M. Von Hammer, it appears, has erected his hypothesis as to the Asiatic origin of the Russian nation upon a passage in Masoudi. Our philosopher gives M. Von Hammer's translation, and compares it with his own, "made according to the manner in which the Arabic tongue and eastern geography are understood at Jaffa." Certainly the discrepancy is not a little astonishing. The term in Masoudi, which M. de Hammer considers to mean Russians, is plainly shewn to signify no such thing; and the Turkish philosopher maintains that such a critic and such a geographer as M. de Hammer might deduce the origin of the Russians from the moon.

This lively and caustic letter concludes in the following serious manner:

But I have written too much already, dear Editor Effendi, about a work which at Jaffa

Jaffa will infallibly be treated as it deserves, I shall think I have fulfilled my object if my observations shall inspire you and your readers with a proper distrust of the translations which the learned Austrian orientalist pretends to make of Arabic, Persian, and Turkish texts, and with which he is continually inundating the literature of several European nations. Such rhapsodies ought to excite the indignation of every lover of science, because they embarrass the progress of oriental studies, upon which they throw an unfavourable light, by making people believe that the writings of the best authors are tissues of absurdities and nonsense; and because they, moreover, propagate errors, by imposing upon the good-nature of your laborious compilers, who adopt without suspicion these wretched versions, and the false data which result therefrom, and incorporate them in their works. To make the literary world acquainted with the intrinsic value of this sort of materials, which it is incessantly loaded with, under titles at once pompous and mysterious, is, in my opinion, to render a service to science.

We may add, that the original text of most of the passages referred to in M. Von Hammer's work is appended to this letter; so that the oriental critic has the means of judging for himself.

Antiquitatis Græcæ et Romanæ Loca quædam e Rossorum lingua et usibus illustrata; auctore Frederico Græfio. Partic. 1. Petropol, 1825. 4to pp. 48.

This very erudite disquisition is appended to a list of the *lectiones publicæ* in the Imperial University of St. Petersburgh, printed in the Russian and Latin languages. It is an attempt to elucidate Greek and Roman authors by reference to Russian customs and manners. The attempt is by no means a futile one; it is by no means improbable, considering the connection of Russia in former times with the Greek empire, that many peculiarities of the classic ages may have been retained there.

The first experiment made by Mr. Græfe is upon Homer, in an endeavour to explain two passages which refer to marked lots, *sortes signo notatæ*, and which he considers to have been hitherto ill understood. We must confine ourselves to a very compendious analysis of this example of Mr. Græfe's ingenuity.

The two passages in question are Il. ζ. 168, and Il. ν. 175, in both of which lots are spoken of marked with signs. These passages, particularly the latter, he is of opinion may be so clearly illustrated by the Russian mode of casting lots, that every obscurity will vanish. Hector (in the last instance) having challenged any Greek to single combat, Menelaus determined to meet him, but is dissuaded by Agamemnon. Nestor having reproached the chiefs for their backwardness, nine of the boldest came forward, and Nestor proposes the lot to decide who should be the champion. Then follows the passage in question:

—Οἱ δὲ ΚΛΗΡΟΝ ΈΣΗΜΗΝΑΝΤΟ ἕκαστος,
Ἐν δ' ΈΒΑΛΟΝ ΚΥΝΕΗ Ἀγαμέμνονος Ἀτρεΐδαο.

After offering prayers, the narrative continues:

— Πάλιν δὲ Γερήνιος ἱππότα Νέστωρ.
Ἐκ δ' ἔθορε κλῆρος κυνέης, τὸν ἄρ' ἤθελον αὐτοὶ
Αἴαντος· κήρυξ δὲ φέρων ἀν' ὁμίλον ἁπάντη,
Δεῖξ' ἐνδέξια πᾶσιν ἀρίστῆσσιν Ἀχαιῶν·
Οἱ δ' οὐ γιγνώσκοντες, ἀπηνήναντο ἕκαστος·
Ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ τὸν ἵκανε, φέρων ἀν' ὁμίλον ἁπάντη,
Ὃς μιν ἘΠΙΓΡΑΨΑΣ κυνέῃ βάλε φαίδιμος Αἴας,

Ἦτοι ὑπίσχνεῖτο χεῖρ· ὁ δ' ἀῤ ἔμβαλεν ἄγχι παραστάς.
Γνῶ δὲ ΚΛΗΡΟΥ ΣΗΜΑ ἰδών, γήθησε δὲ θυμῷ.
Τὸν μὲν πὰρ πόδ' ἰὸν χαμάδις βάλε.—v. 181, *et seq.*

It thus appears that the articles used for lots were marked by each person, and cast into the helmet, which was shaken by Nestor till one fell out; the herald took it from the ground and showed it to the chiefs around, beginning at the right till he came to the individual who had marked the lot, who was Ajax; when he had recognized his own lot, he rejoiced, and then threw the lot away as a thing of no further use: the latter circumstance shows, Mr. Græfe remarks, that the κλῆρος was a thing of no intrinsic value.

After quoting several passages from the Roman authors, wherein a corresponding description is given of the lot, Mr. Græfe details the method of lot amongst the Russians, when a postilion is wanted and many offer. They take each a small piece of coin from their pouch, and mark it with their nail or teeth, so that they may know it again. A Nestor in sheep-skin then holds a cap instead of a helmet; the copper lots are then thrown in; the cap is shaken in the presence of all, and out leaps the lot that determines your postilion. There being no herald, the lot passes from hand to hand till it reaches the person who put it in the cap. There is this difference in the two cases; whereas the Greeks threw their lots away when the question was decided, the Russians, on the contrary, put their lots into their pouches again.

The reader may, if he pleases, believe the author of this learned treatise to be perfectly serious.

MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

Popular Lectures on the Steam Engine. By the Rev. Dionysius Lardner, LL.D., &c. London, 1828. 12mo. pp. 164.

Since the application of that astonishing mechanical agent, steam, to the arts, manufactures, and navigation of this country, has become extensive, a variety of works have appeared on the subject of the steam-engine. There is something extremely interesting in the history of its perfection; and the various inventions which the ingenuity of man contrived to correct the defects of its original plan, may be detailed by different writers without becoming tiresome. "The history of the steam engine," says Dr. Lardner, "presents a series of contrivances, which, for exquisite and refined ingenuity, stand without a parallel in the annals of human invention. These admirable contrivances, unlike the results of scientific investigation, have also this peculiarity, that to understand and appreciate their excellence, requires no previous or subsidiary knowledge. A simple and clear explanation, divested as far as possible of technicalities, and assisted by well-selected diagrams, is all that is necessary to render the principles of the construction and operation of the steam engine intelligible to a person of plain understanding and moderate information."

These lectures are adapted for this end; they have undergone the test of public approbation on their delivery; and we doubt not that their merit will secure them a further portion of it in their present form.

Life of Robert Burns. By J. G. Lockhart, LL.B. (*Constable's Miscellany*, vol. xxiii.) Edinburgh, 1828. 12mo. pp. 310.

It must have been from a conviction that the biography of Burns possessed no common charm, that Mr. Lockhart undertook a task which has been performed by so many others. Every incident in the life of that extraordinary man, it might have been expected, had been told and retold by his previous biographers. Mr. Lockhart, however, has

has given us a delightful little volume, which we are persuaded will be a favourite as long as the poetry of Burns shall continue to please, and even its author cannot desire for it a longer existence. The earlier parts of the history are chiefly compiled from preceding writers; the incidents of his closing years have been more copiously detailed in this volume, from respectable authorities. Sir Walter Scott has given a very pleasing account of his interview with Burns in 1786, and of the impression which his appearance produced upon him, whilst Sir Walter was a lad of fifteen.

Two of the still surviving sons of Robert Burns are in the East-India Company's service: William Nicol Burns, the poet's third son, is now a deputy-assistant commissary-general of the Madras army; the youngest son, James Glencairn Burns, is assistant commissary-general in the army of Bengal.

The British Gunner. By Capt. J. Morton Spearman, H.P. unattached. London, 1828. Sm. 8vo. pp. 448.

This is a neat pocket encyclopædia of the art or science of gunnery, treating succinctly, but clearly and intelligibly, of every subject connected with that department of the art military, arranged alphabetically. The author has a sort of hereditary claim to this path of learning; the "Pocket Gunner," a work which has passed through eight editions, having been originally compiled chiefly from contributions by his father. The last edition of that work, which has recently appeared, Capt. Spearman considers to be defective: "whilst much obsolete matter was retained, many of the improvements, to which the advanced state of the service had led, were entirely omitted." He, therefore, readily adopted the suggestions of his friends to compile an improved work. Of this work we must let Capt. Spearman speak:

"I have thought it very desirable that a work of this kind should contain not only the practice of artillery and engineering, as was the case with the 'Bombardier and Pocket Gunner,' but also some elucidation of the theory of those sciences; and I have therefore introduced several scientific papers on these subjects. Besides, undertaking to correct the errors of obsolete rules, and to enlarge and extend the quantity of useful information with which such a book should assist the practice of the professed artillerist, I have farther endeavoured to make the present volume of some worth, on other points, to individuals in the lower ranks of the artillery, as well as to the junior members of the service in general."

Essays, &c. By Frederic De George. London, 1827. 8vo. pp. 90.

This is a collection of papers which have appeared in several periodical works, French and English; they were republished in their present form, we are told by the author, in order to recommend his pretensions to the professorship of French literature in the London University. Some of them are written in French, the native language of the author; the majority in English; and it is but justice to say that in the latter M. De George has displayed a skill which could scarcely be expected from a foreigner. We subjoin a short specimen; it is the concluding paragraph of a paper entitled "A Sketch of the French Revolution:"—

"A free government is a fruitful garden, whose exuberant fertility may be occasionally encumbered with noxious weeds; the most brilliant, the most prosperous despotism is but a stately tree, whose far-spread boughs intercept the dews of heaven, whose deep-fixed roots drain the moisture of the soil, and whose baneful luxuriance is fatal to every plant of humbler growth which comes within the withering influence of its shade."

All the pieces in this collection exhibit marks of an excellent taste and a well cultivated mind.

Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland.

Saturday, May 3d, 1828.—The general meeting of the Society was held this day, at 2 o'clock P.M.; Sir George Thomas Staunton, Bart., V.P., in the chair.

Amongst the donations presented were the following, *viz.*:—

From Sir A. Johnston, V.P.R.A.S., a Candyan musket, which had belonged to the King of Candy; the portrait of a Rajput, painted on wood; Dr. Scott's Latin Dissertation upon the Native Medicinal Plants of Ceylon; Vassali's Maltese Grammar; two reports of cases of appeal from the East-Indies; a MS. account of Ceylon, Dutch and English; the translation of a Malabar book. From J. C. C. Sutherland, Esq., of Calcutta, three Burmese MSS. From Professor Seyffarth, a defence of his hieroglyphical system. From M. Klaproth, a critique on Dr. Schott's edition of the works of Confucius. From the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, its Annual Report for 1827.

John Rutherford, Esq. was elected a resident member of the Society.

The chairman announced that the council had resolved to recommend the Raja of Satara to the meeting this day for election as an honorary member, in consequence of the sentiments manifested by his Highness in relation to literature, expressed in an extract, which was read by the chairman, from the address presented by the Raja of Satara and other native princes to the Hon. M. Elphinstone, upon the occasion of his retiring from the government of Bombay.* The meeting having, conformably to the twelfth article of the regulations, proceeded to an immediate ballot, his Highness the Raja of Satara was unanimously elected an honorary member of the Society.

Lieutenant Colonel Briggs then commenced the reading of his Memoir of the Secret Transactions at the Court of the Peshwa, Madhoo Rao the Great, between 1761 and 1772, drawn from original letters which passed between the Peshwa and his minister, Nana Furnevees, and now in the possession of Colonel Briggs.

For a detailed history of the public transactions during the period at which these letters were written, Colonel Briggs refers to Captain Grant Duff's excellent History of the Mahrattas, and gives in this paper merely a brief narrative of these events for the purpose of elucidating and connecting the epistles, which, as translated by him, compose the substance of his present communication.

The Mahommedans first approached the Nilāb in the tenth century; and three centuries elapsed before they penetrated to the south bank of the Nerbudda. At the period of the invasion of the Emperor Baber, in 1526, all India north of the Kistna had been conquered by the Moslems, and thirteen independent Mahommedan sovereigns reigned over fifty millions of Hindus. But as every succeeding Mogul emperor seemed to esteem it a personal duty to attempt the reduction of these separate powers beneath their single sway, at the time when Aurungzebe filled the throne of Dehli, this object was accomplished, and that emperor reigned in undivided sovereignty. About this time, however, Shahjee, a Hindu officer of the kingdom of Bejapoor, commenced the scheme of making conquests, nominally for his sovereign, but really reserving the government of them in his own hands. This plan was successfully followed up by his son Sivajee, who founded the kingdom of Satara, in the Deccan. His grandson, Shao, yielded himself up to the enjoyment of luxury and

* See p. 606.

and pleasure, and his power was usurped by his prime minister, entitled the Peshwa, who held his vice-regal court at Poona. Balajee was the first who enjoyed this dignity; his son, Bajee Rao was the second. Balajee the second, father of Madhoo Rao the Great, succeeded Bajee Rao in 1740. Colonel Briggs here gives a sketch of the rise and progress of the Mahratta power, and of its relations with the neighbouring states, till the fatal battle of Paniput, at which the Peshwa's eldest and favourite son, Wiswas Rao, and also his cousin, Sudashew Rao, are both supposed to have fallen. Nana Furnevees was present at this action, as mentioned in his autobiography, of which Colonel Briggs read a translation before the Society at a late meeting. The Peshwa himself did not long survive this catastrophe; he died at Poona, leaving two sons, Madhoo Rao, aged sixteen, who succeeded to the dignity of Peshwa, and Narrain Rao, aged nine years. The young Peshwa's paternal uncle, Ragonaut Rao (better known to Europeans by the name of Ragoba), retained all the power in his own hands. Madhoo Rao accompanied his maternal uncle, Trimbuck Rao, upon a campaign into Mysore, for the purpose of levying tribute; and from the suggestions he received from Trimbuck Rao, as well as from the wishes of his mother, he was induced, upon his return to Poona, to insist upon being allowed to exercise his rights of sovereignty, or at least to share it with his uncle Ragoba. Upon this, the latter with his adherents, thinking that the Peshwa would be unable to form a ministry without them, resigned and retired from Poona. Madhoo Rao, however, immediately formed a new administration, at the head of which was placed his maternal uncle, Trimbuck Rao, and in which his bosom friend, Nana, filled the place of Furnevees, or record-keeper. Ragoba now meditated an alliance with the Nizam, Ali Khan; and in order to prevent an occurrence so dangerous to the interests of the Mahratta empire, the young Peshwa resigned the government into his uncle's hands. The Nizam, being thus disappointed in his views upon the Mahratta territory, by means of an alliance with Ragoba, nevertheless invaded it, but retired upon hearing that a force was collecting to oppose him. Ragoba, at the head of an army, and accompanied by his nephew the Peshwa, overtook the Nizam as he was retreating across the Godavery. Part of the Mahomedan army had already crossed, and Ragoba immediately attacked the remainder. His force was repulsed, and he himself was taken prisoner: when his gallant nephew, notwithstanding the wrongs he had sustained from Ragoba, determined upon relieving him from his perilous condition, and calling upon his personal guard of 100 men to follow him, not only rescued his uncle, but completely changed the fortunes of the day. A translation of a letter written by the Peshwa to Nana Furnevees is here given, containing the account of the events of this day; in which, however, all mention of his own bravery is avoided. The heroic conduct of the young Peshwa led to a partial reconciliation between him and his uncle; and an arrangement was made, by which the Peshwa was at liberty to proceed to the south for the purpose of resuming the campaign against Mysore, while his uncle was to be left in charge of the government at Poona. Ragoba, however, still entertained the idea of seizing the person of his nephew, an intention of which the latter was informed when at a short distance from the capital. The Peshwa immediately directed his troops to return by the high road to Poona, while he himself, accompanied by only one attendant, crossed the country, and arrived early the next morning at the palace of Ragoba, whose astonishment at the sudden appearance of his nephew was boundless. He was quite disarmed by the generous and open conduct of his nephew, and the arrival of the troops of the latter soon afterwards enabled him

him more easily to make arrangements for the conduct of government during his absence. Suheram Bapoo, who had been Ragoba's chief adviser, the Peshwa insisted should accompany the army; thus securing his separation from Ragoba and the advantage of his talents to himself. He left his mother and brother at the capital; while to Nana Furnevees was entrusted the management of affairs. Ragoba and his wife retired to their palace on the Godavery near Nassuck.

The continuation of this interesting paper was reserved for a future occasion; and the thanks of the meeting were voted to Colonel Briggs for this portion of it.

May 17th.—The general meeting of the Society held this day was made special, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of holding the general meetings of the Society on every Saturday, instead of on the first and third Saturdays in the month, as at present. The Right Honourable C. W. Williams Wynn, president, took the chair.

The President, in putting the resolution to the vote, stated as the reason for its being brought forward, that the Society was in possession of many valuable communications, which it would be impossible to lay before the meetings under the present arrangement, there being only two meetings remaining in the present session, exclusive of the present; and he observed that the proposed plan might be tried as a temporary expedient during the remainder of this session, and its future adoption or rejection would depend upon its effects with regard to the convenience of members. The motion being put from the chair and seconded, was then balloted for, and unanimously agreed to. The general meetings of the Society will consequently be held on every Saturday to the end of June, at the usual hour, 2 o'clock.

Amongst the donations reported at this meeting were the following:—

Sir G. T. Staunton, Bart., V.P., presented the Transactions of the Imperial Academy at St. Petersburg, 14 vols. 4to. Bailly's Works on Astronomy, 5 vols. 4to. His own Translation of the Penal Code of China, and Richardson's Persian and Arabic Dictionary, 2 vols. fol. Sir A. Johnston, V.P., presented a collection of East-India official papers. From Professor Berggren, was presented part of his Abridged French and Arabic Dictionary. From Sir W. Betham, his Irish Antiquarian Researches.

Thomas Hanson Peile, Esq., and John Christian Huttner, Esq., were elected resident members of the Society.

Professor Habicht, of Breslaw; the Rev. John Humbert, of Geneva; and Major Elout, the Netherlands resident at Rhio, were elected foreign members of the Society.

Captain James Low, of Penang, and Baboo Radhacant Deb, of Calcutta, were elected corresponding members of the Society.

The President laid before the meeting a communication which he had received from Sir John Malcolm, Governor of Bombay, being the report of a special meeting of the Literary Society of that presidency, held on the 5th of December 1827, at which Sir John, as president of that Society, brought forward the views of the Royal Asiatic Society with respect to a closer union of the two societies.* The secretary having read this communication, it was moved by Sir Alex. Johnston, and resolved unanimously, that the special thanks of the Society be given to Sir John Malcolm, for the prompt and zealous manner in which he had executed the wishes of this Society. Sir Alexander

* See p. 802.

Alexander further stated that a letter had been received from Sir John Malcolm, in which it was announced, that in order to mark the Society's respect for Abbas Mirza, the Prince Royal of Persia, his Royal Highness's diploma of election, as an honorary member of the Society, had been forwarded to Persia in charge of an officer.

Mr. Richard Clarke then read two letters which he had received from Ram Raz, a learned native of Madras, and head English master of the College of Fort St. George. These communications had reference to an essay on Hindu architecture, which Ram Raz is now preparing for this Society.

The thanks of the Society were given to Mr. Clarke for this communication; and the meeting adjourned to Saturday, the 24th inst.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ENGLAND.

Statement relative to Serampore, by J. Marshman, D.D. With Introductory Observations, by John Foster. 3s.

The Adventures of Hajji Baba, of Ispahan, in England. 2 vols. post 8vo. 15s.

Researches in South Africa; illustrating the Civil, Moral, and Religious Condition of the Native Tribes; including Journals of the Author's Travels in the Interior. By the Rev. John Philip, D.D., Superintendent of the Missions of the London Missionary Society at the Cape of Good Hope, &c. 2 vols. 8vo., with Engravings. 21s.

Asiatic Costumes; containing Forty coloured Plates. 12mo. 18s.

Fishes of Ceylon: a Selection of the most remarkable and interesting of the Fishes found on the Coasts of Ceylon, from Drawings made in the Southern Parts of that Island from the Living Specimens. By J. W. Bennett, Esq., F.H.S., and Member of the Literary and Agricultural Society of Ceylon, &c. No. I., in royal 4to. price £1. 1s. (To be comprised in Six Numbers, and to be continued Monthly until finished.)

Part II. of *India*; or Facts submitted to illustrate the Character and Condition of the Native Inhabitants, &c. &c. By R. Rickards, Esq. 8vo. 4s. 6d.

The East-India Register and Directory, corrected to 13th May 1828. Compiled by A. W. Mason, Geo. Owen, and G. H. Brown, of the Secretary's Office, East-India House. 10s.

Instructions on French Pronunciation and on the Genders, in the Form of a French Vocabulary and Reader. By Marin de la Voye, of the East India Company's Military Seminary.

Journal of a Residence in the Sandwich Islands, during the Years 1823, 24, and 25, including Remarks on the Manners and Customs of the Inhabitants; an Account of Lord Byron's Visit in H.M.S. Blonde; and a Description of the Ceremonies observed at the Interment of the late King and Queen in the Island of Oahu. By C. S. Stewart, late American Missionary at the Sandwich Islands. With an Introduction and occasional Notes by Wm. Ellis. 12mo. 8s.

The Harp of Judah; a Selection of Poems relative to the Conversion of the Jews, &c. 3s. 6d.

The Missionary Gazetteer. By the Rev. C. Williams. 12mo. 8s.

In the Press.

The Annals of Rajas'than, or Rajpootana, the Country of the Ancient Rajpoot Tribes of Western India. By Lieut. Col. Jas. Tod, M.R.A.S. In 2 vols. 4to., illustrated by an Original Map, Engravings, Fac-Similies, &c. &c.

Buddhuism; illustrated from original Manuscripts of its Doctrine, Metaphysics, and Philosophy; accompanied by Forty-three Engravings, lithographed from the Cingalese Originals, demonstrative of their Scheme of the Universe, and the Personal Attributes of the Buddhoo; also Notices of the Planetary or Bali Incantations and the Demon Worship still existing in that Island. By Edward Upham, Member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, F.S.A. In one vol Imperial 4to.

BENGAL.

A History of the Boondelas. By Capt. W. R. Pogson, of the Bengal Army. 28 Rs.—(This work contains a Map of Bundlekhund and Ten Lithographic Views of various Forts, &c. in Bundlekhund.)

The Indigo Planter's Manual, or Guide to Purchases and Sales of Indigo, for the Season 1826-27. Compiled and arranged by Ezekiel Mushles, broker. 12 Rs. (To be continued annually.)

A Dictionary in Bengalee and English. By Tarrachund Chukruburtee. 8vo.

First Love, a Poem; with Minor Pieces. By William Masters.

THE CONTINENT.

Dr. Wilhelm's Schott's Vorgebliche Uebersetzung der Werke des Confucius aus der Ursprache, Eine Litterarische Betrugeri; 'dargestellt von Wilhelm Lauterbach. Leipsic, 8vo.

Lettre de Tutundju-Oglou-Moustafa-Aga, véritable philosophe Turk, à M. Thaddée Bulgarin, &c. St. Petersburg, 8vo.

De Priscâ Ægyptiorum Litteraturâ. By Professor Kosegarten. Weimar, 4to.

Würdigung und Abfertigung der Klaprothschen sogennanten Beleuchtung und Widerlegung seiner Forschungen im Gebiete der Geschichte der Völker Mittel-Asiens. By I. J. Schmidt. Leipsic, 8vo.

Odes d'un Jeune Grec, suivies de six chants de guerre écrits en vers Grecs, et traduits en prose Française par le même auteur. (Panago Soutzo). Paris, 8vo. "J'ai composé ces poésies dans les cafés d'Egine, sur les rivages de Salamine, dans les champs ensanglantés de Marathon."—*Pref.*

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

Silk Trade.

(Ordered to be printed, 17th April 1828.)

An Account shewing the Quantity of Raw Silk sold at the East-India Company's Sales, in each of the last Five Years ending 5th January 1828; distinguishing the quantity actually sold, the average Sale Price, and the Stock remaining in Warehouse unsold, after each Sale.

Sales.	Quantity Sold.		Average Sale Price per lb.		Quantity remaining in Warehouse Unsold after each Sale.
	Bales.	Lbs.	s.	d.	Bales.
2d S.S. 1822	2,024	284,162	19	1	4,581
1st M.S. 1823	2,281	310,936	16	9	6,974
2d M.S. 1823	2,109	289,619	16	1	9,508
1st S.S. 1823	1,750	249,217	15	9	8,792
2d S.S. 1823	3,220	439,314	14	9	6,034
M.S. 1824	3,112	422,407	15	1	10,620
1st S.S. 1824	3,129	417,341	18	1	7,409
2d S.S. 1824	2,751	388,226	23	10	5,002
M.S. 1825	3,676	481,058	17	8	7,456
1st S.S. 1825	3,178	423,686	16	7	5,226
2d S.S. 1825	1,591	185,394	14	8	7,397
M.S. 1826	2,286	291,984	13	9	13,518
1st S.S. 1826	4,823	648,055	14	1	8,856
2d S.S. 1826	4,369	588,414	16	6	4,496
M.S. 1827	4,000	520,913	16	9	8,969
1st S.S. 1827	4,246	556,374	17	3	5,624

Sugar and Coffee.

(Ordered to be printed, 17th April 1828.)

Sugar.—Account of the Quantities of East-India unrefined Sugar imported into Great Britain, and exported from thence, and the Amount of Duty received on East-India Sugar imported, in the year ending 5th January 1828.

	Imported. cwts.	Exported. cwts.	Duty received. £.
Mauritius	204,343	46,480	229,281
East-India and China	175,522	64,078	171,777
	379,865	111,558	401,058

Coffee.—Account of the Quantities of East-India Coffee imported into Great Britain, and exported from thence, and the Amount of Duty received on East-India Coffee imported, in the Year ending 5th January 1828.

	Imported. lbs.	Exported. lbs.	Duty received. £.
Mauritius	279	—	—
East-India and China	5,872,102	4,656,104	33,201
	5,872,381	4,656,104	33,201

VARIETIES.

ORIENTAL TRANSLATION FUND.*

A meeting of the subscribers to the Oriental Translation Fund was held on the 7th May, at the house of the Royal Asiatic Society, in Grafton Street, Bond Street.

H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex was to have taken the chair: in his absence, through indisposition, H. R. H. Prince Leopold of Saxe-Cobourg presided.

There were present besides, Earl Spencer, the Earl of Cassilis, Viscount Melville, the Right Hon. C. W. W. Wynn, M.P., the Right Hon. Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart., Sir Edward Hyde East, Bart., M.P., Sir Edw. Kerrison, Bart., M.P., Admiral Sir C. Morice Pole, Bart., M.P., Sir Hutton Cooper, Bart., M.P., Sir J. W. Waller, Bart., Sir Alexander Johnston, Knt., G. Watson Taylor, Esq., M.P., Lieut. Col. Fitzclarence, Lieut. Col. Wm. Blackburne, &c. &c.

Sir Gore Ouseley, as chairman of the Oriental Translation committee, read the prospectus explanatory of the objects of the subscribers and committee, the names of the patrons and subscribers, and lists of the committee as originally selected by the Royal Asiatic Society, and as subsequently enlarged by the addition of the most eminent British orientalists in various parts of the world.

He then read a report of the proceedings of the committee from the date of its nomination to the present time, accompanied by a list of the translations that have been offered to it for publication.

The following works have been accepted, and some of them are in a forward state of preparation for the press.

Class I. *Theology, Ethics, and Ecclesiastical History.*

1. The Cural, a work on Ethics. Written by Tiruvalluven. Translated by Richard Clarke, Esq.

This ancient work, written in the purest style of Tamul poetry, possesses a very high reputation in the whole of Southern India.

2. The Annals of Elias, Metropolitan of Nisibis. Translated by the Rev. Josiah Forshall, A.M.

This Syriac chronicle contains chronological tables of the principal dynasties of the world—brief memoirs of the patriarchs of the Nestorian church—and notices of the most remarkable events in the East, from the birth of our Saviour to the beginning of the eleventh century.

3. Akhlak e Naseri of Naser ud Din of Tus in Bucharia. Translated by the Rev. H. G. Keene, A.M.

This Persian system of Ethics is an elaborate composition, formed on Greek models, and is very highly esteemed in Persia.

4. A Collation of the Syriac MSS. of the New Testament, both Nestorian and Jacobite, that are accessible in England. By the Rev. Professor Lee.

This collation will include the various readings of all the Syriac MSS. of the New Testament in the British Museum, and the libraries at Oxford, Cambridge, &c.

5. The Didascalia; or Apostolical Constitutions of the Abyssinian Church. Translated by T. P. Platt, Esq. A.M.

This ancient Ethiopic work is unknown in Europe, and contains many very curious opinions.

6. The Bustan of Sadi. Translated by James Ross, Esq. A.M.

This is a much-admired Persian poem, consisting of tales, &c. illustrative of moral duties.

Class II. *History, Geography, and Travels.*

7. The Tareki Afghan. Translated by Dr. Bernhard Dorn.

This is a Persian history of the Afghans, who claim to be descended from the Jews. It will be accompanied by an account of the Afghan tribes.

8. The Travels of Evlia Effendi. Translated by Counsellor Von Hammer.

This work contains an account, in Turkish, of the travels of Evlia in all parts of the Turkish empire, and in Turkestan, &c. in the early part of the seventeenth century.

9. Naima's Annals. Translated by the Rev. Dr. Henderson.

This Turkish history comprises the period between 1622 and 1692; and includes accounts of the Turkish invasion of Germany, the sieges of Buda, Vienna, &c.

10. Ibn Khaldun's History of the Berbers. Translated by the Rev. Professor Lee.

This rare and valuable Arabic work contains an account of the origin, progress, and decline of the dynasties which governed the northern coast of Africa.

11. The great Geographical Work of Idrisi. Translated by the Rev. G. C. Renouard, B.D.

This Arabic work was written, A.D. 1163, to explain a large silver globe made for Roger, King of Sicily; and is divided into the seven climates described by Ptolemy.

12. Makrisis Khitat; or, History and Statistics of Egypt. Translated by Abraham Salame.

This Arabic work includes accounts of the conquest of Egypt by the Caliphs, A.D. 640, of the cities, rivers, ancient and modern inhabitants of Egypt, &c.

13. Part of Mirkhond's Roset ul Suffa. Translated by David Shea, Esq.

The part of this Persian work selected for publication is that which contains the history of Persia, from Kaiomurs to the death of Alexander the Great.

Class III. *Belles-Lettres.*

14. Meher va Mushteri. Translated by Dr. Bernhard Dorn.

This is a popular Persian poem, which celebrates the friendship and adventures of Meher and Mushteri, the sons of King Shapur and his grand vizier.

15. Hatim Tae. Translated by Duncan Forbes, Esq. A.M.

This is a popular Persian romance, which narrates the seven perilous adventures of Hatim, an Arab chief.

16. Ferhad va Shirin. Translated by James Mitchell, Esq.

This Persian poem contains the tale of Ferhad, a celebrated statuary, and Shirin, Princess of Persia. It also includes several curious legends relating to Adam, Mahommed, &c.

The report stated that the subscriptions amounted to £1,099 per annum.

Amongst the resolutions unanimously passed at this meeting was one of thanks to H. R. H. the Duke of Clarence, for the zealous and efficient manner in which his Royal Highness has promoted the

5 L establishment

* See a full account of this magnificent undertaking in our present volume, p. 183.

establishment of the Oriental Translation Fund; which was moved by Sir A. Johnston and seconded by Sir Gore Ouseley.

In the speech with which he prefaced the motion, Sir Alexander entered somewhat fully into the nature and views of this institution. He observed that its importance resulted from the objects it has in view, the circumstances which attended its formation, the time at which it was formed, the persons who compose it, and the moral and political effect which it is directly calculated to produce in India and England.

Its object, he stated, was to afford the people and government of England an accurate knowledge of the religion, laws, and character of the people of Asia, and thereby better qualify us for governing our immense Indian empire.

The circumstances which attended its formation Sir Alexander represented as follows: "Dr. Lee, the professor of oriental languages at Cambridge, one of the most distinguished oriental scholars in Europe, wrote to me a letter from Cambridge about twelve months ago, requesting me to take such means as I might think proper for carrying into effect a plan which he submitted for establishing a society, the object of which should be the translation into English of all the oriental works in Europe, or in any other part of the world, containing any information either new or interesting to the European public. As soon as I received this communication, after consulting with the members of the Royal Asiatic Society upon the subject, I went to Mr. Lindsay, the late chairman of the Directors, and having explained Dr. Lee's plan to him, I found that he was fully aware of the moral and political importance of the object, and that he would willingly exert himself as chairman in getting the Court of Directors to enter into it. I then communicated it to one of our most zealous, active, and efficient members, Col. Fitzclarence, who communicated it to the Duke of Clarence. His Royal Highness also, feeling the importance of it, urged the chairman of the Court of Directors to give it his warmest support; and the result of this communication was that the chairman moved the Court of Directors, and that they subscribed a hundred guineas towards the plan, and put down their name in their corporate capacity as subscribers for a hundred guineas a-year. I then, in order to get it the approbation of the head of the church, applied to the Archbishop of Canterbury, who, thinking it would be of use to the cause of religion, put down his own name as a subscriber. Wishing to get the sanction and co-operation of the University of Oxford, I applied to Mr. Peel, who took it up most zealously; and by him that University was induced to patronize it, and to promise us the assistance of the Clarendon press. Col. Fitzclarence then obtained the King's permission to put his name down as Patron of the Society, and thus sanctioned by the King, the head of the church, the head of the universities, and the East-India Company, the plan was circulated."

Sir Alexander proceeded to show that the present period was peculiarly favourable to the success of the plan, from the number of oriental MSS. now in the several kingdoms of Europe, and from the spirit of inquiry which had arisen at home and abroad. He adverted to the literary ardour which existed among the natives of India as strongly illustrated by the determination of the Raja of Sattara to erect four "Elphinstone professorships."

The persons who composed this Society, he observed, included the King, the presumptive heir to the throne, the heads of the different branches of the government, and of both Universities, the East-India Company, the governors of the three presidencies and Ceylon, &c. &c.

The moral and political effect of the institution, he was of opinion, must be most beneficially felt in England at the present moment, which approached the period when the subject of the East-India Company's charter would come under discussion, and when this country would be called upon to legislate for the people of India.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

At a meeting of this Society, at Chowringhee, January 2d, the Hon. Sir C. Grey, president, in the chair: it was resolved that the Physical Committee of the Society should be revived; that the objects of the committee be particularly the zoology, meteorology, mineralogy, and geology of Hindustan; that this committee meet at short intervals; that it unite to itself, as corresponding members, persons engaged or interested in its objects, although they may not be members of the Asiatic Society, and prepare for publication, separately, the results of its proceedings.

It was also resolved that Sir Edward Ryan be president, and Mr. Calder vice-president, and Captain Jenkins secretary, to the committee.

LITERARY SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

A special meeting of this Society was held at Bombay, the 5th December 1827; Maj. Gen. the Hon. Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B, president, in the chair.

The Hon. the President opened the proceedings

proceedings with an address, of which the following are extracts:

"Before proceeding to the principal object of the present meeting, I shall beg leave to occupy a small portion of your time, to take a concise view of the rise and progress of this and other societies instituted for a similar object—that of promoting the study of the literature, the antiquities, the arts, and sciences of the east.

"At the period our countrymen first visited these shores they were wholly occupied with far different objects, their opportunities were very limited, and, engaged as they were in hostilities, or in commercial competition with rival European states, they had not the leisure, even if they had the inclination, to prosecute the study of eastern literature. In the present state of that study among our countrymen, it is pleasing to refer to him who was the first to lay the foundation of our Indian empire, and to discover that he was the first to foster the love of this branch of knowledge. I allude to that eminent man, Lord Clive, of whom I can say with confidence, from being in possession of his private correspondence, that no man ever saw more clearly the great utility of obtaining an insight into the native languages, manners, and customs, than he did. I would not be supposed to assert, that he was himself an oriental scholar: but his genius discerned the great benefit that the public would derive from the attainment of the languages by those who were to serve their country in this quarter of the world. We find that this was a never-failing recommendation to his favour and patronage. Among the many distinguished individuals whom the possession of this acquirement, joined to other qualifications, led him to promote, the name of Warren Hastings is pre-eminent. That great man, who joined taste and learning to the wisdom of the statesman, gave the first effectual impulse to his countrymen, who, from his example and encouragement, were led to obtain, not merely a colloquial, but a classical knowledge of the languages of India, and particularly the sacred one of the Hindus.

"He was fully sensible that such knowledge was not more essential to promote the objects of general literature and science, than to maintain and improve the political interests and reputation of his country. Entertaining such views, and adopting such measures, he well merited the honour he received and prized, of being the patron of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta. This Society, however, owed its immediate formation to Sir William Jones. That universal scholar was endowed with those rare talents which fitted him, beyond all other men, to diffuse through Asia a spirit of philosophical inquiry and literary research. Both his writings and discourses displayed a grace and elegance which attracted all classes to the fane of knowledge, and it was his peculiar talent to strew with flowers even the rugged path of elementary learning; but these rare qualities could not have enabled him to create such a society as that of Calcutta, which attained perhaps its greatest fame at its very birth, had he not found materials prepared to his hand, which required only his skill to give them shape and combination. Amongst those whom Warren Hastings had encouraged to attain a better knowledge of the religion, the literature, and the laws of the Hindus, through the medium of the Sanscrit, was Dr. Wilkins, who, happily for the cause of oriental literature, still lives, and is, notwithstanding his years, as ardent as in his youth in the pursuit of those objects, for the consideration of which we are assembled.

"The Society of Bombay was instituted twenty years subsequently to that of Calcutta. The field was more limited, but it had not been uncultivated. Mr. Duncan, who long presided over this settlement, was one of the original members of the Calcutta Society, and was not only a ripe scholar in almost all the languages of India, but the kind and encouraging patron of those who studied them. The consequence was, that here also the elements were prepared, but it required that they should be united before they could attain utility and strength. This desirable object was accomplished by Sir James Mackintosh, who, without the acquirements in oriental literature of Sir William Jones, had all his ardent love of knowledge, and had, beyond any man I ever knew, the happy talent of imparting that feeling to others. He came to India with a high and just character as an accomplished writer and orator; and the kindness of his manner, combined with the justness of his views, singularly adapted him for the scene in which he was placed. The labours of an individual can effect little, but the genius that can stimulate and direct numbers can effect every thing: this was the talent of Sir James Mackintosh. Persons who come to this country in youth, and are altogether inexperienced regarding the literary world in England, are alarmed at the very idea of publishing that information which opportunities may have enabled them to collect. It was the labour of Sir James Mackintosh to remove this alarm and to satisfy such persons, that, however fastidious the readers and critics of England might be to writers who compiled from works open to every competitor for literary fame, they

they were always considerate and indulgent to those who furnished them with facts which they could receive from no other source. I am one, your late president is another, and I could mention many more, who owe much to the aid and encouragement he afforded us. I speak, therefore, with full knowledge and with gratitude of the founder of this Society, for such Sir James Mackintosh may be deemed. I also ascribe, in a great degree, the reputation it has acquired to the impulse he gave to its labours; and on all these grounds, I deem him entitled to rank among those eminent and able men, who have been distinguished by the success of their efforts in promoting the cause to which the labours of this Society are devoted.

"The Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland is of recent foundation. It already boasts many names high in every branch of literature, and is honoured by the patronage of our gracious Sovereign; but the nature and objects of this institution are fully given in the preliminary discourse of Mr. Henry Colebrooke. The character and talents of this distinguished individual led to his constant employment in the highest and most laborious stations in India: but he nevertheless found time to make himself master of several of the eastern languages, and to surpass all others in the knowledge of Sanscrit; besides such attainments, and the publication of many valuable essays, Mr. Colebrooke became eminent in almost every branch of science, and possessed of such acquirements, when he returned to England he soon attained a high rank in the first literary and scientific societies of his native country. This rank and his reputation greatly promoted his efforts towards forming the Royal Asiatic Society: for, whilst all persons from India obeyed the summons of one accustomed to lead in such pursuits, learned and scientific men of the first eminence, with whom he was associated in England, accompanied him into the Royal Asiatic Society, of which he was, by an unanimous vote, elected permanent director.

"The Royal Asiatic Society, thus founded, has already attained fame and rank among the literary societies of Europe. It is anxious to take every means that can promote those objects for which it was instituted, and is most sensible to the obligation we are under of adding to the triumphs of our country, in arts, in commerce, and in arms, by our superiority in oriental literature; but to effect this we have no slight contest to maintain. The study of the languages of the east was never prosecuted with more ardour than it is at present by the principal nations of Europe; I speak from personal knowledge of this fact, as far as relates to France; I also know that, besides those that before existed, oriental professorships have been established in Germany and Russia, and every encouragement given to promote this favourite study; and, from what I have seen, I am satisfied that the most strennous efforts on our part can alone give us a superiority in this generous struggle; and it would assuredly be no common disgrace to be conquered on a field, which may almost be said to be in our possession. This consideration, and a contemplation of many other benefits that would result from such a measure, have induced some of the leading members of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain to desire an union with similar societies in India. I shall on this occasion speak of the opinions of those gentlemen, merely as they relate to the Literary Society of Bombay. A few days before I left London I was waited upon by a deputation from the council of the Royal Asiatic Society: they stated to me what they had in contemplation; their objects seemed most liberal and highly calculated to meet with the approbation of this Society, and, with your permission, I shall detail what passed at this conference to any committee that you may appoint to consider the subject, and to submit to a future meeting such a proposition as they may deem calculated to effect the object.

"By the study of the languages, and the improvement of their knowledge of the literature, the antiquities, the habits, the manners, and superstitions of the natives of India, public servants will advance, not only their utility, but their individual respectability. I have come to India as unembarrassed by claims of any private or personal nature as any man that ever held the station I now occupy, and I am forward to declare, that when an individual adds a progress in studies of the nature which I have mentioned, to competence in other respects, it will constitute a strong claim to my notice.

"I shall conclude by observing, that while I anxiously desire that the languages, habits, and manners of the inhabitants of India should be the object of our study, I deem it most essential that those by whom this knowledge is cultivated should not only preserve their European character, but that they should improve themselves in the learning and science of Europe. Among the links that bind us to our native country, there is none stronger than that of a community of knowledge and of pursuits. The nature of our habits and duties in this country often tends to alienate us from those of the society in England, and thereby to lessen our enjoyment when the happy time arrives that we are enabled to

to return from whence we came. Nothing prevents this misfortune, for such it is, more than the prosecution of such studies as I have stated. A man returning from India, who has added to what he derived from a liberal education, a stock of information of the learning, the antiquities, and the history of the east, is welcomed into the first societies, both of England and of the continent of Europe; and I speak with confidence when I assert, that he will meet a reception that the possession of money cannot purchase, and, as far as the gratification of every honourable feeling is concerned, prove that knowledge is the best wealth."

On the conclusion of the address, the following resolutions were moved by the hon. the president.

1st. That this Society deems it extremely desirable, that measures should be adopted without delay for opening a communication with the "Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland," and soliciting the formation of a connection with that body, in order to give greater efficiency to the literary and scientific pursuits of this Society, and in the hope of contributing by such an alliance to the common cause in which the two associations are engaged.

2d. That it be referred to the consideration of a special committee to report, for the information of the Society, on the best method of accomplishing such an union.

The resolutions were carried unanimously, and a special committee was appointed.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

The meeting of this Society, held at the rooms of the Asiatic Society on the 9th January, for the purpose of distributing rewards to the most successful cultivators of European vegetables, afforded highly satisfactory proofs of the good effects resulting from the measure. Above fifty native Malees attended with specimens of their garden-produce, which would not have been, in many instances, a discredit to Covent Garden. The potatoes, peas, cabbages, and cauliflowers were of the very best quality, and of uncommon size. Some of the turnips also were of extraordinary dimensions.

Most of the resident members of the Society were present, and expressed themselves fully satisfied with the exhibition, which was considered superior to that of last year. It was satisfactory also to find that the medals then distributed were carefully preserved by those to whom they were presented, who seem to value them not more for their intrinsic worth than as honorary distinctions.

CAPTAIN CLAPPERTON.

The following particulars of the death of Captain Clapperton, R.N., we have just received from the mouth of Richard Lander, his servant, who attended him in his last moments.

It was on the 13th of April 1827, at six o'clock in the morning, that this intrepid traveller breathed his last, at the city of Sockatoo, about fifteen days' journey from Timbuctoo. His illness lasted thirty-two days. The complaint by which he was lost to the world was dysentery. He appears to have been perfectly aware of his approaching fate, was quite resigned to it, and died in the arms of his servant, without a struggle. The captain was thirty-eight years of age.

It is consoling to know, that in the trying circumstances in which he was placed, oppressed by consuming illness in a foreign land, he did not lose sight of the value of the consolations of religion. Every Sunday morning he caused Lander to read to him the prayers used in the service of the church of England, and frequently occupied himself in other acts of devotion.

When the captain was no more, our informant washed the remains of his master, and wrapped a clean sheet round his body, which he subsequently enclosed in a blanket, and the whole in a piece of matting, coffins not being known in that country.

The body was then carried on the back of a camel and conveyed to a grave which had been prepared for its reception by Lander and some of the captain's black slaves, in a small garden in the village of Jaungany, five miles to the south-east of Sockatoo. The camel was led by one of the slaves. The remains were followed to their last resting-place by four others, and by the faithful domestic from whom we have obtained this account. On lowering the body into the grave, the union-jack was waved over it by Lander, and the burial service was then read by the same individual.

While he remained at Sockatoo the natives treated him with the greatest respect. During his last illness his wants were but imperfectly provided for, owing to the barbarous state of that society in which he was destined to close his career. Chicken-broth, and boiled milk and rice were the articles of sustenance which were supplied. Beer or wine was not to be obtained.

Major Laing was reported to have perished in December 1825. This is fully refuted, as a letter was received by his wife at Tripoli, dated February 1826, from a village but a short distance from Timbuctoo. In that letter the major apologized for its brevity, which, he added, was caused by a severe sabre-wound which

which he had received on the back of his right hand.

Lander also confirms the account that Mungo Park was lost on a reef of rocks which runs from the island of Bussa (or Boussa), in the Niger. Park got on the reef, and was unable to get off. When the natives saw him they came down and fired on him and his party. Three black slaves and two white companions threw themselves, in despair, in each other's arms into the river, and perished. Captain Clapperton's servant also states that Park's son died at five days' journey in the interior from Accra, in January last. —*London Paper.*

CHRONOLOGY OF INDIAN HISTORY.

B.C.
— Darius Hystaspes.
330. Alexander's conquests.
126. Seleucus.

A.D.
226. Arsacides.
632. Caled with Mahomedans invades India.

Ghaznavi Dynasty.

1000. Mahmood's twelve expeditions into India.
1028. Musaood enters India three times.
1053. Ibrahim.
1080. Byram.
1084. Khosroo.
— Khosroo II.

Gaurian Dynasty.

1184. Mohamed.
1206. Koottub, his general.
1235. Altumsh.
— Feroze.
— Sultana Rizia.
1250. Byram II.
— Musaood.
1256. Mahmood II.
1265. Balin, his vizir.
1289. Keikobad.

Second Gaurian Dynasty.

— Firoz first invades the Deccan.
1300. Alla plunders the Deccan.
1316. Mubarik.
— Khsero, conquered by
1323. Toghlelik, or Ghazi.
1330. Mohamed III. exped ition to China.
1357. Firoz his nephew attends to internal policy; Alzi Buber, Mahomed and Mahmood, Omrahs, grow powerful.
1396. Timur born at Samarcand; invades India; killed in action with
1413. Khizer.
1420. Mubarik, his son, assassinated.
1446. Mahomed.
1480. Allah; throne of Delhi declining.
1525. Beloli, Secunder, Ibrahim.

Mogul Dynasty.

— Baber dethrones Ibrahim.
1530. Humaioon, his son.

A.D.
1555. Akber succeeds at fourteen; Byram regent; empire extensive and flourishing.
1605. Khosroo or Jehangir.
1615. Sir Thos. Roe, ambassador to the Mogul at Ajmere.
1628. Shah Jehan; Deccanee war.
1658. Aurungzeb usurps the throne; war in the Deccan; Sivajee and political origin of the Mahrattas.
1707. Shah Aulum leaves Deccan affairs; Rajpoots break allegiance; the Sikhs commit depredations.
1712. Jehandar Shah, a weak prince.
1713. Feroksir, confined by his minister.
1720. Ruffih ul Dirjat.
— Ruffih ul Dowlah.
— Mahomed Shah; Nizam ul Mulk pays choute to the Mahrattas.
1735. Nadir Shah invades from Persia.
1745. Ali Mohamed Khan founds the Rohillah power in Cabul.
— Ahmed Abdallah invades the empire.
1747. Mahomed dies, also Nizam ul Mulk, at 104.
— Ahmed Shah.
1753. Aulumgir II.
1760. Shah Aulum II. a pensioner of English merchants.

Cal. Orient. Mag.

CHINESE COINS.

The only regularly stamped coin among the Chinese is the *tseen*, or *cash*, as it is called by Europeans, an extensive and interesting series of which may be obtained in Canton by the curious at a small expense. A perfect chronological series is of course impossible, but with a little trouble one of considerable antiquity may be obtained. The difficulties which are presented to the eager antiquary, in pursuit of ancient coins in Europe, are here less formidable, the small intrinsic value of the coin, and the immense number which are issued during the reign of each Chinese sovereign, render the facilities for procuring authentic specimens much greater than with us, where the emission has been more limited and the actual value of the coin greater. A large proportion of the cash in circulation here are Cochin-Chinese. They may be known by their being lighter and thinner, and composed of a whiter metal than the real Chinese cash.—*Canton Reg.*

MANUSCRIPT OF EDRISI.

It appears from a report of the proceedings of the Geographical Society of Paris, that a MS. copy complete of the geography of Edrisi, has been discovered by M. Amédée Jaubert in the royal library in that city. Edrisi wrote at Almeria about A.H. 734 or A.D. 1345. His work contains very curious details regarding the state

state of places at the period he wrote, but hitherto fragments only have been translated, and indeed only an abridgment of his work has hitherto been known. The present MS. contains a multitude of new readings as to names of places, which are extremely erroneous in the existing copies of Edrisi. M. Amédée Jaubert proposes to publish a translation.*—*Le Globe.*

BIJNEE.

Bijnee, the capital of the principality of that name, is situated twenty-five miles east from Goalpara, in Bengal; lat. 26° 29′ N., lon. 89° 47′ E. The fort or castle of Bijnee is defended by a brick wall, and is 320 cubits long by 160 broad, and in the form of a parallelogram. On the outside is a ditch and strong hedge of the prickly bamboo, and in each face there is a gate; but in 1809 there were not any doors by which the gate might be shut. The area is divided into an outer and inner apartment, in which the raja's females dwell. It is also surrounded by a brick wall, which includes a small brick house erected by a servant from Dacca; but up to the date above-mentined the raja had never entered it, lest it should should fall and kill him. There are also a few small brick temples for household gods, and about one hundred thatched huts.

The town of Bijnee, where the raja resides, and from whence he derives his title, is described as a sort of neutral ground. To the English the raja says it belongs to Bootan, and to the Bootanners he represents it as British property: so that although he has a guard of Booteas, and some sepoys whom he probably represents as British, the officers of neither government interfere at Bijnee. Here (in 1809) he was accustomed to harbour lawless persons, especially a certain Mahomedan jemadar, whose men, under the name of Burkindauzes (lightning-throwers), ravaged Assam, and made havoc in that unfortunate and besotted country.

The reigning raja in 1809 had a four-wheeled carriage constructed after the European fashion, and also a superb palanquin, besides some glass furniture. He kept two male elephants for the accommodation of his deity, and four female ones on which he occasionally rode, but which were more frequently employed to catch wild ones for sale. His band of music consisted of two drums, one fife, and one hautboy of the native fashion. Besides other servants, he had fifty male and seventy female slaves. The detail of his manner of living may be given as conveying an idea of the mode of life and customs of a native prince unadulterated by European intercourse.

The raja was then (1809) thirty years of age, and had been taught to read and write the polite dialect of Bengal. He had only two wives and two concubines. He usually rose about noon, and occupied one hour in cleaning himself and smoking tobacco. At one o'clock his officers were admitted into a hut near the gate in the outer apartments, and received audience seated on the bare ground, while the raja sat on a low stool, and was rubbed with oil, which unction occupied an hour. He then prayed for a short time, after which he went to the interior to eat such food as his aunt, in whose affection he could confide, had prepared for him. This employed another hour, and was succeeded by a short nap, which occupied about the same space of time.

After this the Bijnee potentate was accustomed to emerge, and make his appearance in a large hut, where any pundit who happened to be at hand detailed to him the news and scandal of the day, or read some poetry to him in the vulgar tongue. At sunset he again prayed, and then the pundits, his officers, or any facetious person disposed to be pleasant, talked to him until midnight. After this he retired to the female apartments to eat and talk with them until daylight, for he had been so alarmed by the fate of his uncle and predecessor, that through the whole night he never ventured to sleep. Once a month he took the air in his carriage, or on an elephant, or horseback, or in a palanquin, but he never ventured beyond the bounds of his estate, nor had he ever been visited by any person of a rank approaching to his own.—*Hamilton's East-India Gazetteer, 2d ed.*

* See among the works enumerated in Class II., as translated for the Oriental Fund, in p. 801 *ante*.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

FUNERAL EXPENSES OF EUROPEAN SOLDIERS.

Fort William, Oct. 5, 1827.—The regulation of the 3d of Aug. 1799, republished in G. O. of the 2d of Feb. 1811, respecting the mode of providing funds to defray the funeral expenses of non-commissioned officers and soldiers of European regiments of H.M.'s and the H.C.'s service, having been found productive of inconvenience and confusion, is rescinded; and the Right Hon. the Vice-President in Council is pleased, instead thereof, to direct that the pay and allowances of non-commissioned officers, &c. of the European artillery, cavalry, and infantry, who may die, shall be drawn up to the date of decease only, and that to meet the charges of interment, a sum equal to one month's pay of the deceased shall, in all cases, except that referred to in G. O. of 5th Aug. 1824, be drawn in the abstract of the troop or company as a specific item, under the head "additional charges," *viz.* funeral charges on account of serjeant or private A. B.

MILITARY PAYMASTERS.

Fort William, Nov. 9, 1827.—To place the interests of the state and of individuals as much as possible beyond the reach of contingencies, which unavoidably arise in the multifarious and complicated transactions of the pay and audit departments, especially in regard to the realization of retrenchments and to the adjustment of remissions on re-audit, the Right Hon. the Governor-general in Council has been pleased to resolve, that military paymasters shall not hereafter be permitted to charge the aggregate amount admitted to them on re-audit, nor to take credit for short drawings, without producing the requisite receipts from the parties concerned, in proof of actual payments having been made to them; and these receipts are, in all practicable cases, to be taken upon the back of the military auditor general's notifications of re-audit, which are furnished to individuals.

2. In cases when no previous recovery has been effected of the retrenchment which gave rise to the re-audit, paymasters are to specify the same upon making a corresponding charge to the state, which will, of course, cancel the credit previously afforded to it.

3. It is deemed inexpedient to disturb the system which now obtains, of paymasters affording credit in their accounts-current, quarterly, of all retrenchments made from their disbursements, whether these retrenchments be recovered or not.

4. With reference to sums which have been admitted upon re-audit, or as short drawings, paymasters are directed to render immediately to the accountant to the military department, statements of all monies now lying unclaimed in their respective treasuries on such account.

CERTIFICATES TO INDIVIDUALS RETURNING TO EUROPE.

Fort William, General Department, Nov. 29, 1827.—The Right Hon. the Governor-general in Council is pleased to direct that the following extract (Paras. 18 to 20) from a public general letter from the Hon. Court of Directors, dated the 11th July 1827, be published for general information. Certificates of the nature alluded to by the Hon. Court, in the extract in question, will be granted to individuals proceeding to Europe, on their applying for the same to the secretary to government in the general department.

18. "Applications are from time to time made to us by parties who have returned from India, for leave to proceed again to that country, for the purpose either of following the pursuits in which they originally embarked, or of settling the affairs which have grown out of their former engagements.

19. "It frequently occurs that the parties in question are unable to produce any document, shewing that their conduct has been satisfactory to the authorities under whom they have resided.

20. "We therefore desire that you will take measures for announcing to all parties who are residing under your presidency, either with our permission or with that of your government, and who may return to Europe, that in the event of their making applications for permission to proceed again to India we shall require them to produce proof of their having conducted themselves to the satisfaction of your government."

RELIEF OF TROOPS.

Head-Quarters, Cawnpore, Nov. 30, 1827.—The Commander-in-chief is pleased to order the following movements of corps, in addition to the relief ordered in G. O. of the 17th Oct. last:

13th N.I., from Jumaulpore to Dinapore, to march on the 15th Dec.

40th N.I., from Dinapore to Mynpoorie, when relieved by the 13th N.I.

3d Extra

3d Extra N.I., from Mynpoorie to Bhopalpore, when relieved by a wing of the 2d Extra N.I. from Futtyghur, or by five companies from the troops at Cawnpore, as soon after his Exc. leaves the latter station as practicable: these companies will return to their station on the arrival of the 40th N.I. at Mynpoorie.

2d Local Horse, from Khasgunge to Bareilly; to march so as to reach its destination on the 14th inst.

3d Local Horse, from Bareilly to Saugor, when relieved by the 2d Local Horse, so as to arrive at Futtyghur on or before the 23d inst.

6th Local Horse, from Saugor to Cawnpore, when relieved by the 3d Local Horse.

The 24th N.I., on being relieved by the 3d Extra N.I., will march to Cawnpore, as already ordered.

NEGLECT IN FORWARDING STAFF REPORTS.

Fort William, Dec. 7, 1827. — Averse as the Governor-general in Council is to expressing censure, it is impossible to refrain from animadverting on that disregard of established regulations which, in its consequences, throws obstructions in the way of complying, in due course, with the commands of the Hon. the Court of Directors.

2. Of this nature is the culpable negligence which, on this occasion, exposes to reproof the staff officers of divisions and stations, who have omitted, during the present season, to forward to the town major of Fort William a copy of the proceedings of committees on European invalids of the Hon. Company's service, as directed in G. O. under date the 17th Oct. 1823. Not one such copy for this year has yet been received by the town major, although about three months have elapsed since the proceedings of the several committees have, it is to be supposed, been closed.

3. The documents required by the order above cited are to be forwarded forthwith, and commanding officers are desired to call upon the remiss individuals of the staff to assign their reasons for having neglected to transmit those papers in due course. The explanations they may afford are to be laid before the adjutant general of the army, for the information of the Commander-in-chief, and eventual communication to government.

To obviate in future such inconvenience and delay as have on the present occasion been experienced, a report is invariably to be made to the adjutant general when the original proceedings of committees on European invalids of the Company's service are forwarded to him, that the copy required for the town major has been duly despatched.

SUPERINTENDENT OF CADETS.

Fort William, Dec. 14, 1827. — The Right Hon. the Governor-general in Council is pleased to resolve that the appointment of Superintendent of Gentlemen Cadets be annexed to that of Fort Adjutant of Fort William.

OFFICERS' ALLOWANCES.

Fort William, Dec. 14, 1827. — The posting of foot artillery officers to the horse artillery, and of medical officers to mounted corps, being in several respects analogous to the nomination of individuals generally to situations on the staff, the Governor-general in Council is pleased to render the rules regarding the time from which the latter are permitted to draw the allowances annexed to their appointments, applicable to the transfer of officers from the foot to the horse artillery, and of medical officers from any branch of the service to mounted corps. It is therefore directed that officers of the Hon. Company's service, of the classes above noticed, shall not in future, on their removal to corps in which higher rates of pay and allowances are drawn, be entitled to those superior rates and additional allowances until they actually join the regiment or brigade to which they have been transferred.

2. Whenever a surgeon or an assistant surgeon of the Hon. Company's service, attached to a brigade of horse artillery or regt. of light cavalry, shall be absent from his corps on general leave, his superior allowances of every kind connected with his appointment to a mounted corps are to cease from the date of his quitting it, and during his absence he will draw the pay and allowances granted to a surgeon or assistant surgeon of the infantry branch of the service under similar circumstances.

MAJ. GEN. SIR T. REYNELL.

Head-Quarters, Camp Tuckeeah, Dec. 19, 1827. — The Commander-in-chief is pleased to permit Maj. Gen. Sir Thomas Reynell, K.C.B., serving on the general staff of the army in India, to return to England at his own request, accompanied by his aide-de-camp, Brevet Major Meade, H.M.'s 88th regt.

The Commander-in-chief cannot allow this distinguished officer to retire from a command which he has exercised with so much advantage to the regiments of H.M.'s service, which have at different times been under his orders, without publicly testifying his unqualified approbation and deep sense of his merits. His Lordship has but lately performed a pleasing duty in bringing to the gracious notice of his Sovereign the services of Maj. Gen. Sir Thomas Reynell in the field, and he now feels it no less incumbent on him to testify his perfect satisfaction of the manner in which

which the Major-general has conducted the less conspicuous, but not less important duties connected with his command in cantonments. The discipline and efficiency of that portion of H.M.'s troops which have been committed to his charge, are the strongest testimonials of the skill, zeal, and judgment, with which the Major-general has exercised his authority.

LIEUT. COL. TIDY.

Head-Quarters, Camp Nobutgunge, Dec. 20, 1827.—The Commander-in-chief cannot allow Lieut. Col. Tidy to relinquish the command of the depôt of H.M.'s troops at Chinsurah, consequent on his being obliged to return to England for the recovery of his health, without expressing how fully sensible his Lordship is of the high state of discipline Lieut. Col. Tidy has maintained during the time he has held that command.

The great efficacy of the system he has pursued cannot be more strongly evinced than by the fact of his not having inflicted one sentence of corporal punishment on any of the numerous recruits who have at different periods been under his command.

The efficiency of that system is further manifested by the good understanding the lieutenant-colonel has established with the civil authorities, with whom he has been in immediate contact; and his Lordship cannot better consult the welfare of H.M.'s regiments in Bengal (interested as each corps must be in the good government of that depôt) than by enjoining a strict adherence, in all its branches, to the regulations which have been so successfully pursued by Lieut. Col. Tidy.

LIEUT. COL. COM. A. M'LEOD.

Fort William, Dec. 28, 1827.—At the recommendation of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, and in consideration of the importance of the command of the whole of the artillery, of the extent of force at Dum-Dum, and of the standing on the gradation list of the present commandant, the Right Hon. the Governor-general in Council is pleased to confer upon Lieut. Col. Com. A. M'Leod, C.B., of artillery, the designation of brigadier.

2. Brigadier M'Leod, C.B., will continue to draw the allowances to which he is entitled as commandant of artillery, but without any addition consequent on his appointment as brigadier.

RETURNS OF BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES, AND BURIALS.

Fort William, Dec. 28, 1827. — The Hon. the Court of Directors having called for returns of baptisms, marriages, and burials, in the ministration of which persons in holy orders were not employed; the Right Hon. the Governor-general in Council directs, that officers commanding outposts and stations where chaplains do not reside, shall, at their earliest convenience, transmit to the secretary to the government in the general department, statements of the several marriages, baptisms, and burials, the rites and ceremonies of which have been performed by themselves or other military authorities at such outposts and stations respectively, drawn up as correctly, and commencing at as remote a period, as existing records will permit.

2. On all future occasions, when military officers may perform any of the recited ceremonies, they are to forward an official memorandum or certificate of the transaction, as each case occurs, to the secretary to the government in the general department, in order that the necessary information may be registered, and duly communicated to the Hon. Court.

ESCORTS AT GWALIOR, OODIPOOR, AND KOTAH.

Fort William, Dec. 28, 1827. — The Right Hon. the Governor-general in Council having resolved to discontinue the separate escorts at Gwalior, Oodipoor, and Kotah, and in their stead, as at Dilhee, Indoor, and Lucknow, to substitute guards from the troops of the line, the infantry escorts now attached to the political functionaries at the courts above-mentioned are to be broken up, so soon as they can be relieved by detachments respectively from the Agra and Muttra frontier, and from the Meywar field force; the native officers and men composing the escort companies being drafted in such manner as may seem expedient to the Commander-in-chief into regular corps.

2. In pursuance of the resolution of government here announced, his Exc. the Commander-in-chief is requested to arrange for the early substitution, in place of the escort at Gwalior, of two companies with their European officers from the corps on the Agra and Muttra frontier; and, in place of the escorts at Oodipoor and Kotah, of two companies, one for each court, with their European officers from the troops at Neemuch. These detachments are to be relieved half-yearly, on the 1st of April and 1st of October; and full batta is permitted to be drawn for them, in consideration of any contingent expenses which they may incur during their tour of duty.

3. On the arrival of the relieving companies at their respective destinations, or as soon after as circumstances will admit, the native commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, drummers, and privates, at present composing the escorts in question, are to proceed to join the infantry regiments of the line, to which the Com-

Commander-in-chief shall have transferred them, and on the rolls of which they are to be borne as supernumeraries until vacancies occur for bringing them on the effective establishment. His Exc. is requested to assign to the native commissioned and non-commissioned officers such rank in the corps to which they may be allotted as shall seem proper.

4. All men of the three escorts about to be reduced, who, on joining the regiments to which they may be transferred, shall be found in any respects inefficient soldiers, are to be reported to the Commander-in-chief, who will dispose of them at his discretion, and any individuals reluctant to enter the regular army, are to be permitted to take their discharge prior to the reduction of the escorts.

5. The people belonging to the public establishments of the escorts are to be discharged at the time the companies are finally broken up, unless any of them shall have been received from the corps of the line, or have particular claims on the service; in either case they will be provided for as may appear suitable to the Commander-in-chief.

6. The European commissioned officers in command of, or doing duty with, the Gwalior, Oodipoor, and Kotah escorts are, on the completion of the above arrangements, to join their respective regiments should no political employment operate in bar to their doing so.

7. The officers commanding the troops from which the escorts are now ordered to be furnished, will consider it to be their duty to meet the wishes of the resident, or political agent, for the uninterrupted employment of any regimental officer (who has served three years with his corps) to command a guard or escort, whilst his regiment may remain at the station giving the detachment.

8. His Exc. the Commander-in-chief will be pleased to issue such subsidiary orders as may be necessary to secure a speedy adjustment of arrears, and the regular despatch of descriptive rolls, and pay and clothing certificates to the commanding officers of corps, for which drafts may be destined. His Exc. will also issue the necessary orders for the due disposal of the arms, ammunition, stores, &c., now with the escorts.

COURT-MARTIAL.

PWKTAH (A CAMP FOLLOWER).

Head-Quarters, Cawnpore, Nov. 28, 1827.—At an European General Court-Martial assembled at Moulmein, on the 18th day of Sept. 1827, of which Major Hilton, of H.M.'s 45th regt. of Foot, is president, Pwktah, camp-follower, was arraigned on the following charges:

Charges.—Pwktah, a Talien, residing within the limits of cantonments, confined on the following charges:

1st. For murder, in having, in conjunction with others, preconcerted, aided, and abetted in the attack on the military post at Kulwee, on the island of Palijoon, on the night of the 5th of July last, or early in the morning of the 6th of the same month, in which Havildar Shaik Ebram, of the 36th regt. N.I., was killed, and several privates of the same regiment were wounded.

2d. For robbery, in having, in conjunction with others, on the night of the 31st ult. or early in the morning of the 1st inst., attacked and stolen, or been accessary to the robbery of the house of Monshooay Moung, a Mahomedan, residing in that part of the military bazar commonly called Sarugong, gold, silver, clothes, &c. amounting in value to 1,400 Madras rupees and upwards, the property of the said Monshooay Moung and his family.

Upon which charges the court came to the following decision:

Finding and Sentence.—The court having maturely considered the evidence against the prisoner, together with what he has brought forward in his defence, is of opinion, that he, the prisoner, Pwktah, is guilty of both the charges preferred against him, which being in breach of the Articles of War, do sentence him, the prisoner, Pwktah, to suffer death, by being hung by the neck, at such time and place as the officer confirming this sentence may be pleased to direct.

Approved and confirmed,
COMBERMERE, Gen., Com.-in-chief.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Territorial Department.

Dec. 27. Mr. T. J. Turner, collector of Seharunpore.

Mr. G. Lindsay, sub-collector of Sirpoora.

Mr. R. Woodward, sub-collector and joint magistrate of Belah.

Mr. D. Home, assistant to secretary to Board of Revenue in western provinces.

Mr. M. Read, ditto ditto, central provinces.

Mr. C. W. Truscott, assistant to commercial resident and opium agent at Benares, also assistant to deputy collector of customs at Ghaseepore.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, Dec. 28, 1827.—*Infantry.* Maj. G. P. Baker to be lieut. col. from 21st Dec. 1827, v. Lloyd invalided.

38th N.I. Capt. J. Fleming to be maj., Brev. Capt. and Lieut. Wm. Aldous to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. Geo. Turner to be lieut., from 21st Dec. 1827, in suc. to Baker prom.

Ens. E. de l'Etang, 68th N.I., to be sub-assist. in H.C.'s stud, v. Bracken dec.

Cadet F. E. Whalley admitted to infantry.—Cadet G. E. Hollings admitted to infantry, and prom. to ensign.

Head-Quarters, Nov. 30, 1827.—*Adjts., Interps., and*

and Qu. Maste. of Artillery, posted to troops and companies. Lieut. and Adj. D. R. McKay, 1st brigade, to 3d troop; Lieut. and Adj. F. Dashwood, 2d brigade, to 3d troop; Lieut. and Adj. G. Pennington, 3d brigade, to 3d troop; Lieut. and Adj J. Edwards, 1st bat., to 3d comp.; Lieut. and Adj. W. T. Garrett, 2d bat., to 3d comp.; Brev. Capt. and Adj. T. Sanders, 3d bat., to 3d comp.; Lieut. and Adj. R. Horaford, 4th bat., to 3d comp.; Lieut. and Adj. J. Turton, 5th bat., to 3d comp.; Lieut. and Adj. H. Clerk, 6th bat., to 1st comp.; Brev. Capt. and Acting Adj. T. D'Oyly, 7th bat., to 1st comp.; Lieut., Interp., and Qu. Mast. J. S. Rotton, 6th bat., to 2d comp.; Lieut., Interp., and Qu. Mast. J. H. Jarvis, to 2d comp. 7th bat.

Dec. 10.—Lieut. and Adj. W. Conway, 53d N.I., to act as station staff at Bareilly during absence of Brig. Maj. Hay; dated 1st Nov. 1827.

Lieut. A. Park to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 29th N.I.; dated 2d Nov.

Lieut. E. T. Milner to act as adj. to right wing of 31st N.I. during its separation from head-quarters; dated 27th Oct.

Lieut. W. Stewart to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 22d N.I. during absence of Lieut. Sampson; dated 19th Nov.

Lieut. P. Hopkins to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 27th N.I. during absence of Lieut. Grant, on leave of absence; dated 24th Nov.

Lieut. G. Green to act as adj. of five companies of 48th N.I. whilst detached from head-quarters of regt.; dated 10th Nov.

Dec. 11.—Lieut. H. Halhed to act as adj. to 7th L.C. during absence of Lieut. Phillips, on leave; dated 2d Nov.

Lieut. W. Shortreed to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 2d Europ. regt. during absence, on leave, of Lieut. Ripley; dated 1st Oct.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. W. H. Wake to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. to 14th N.I. during absence of Lieut. Wemyss, on duty; dated 17th Nov.

Dec. 13.—Lieut. W. B. Gould to be adj. to 49d N.I. during absence of Lieut. Polwhele; dated 1st Nov. 1827.

Lieut. J. A. Barstow to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 37th N.I. during absence of Lieut. Smith.

Dec. 13.—*2d Nusseree Bat.* Lieut. A. Charlton, 6th Extra N.I., to be adj., v. Lawrence resigned.

Lieut. C. O'Hara, 4th L.C., to act as 2d in command during absence, on leave, of Capt. Speck.

Dec. 14.—Lieut. J. H. Low to act as adj. to 39th N.I.; dated 1st Dec.

Lieut. W. Grant, interp. and qu. mast. to 27th N.I., at his own request, permitted to resign that situation.

Dec. 15.—1st-Lieut. W. M. Smith, of engineers, directed to join sappers and miners at Allyghur, and Assist. Surg. E. J. Agnew directed to join and to do duty with artillery regt. at Dum-Dum; both dated 20th Nov.

Surg. R. McDonald, of barrack master's department, Fort William, transferred to commissariat department.

Fort William, Dec. 28.—Cadet R. H. Durie admitted to infantry. His rank of ensign has been already assigned.

Capt. F. Palmer, 9th L.C., transferred to Pension estab.

Cornet Averell Daniell, 3d L.C., having declined to take up his app. in H.C.'s service, struck off strength of army.

Capt. J. Stuart, assist. secretary, to be deputy secretary to government in military department, with official rank of major; and Capt. R. Benson, 11th N.I., to be assistant secretary, in suc. to Maj. A. Lockett, Governor-general's agent at Bhurtpore.

Jan. 4, 1828.—*Regt. of Artillery.* 2d-Lieut. F. A. Miles to be 1st-lieut., from 1st Jan. 1828, v. Higgins dec.

9th L.C. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. T. Sanderson to be capt. of a troop, and Cornet Chas. Garret to be lieut., from 28th Dec. 1827, in suc. to Palmer transf. to Pension estab.

Cadets T. D. Bainbridge and G. E. Herbert, of cavalry, promoted to rank of cornet.

Mr. G. Forbes admitt d on estab. as an assist. surg.

Lieut. J. O. Owen, 5th N.I.; Cornet J. D. Barling, 1st L.C.; and Cornet F. D. Bainbridge, of L.C.—permitted, at their own request, to resign service of Hon. Company.

Assist. Surg. J. Grant to officiate as apothecary to Hon. Comp., during absence of Surg. Muston, on furlough.

Head-Quarters, Dec. 18.—Lieut. F. Hunter to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 53d N.I. during absence, on duty, of Lieut. Wintour; dated 9th Nov.

Lieut. A. Bogle, 2d N.I., app. to officiate as dep. judge adv. gen. to Dinapore div. from 5th Dec., during absence of Capt. Steel on general leave.

Dec. 19.—Lieut. Col. P. T. Comyn removed from 53d to 24th N.I., and Lieut. Col. J. W. Fast, from 24th to 53d ditto.

Dec. 20.—Lieut. P. Harris to act as adj. to left wing of 2d Extra N.I. during its separation from head-quarters.

Lieut. C. W. Hodges, 5th L.C., permitted, at his own request, to resign situation of 2d in command of 6th Local Horse.

Assist. Surg. Jas. Corbet app. to 4th L.C.

Dec. 21.—Lieut., Interp., and Qu. Mast. H. B. Smith, 37th N.I. (who has been reported by Committee of Examination "altogether incompetent to do duties of an interpreter"), removed from his situation.

Lieut. G. E. Westmacott, same regt. (who has been reported by Examiners "perfectly well qualified"), to be interp. and qu. mast. to 37th N.I., v. Smith.

Interp. and Qu. Mast. to 29th N.I., Lieut. P. Brown (who has been found by Committee of Examination "not sufficiently qualified"), suspended from his situation.

Lieut. R. M. Miles, 5th N.I. (who has been reported by Commi.tee of Examination "perfectly qualified" for duties of an interp.), directed to do duty with 29th N.I., and to officiate as interp. and quart. mast., v. Brown.

Lieut Brown expected to qualify himself within six months, failing which he will be removed from his appointment.

Officer returned to duty from Europe.—Surg. John Sawers; arrived 25th Dec. 1827.

HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

Head-Quarters, Dec. 13, 1827.—*To be Capts. by Brevet, in East-Indies only.* Lieuts. A. A. M'Couchy, 16th L. D.; C. D. Allen, 6th F.; D. Humphrys, 13th F.; F. W. Stehelin, 13th F.; Jas. Grant, 14th F.; H. Clinton, 20th F.; M. Morphett, 48th F.; M. M'Pherson, 48th F.; J. Blackall, 48th F.—*Dec.* 17. E. Blair, 3d F.; H. D. Courtayne, 59th F.

Dec. 20.—Brev. Lieut. Col. Kelly to have command of depôt of H M.'s troops at Chinsurah.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Dec. 28. Lieut. Col. G. Becher, 10th L.C., on private affairs.—Maj. R. Martin, 10th N.I., on ditto.—Surg. Jehoshaphat Cattill, on ditto.—Lieut. D. Ogilvy, 15th N.I., for health.—Jan. 4. Lieut. Col. Com. Jas. Cock, 18th N.I., on private affairs.—Lieut. Col. W. P. Price, 11th N.I., on ditto.—Lieut. Col. C. R. Kennett, 37th N.I., on ditto.—Maj. H. Cock, 23d N.I., on ditto.—Maj. H. F. Denty, 53d N.I., on ditto.—Ens. Crauford Tait, of inf., for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Jan. 4. Surg. W. P. Muston, apothecary to Hon. Comp., for twelve months, for health.

Cancelled.—Dec. 28. Ens. T. Ramsay, 22d N.I., to Singapore.

HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

To Europe.—Dec. 13. Capt. Van. Cortlandt, 48th regt., for health.—Capt. Hoctor, 39th regt., for health.—Capt. Creighton, 11th L.D., on private affairs.—Capt. Bertrand, 14th F., on ditto.—Lieut. Ens. Dickson, 2d Royals, for health.—Lieut. Erskine,

Erskine, 46th regt., for health.—Capt. Fuller, 59th regt., for health.—Capt. Ellis, 4th L. Dr, on private affairs.

LAW.

The following is a copy of part of the charge to the Grand Jury of Calcutta, on the opening of the Criminal Sessions, December 3, by Sir Edward Ryan, one of the puisne justices.

"Although this is the first time I have had the honour of addressing you, I am sure it is quite unnecessary that I should attempt to point out to gentlemen of your knowledge and experience the duties which you are called upon to perform. Without detaining you then with any explanation of this nature, which I feel to be wholly unnecessary, I shall trouble you with a few observations upon the act of the 7th of the King to regulate the appointment of juries in the East-Indies; and then proceed to point out such offences in the calendar, as either from the nature of the crime, or as respects the law as applicable to it, I think it necessary particularly to call your attention. This act of the 7th of the King arrived in India this time twelvemonth, and was the subject of a charge from the Chief Justice at that time. In January of this year the court framed and published its rules relating to juries; native Christians in consequence for the first time served on the grand and petty jury of that sessions, and have continued to do so down to the present time. At the last sessions, Hindoo natives were summoned for the first time.

"Many of the Hindoo natives, whose rank, superiority of caste, or property, exempt them, according to the rules of the court, from serving on any other than special juries, have applied to the court when summoned to be excused, on the ground of their not having a competent knowledge of the English language to understand the arguments or speeches of counsel, or the summing up of the judge; but the same persons have thought their knowledge of the language not so defective as to prevent (providing they were eligible) their acting as grand jurors, in which capacity they have expressed a desire and willingness to serve.

"The act of parliament, however, has provided that the grand jury, in all cases, shall consist wholly of persons professing the Christian religion.

"The *willingness* of such natives to serve on grand juries is a feeling which, for many reasons, it seems desirable to cultivate and encourage, and arises probably from a natural feeling of the dignity and importance they will derive amongst their own class from mixing with English gentlemen of the first respectability.

"Their belief in their *competency* to serve on grand juries, though not on special or common juries, is not, I conceive without foundation. Such reasons will occur to the mind of every one acquainted with the respective duties of each species of jury why they may be better qualified to serve on the one than the other.

"For instance, they will be better able to understand the testimony of the witnesses, as the repetition of questions for that purpose would be little or no inconvenience in examinations before a grand jury. They would have an opportunity of receiving from English gentlemen summoned on the same jury (many of whom speak their own language) a sufficient explanation of the nature of the offence to be liable to apply the evidence to it.

"The investigation itself is much more simple, their duty being merely to inquire whether there is sufficient ground for putting the accused party on his trial before another jury.

"In finding the bill, it is sufficient if twelve out of the twenty-three (of which number the grand jury here always consists) concur: the imperfect knowledge of one or two could not be so prejudicial as where the jury must be unanimous.

"From considerations such as these, I cannot help expressing a hope, that whenever the operation of this jury bill is considered at home, it may be thought expedient to allow to Hindoo and Mahomedan subjects duly qualified, the privilege of serving on grand juries.

"It is unnecessary to point out to English gentlemen the great advantages of trial by jury; and I trust the time is not far distant when this institution may be thought applicable on a more extended scale to this country.

"The punchayet is a mode of trial in use among the Hindoos, and is somewhat analagous to our trial by jury; this has been recommended by the late and present Governor of Bombay, and by the late Governor of Madras.

"Before the establishment of the Recorder's Court at Madras, about thirty years ago, juries *de medietate linguæ*, composed one-half of Hindoos and the other half of Europeans, were in use. I am informed by those who have inquired into many of their decisions, that such juries are most competent for the duties they were called on to perform.

"As far back as 1783, a committee of the House of Commons reported 'that the use of juries was neither impracticable nor dangerous in Bengal.'

"In December of the same year, Sir William Jones, in delivering his first charge to the grand jury of this place, stated 'in the administration of penal justice a severe burthen is removed from our minds by the assistance of juries, and it is my ardent wish that the court had the same

same relief in civil, especially commercial causes, for the decision of which there cannot be a nobler tribunal than a jury of experienced men, assisted by the learning of a judge.'

"That trial by jury has not been adopted in civil cases in this court, has perhaps arisen from the great burthen that would have been cast upon the Europeans resident at Calcutta (limited as was the number liable to serve), if frequently called away from their occupation to act as jurors in this court. By the late act however, all Christians, of whatever denomination, resident within the limits of Calcutta, and not the subjects of any foreign state, are qualified to serve as grand or petty jurymen in criminal cases. This act has, therefore, admitted to the privilege of acting as jurymen a large class of the subjects of the crown resident here who were formerly excluded, and would, even supposing Hindoo and Mahomedan subjects not at present sufficiently conversant with the English language to take a part in the trial of civil causes, form such a large addition in point of number to persons competent to serve on juries, as to make the adoption of juries in civil cases no longer burthensome or onerous on those who would be called upon to serve.

"At this presidency, though the clerk of the crown, whose duty it is to inquire whether natives liable to serve have a competent knowledge of the English language, has returned several Hindoo natives as qualified, and who have been accordingly summoned, yet no native Hindoo has yet served in any jury in this court. At Madras, however, during the late sessions for the trial of criminal offences, several natives served on juries, and I am informed, from authority on which I can rely, that they were in every respect qualified for the duty imposed on them.

"At no very distant period I trust there will be found in this place a sufficient number of intelligent Hindoos, conversant not only with our language, but also in other respects qualified to become jurymen, both in civil and criminal cases.

"I think this expectation will not be considered unreasonable when the progress the natives are making in the knowledge of our language and institutions, through the medium of the Anglo-Indian College established in this place, is considered. That institution, first set on foot through the intervention of Sir Edward Hyde East in 1816, has since received the most liberal support from the government here. The establishment at present comprizes 11 teachers, and 450 pupils, instructed in the English language. Government allow annually, in aid of this institution, no less a sum than 13,780 rupees. They have a library consisting of the standard works of English literature and philosophical apparatus, to which the liberality of government has lately made considerable addition. You have probably, from your own inspection, ascertained the great progress the students have made in our language, and in the history of our laws and constitution, and will not, I am sure, think, after such inspection, that I am too sanguine in expecting that no very long period can elapse before there is a sufficient number of Hindoo natives qualified to serve on juries."

MISCELLANEOUS.

COLONIZATION.

The subject of colonization in India having engaged the attention of the Calcutta journalists in an unusual degree of late, the native part of the community seems to have participated in the interest which the topic inspired; and in the *John Bull* of January 7, there appears a long letter on this subject, which the editor of that paper states to be (as its internal evidence shews) "the *bonâ fide* production of a native pen." As this is a question in which native interests are greatly concerned, their sentiments should not be disregarded; and upon that ground, and also as an object of curiosity, we insert a copious abstract of this letter.

"Colonization, as it is understood, is a measure seldom adopted by governments, but when there arises a want of sustenance for the flux of an overgrowing population; they take the last expedient to transplant them from the place to a distant country, little occupied by the indigenous inhabitants or less cultivated: but it ought not to be supposed that it is necessary for civilization; the latter is of a different nature from the former: it is only to be effected by means of education and improvement. The former is to avoid the pressing demands of an overflowing population. The former the Indians would never require; but the latter they would earnestly pray for; and therefore it is a question, which ought to be considered, how far it is practicable, rather than to spend on the former, as much time, paper, pens, ink, ingenuity, breath, brains, tongue, and trouble, which, if it were devoted to any given subject, it would be an advantage to the speculators, and contribute in some measure to the improvement of the people."

After recommending that government should establish public seminaries for the instruction of the natives, and encourage translations from the literature of the west, the writer proceeds:

"The introduction of European colonists in India, under the present existing state

state of the country, would be a measure highly mischievous to those colonists, and to the people of the country in general. It ought to be properly understood, and, in justice to them, it must need be considered, how far it will contribute to support them, amidst a nation distinct from them in manners, customs, and habits of life; and what would be the resources left for those new comers, as all that was in India has been already absorbed, and all that is now existing is nominal.

"If commerce in India may be thought to be the resources, that may support the colonists in their wants and necessaries, it must be properly known, that the commerce of India would not admit of further aggressions; it is rather declining, and we are sorry to observe, that in every year one or two merchants failing—it is not owing to their misconduct or extravagancy, but that the staple price is in several articles so far reduced, that many were unable to cover the loss sustained, and were in consequence ruined.

"The internal manufacture, which heretofore supported a number of people, has been lately destroyed by the import from Europe of the different sorts of cloths and articles for native uses; and those weavers and workmen, who had supported themselves by their profession, have now been obliged to seek employment. This has done a serious evil: on one hand, it has excited luxury, and on the other absorbed the means of support of many.

"Agriculture in India, which may be thought to afford those colonists the means of support, it is a vain expectation, without knowing the real state of the country. The grounds which are arable, and the productions which it yields, have not been able to supply even our wants, at the same cheap rate at which we before bought them; not a more distant period than twenty years when we usually purchased paddy, rice, oil, molasses, &c. at the cheapest rate, at a rupee, four maunds of paddy, eighteen seers of oil, and one rupee a maund for molasses; but every one who resides in India is aware at what rates those articles and others, &c. are now sold.

"The above is a representation of the state of the country in general; but I beg to say, in a few words, the miseries under which the half-castes invariably labour. There are number of the half-castes who reside at Bandel and Hoogley, many of whom have become players, fowlers, &c.; besides, they follow several meanest occupations; and I have seen, when a relation of mine went to Burisal to employ a half-caste as watchman in the way, and who in his return informed us that there resides in a village called Sibpore a number of half-castes who live by cultivation and employment, such as chowkedars, &c. This has been the lot of those unhappy creatures, whose parents may be supposed to have settled in India and left their posterity behind them amidst foreigners in contempt and derision, who would have been more useful to society, and an honour to their family, were they sent to their native country."

The writer then adverts to the alleged benefit which has been derived to India from the establishment of European factories and indigo plantations in the interior; and to the arguments deduced therefrom in favour of colonization; and he, in reply, gives the following picture of the effect of indigo cultivation, and the character of the planters, which corresponds with the testimony of the late Bishop Heber.*

"That such an interference in the agriculture has occasioned great mischiefs, and is so far injurious, that every candid observer will acknowledge who knows or has seen the oppressions of the indigo planters. The usurpation by European indigo planters has been a great disappointment to the natives from the sources of enriching themselves, which after the revolution existed. However small may be estimated the quantity of ground which they occupy, being under-tenants to the natives, and that may be thought to be of no disappointment to the people: but to undeceive such observers, and to bring it to light, require much time and trouble, and therefore I shall conclude it with a few remarks, leaving the subject for further development. However insufficient are the portions of land on which the indigo seeds are sown, the disappointment is still too much, as it excludes us from an immense quantity of productions necessary for our consumption, and an interference in agriculture, while it affords us nothing for our use; and further, upon a comparative view, we may say, allowing at least 500 beegas of ground occupied by each factory, the productions of it, if it were paddy, may be computed at an average of 10 maunds a beega, the aggregate amount of grain will be 5,000 maunds; and reduce it into 50 seers for one man, it will yield for the consumption of 4,000 persons, and allowing at that rate of five factories in each district, or estimating at once, there will be in the aggregate about 225 indigo factories in this country; and computing, at that lowest rate, the quantity of productions will be 1,125,000 maunds, which will be sufficient for the consumption of about 900,000 natives, affording for the pasturage of an immense number of cows, buffaloes, &c. as also supplying for the other necessaries of the Indians. On the other hand, at what cheapest rate would the rice, gums, mustard, &c. have been sold at

See p. 951.

at the Indian markets, and how easily would the natives maintain themselves, when many of whom, we observe, with great uneasiness, always starve. A more particular account of the oppressions and injuries which endanger the natives by the establishment of the indigo factories, will be exposed to the public as soon as leisure from other avocations will enable me to engage in it.

"And moreover, in representing the miseries of the country, it must not be omitted that the variegated sources of commerce have been already extorted by the European merchants residing in the country; they have become indigo factors, cloth dyers, silk mercers, cotton dealers—and also Europeans have become carpenters, builders, joiners, tailors, &c., besides some of whom are turned as vender of several other articles of merchandises which form parts of the commerce in India; and perhaps nothing now remains for resumption, which the radicals and reformers may be supposed to reserve for the colonists whom they are anxious to invite to India; nor will they be blind to the miseries of the natives, when it is evident that the European merchants and residents have become the accumulators of Indian wealth, and the natives have turned their working tools and instruments to their happiness. It would more contribute to the glory of the radicals and reformers, were their endeavours turned to restore the natives to their native source of wealth and opulence, which have been extorted from them by the Britons.

"All the advantages that may be thought to result from the introduction of European colonies in India, or the happiness which the country may be conceived to afford to the colonists, the consequence will be mischievous to the natives, and a disappointment to the colonists themselves, when in expectation of happiness, they are to turn peasants and cultivators, and exposed amidst foreigners in contempt and derision."

CALCUTTA BIBLE ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of this Association was held at the Town Hall on the 4th January. The report of the committee was read. It stated that the committee had received an application from the Rev. Dr. Price, at Ava, for a supply of Scriptures in the English language, for the use of a number of young Burmese noblemen whom he instructs in European science and the English language. "It must afford great satisfaction to all sincere Christians," they observe, "to hear that those who are likely in course of time to become men of influence in the Burmese empire are, in their early youth, imbued with a knowledge of the records of divine revelation, and may thus, by the blessing of God, be brought to believe that he is, and that he is a rewarder of them that diligently seek him."

SERAMPORE COLLEGE.

Mr. Swan, one of the missionaries connected with Serampore College, has, since the separation between the Serampore Missionaries and the Baptist Missionary Society at home, seceded from the former. This occurrence has been the occasion of much controversy in the newspapers of the presidency, one of which (the *Hurkaru*) has published a letter containing a most indecent and disgraceful attack upon the character of Mr. Swan, which Dr. Carey and Mr. Marshman have denounced as totally foreign to their feelings and sentiments.

Mr. Swan, in a letter inserted in one of the papers, says:

"It seemed to me truly strange that the epithets *weak*, *pusillanimous*, *half-hearted*, should be applied to an individual, constrained, as I have certainly been, in spite of the severest struggles with my feelings, from the most imperative considerations of duty, to take such an important step. I am persuaded that, had I remained in the Serampore College, in its new circumstances, with my views, I should justly have deserved to have been thus stigmatized."

TOUR OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Lord Combermere arrived at Benares on the 26th November, and took up his residence at the house of Mr. Brooke, the agent of the Governor-general. On the 21st his Lordship reviewed the troops in brigade, and afterwards held a levee. On the following the Raja of Benares paid a visit to his Excellency, which was returned next day. On the 23d Lord Combermere left Benares for Mirzapore, where he reviewed the troops (the 49th regiment); he left on the 24th, and proceeded by dawk to Allahabad.

From the native papers we learn that his Excellency reached Lucknow on the 11th December, and was received at the suburbs by his Majesty the King of Oude. When the two trains met, his Majesty received his Lordship on his own elephant, and returned to the city, proceeding through the streets crowded with people, and all the houses were splendidly ornamented and enlivened by bands of musicians and singers. The *cortége* alighted at the Jilwa-khana, from whence his Majesty was conveyed in a litter, and his Excellency in a palanqueen, to the Baherdehree, where his Majesty presented his Lordship with his miniature, richly set with diamonds. His Lordship dined with the King, and on the 13th breakfasted with his Majesty, and at night dined at the palace, and witnessed the singing and

and dancing of the court bands, and splendid illuminations and fireworks. On the 14th his Majesty dined with the Commander-in-chief. On the 15th his Lordship was entertained with the fights of elephants and other animals, and afterwards breakfasted with his Majesty, to whom he presented a curious books, and his own portrait; his Majesty, taking a sabre from his own side, girded it upon his Excellency. On the 16th his Excellency returned to his tents with the intention of marching to Furrukabad.

CHOWRINGHEE THEATRE.

The Right Hon. the Governor General and Countess Amherst honoured this theatre with their presence on the 28th December. The entertainments were *Paul Pry* and *The Miller and his Men*. We subjoin a criticism on the first piece from the *Government Gazette*:—

The success of the performance of *Paul Pry* at Dum-Dum led, we suppose, to its repetition at this theatre, and attracted a more numerous audience than has been witnessed within its walls for some time past. We trust the good people were gratified, but, in our estimation, the piece was ill suited to the meridian of Calcutta, or to the acknowledged taste of its inhabitants.

The idea of an impertinent fellow, ever anxious to pry into the concerns of his neighbours, is by no means novel, and is to be found exhibited in several lights in the French and English drama. In those cases, however, the incidents are subordinate to the course of a regular plot, whilst in the farce the character is rendered diverting by multiplying ridiculous situations without much regard to the interest of the story. Descending also to the region of farce, the impertinences of the hero are less restrained by attention to consistency or probability, and his inquisitiveness is made more abrupt, microscopic, and grotesque. One or two lucky cant phrases have also been hit upon successfully, and a piece of inert matter, in the shape of an umbrella, has been rendered subservient to the general entertainment.

These ideas, once embodied, are capable of being endlessly extended, and Paul Pry may be placed in an indefinite number of ludicrous situations; whilst, as the chief wit of "I hope I don't intrude," and such expressions, lies in their repetition, the oftener they are repeated the more facetious they become. Accordingly it seems that almost every theatre in England, winter or summer, large or small, has a Paul Pry of its own, the spurious progeny of the genuine hero of the Haymarket, who has never yet, we believe, put on a typographic dress, and been thus placed at the command of any but its first retainers.

We need not tell our dramatic friends, that there are various styles of acting at home, from the classical boards of Drury Lane or Covent Garden to the temporary booth at Bartholomew Fair (alas! now no more!) at which provision must be made, adapted to the tastes of their respective audiences. What is pronounced in the best *gout* at the former, is denounced as insipid at the latter; whilst the strong draughts administered at Astley's or Sadler's Wells, would stifle the more delicate organs of the visitors of the regular theatres. The Paul Prys partake of this distinction, and their humour is characterized by the place where they are performed, or the persons to whom they are addressed. The *Paul Pry* of the Haymarket, by Poole, is an elegant little composition; the plot good, and the characters well drawn. The *Paul Pry* of Friday night is a native, we believe, of the Olympic Circus, and we should hope, therefore, for the credit of our dramatic tastes, that he may be considered as something of an intruder at Chowringhee. The drama bears no resemblance whatever to the *Paul Pry* of the Haymarket, excepting in name and a few expressions, such as "I hope I don't intrude;" "Just dropped in;" "Well, if ever I do another kind thing again!" &c. In no other respect is this Olympic trumpery like the play in which Liston is so justly celebrated. The wit, indeed, is all practical; plot there is none, the attempts at character very unhappy, and the jokes very coarse, to say the least of them.

The house was exceedingly full, but the performance was considered dull, and many quitted the house before the curtain fell.

UNITARIAN MISSION.

A general meeting of the friends and supporters of Unitarian Christianity in Calcutta took place on Sunday, the 30th December; Theodore Dickens, Esq., in the chair.

A report from the Unitarian committee was read by Mr. Adam; it was of considerable length.

The design of the report was stated to be to communicate information to Unitarian Christians in different parts of the world, respecting what has been done, what is doing, and what is proposed to be done, for the promotion of Unitarian Christianity in India. The first endeavour of the committee after its institution was to secure foreign co-operation, in which, they state, they have succeeded to a considerable extent; both American and English Unitarians have contributed liberally to aid them in their labours. The first object accomplished by their united means was the employment of a Unitarian missionary; and another object, for the attainment

attainment of which a public subscription has been opened, is the erection of a chapel for English worship in Calcutta. The latter object was especially urged in the report as essential to give full efficiency to the mission. After detailing the proceedings and intentions of the committee for the diffusion of religion and knowledge by means of lectures to the natives, schools, tracts, &c. a summary view was given of the state of the funds, which were classed under three separate heads: the permanent fund, amounting to Sicca Rupees 25,000, the interest of which is applied to the support of a missionary; the chapel fund, having a cash balance of about Sicca Rupees 9,000 in its favour after the purchase of ground for 12,000 rupees, besides Calcutta subscriptions still remaining unpaid to the amount of 5,000 or 6,000 rupees; and the general fund, or fund for contingent expences, which consists of annual, quarterly, and monthly subscriptions, and donations amounting to 160 rupees per month. Adverting to the defective organization of the committee, occasioned by the peculiar circumstances in which it had taken its origin, the gentlemen composing it recommended a more complete organization under a new and more comprehensive name, that of *The British Indian Unitarian Association*, and with that view proposed a series of resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, which were agreed to.

Amongst the native members present were Ram Mohun Roy (who was labouring under severe indisposition), Durakanath Thakoor, and Tarachand Chuckraburtee.

SIR C. METCALFE'S ENTERTAINMENT.

A splendid entertainment, consisting of a ball and supper, was given by Sir Charles Metcalfe, Dec. 21, to the Right Hon. the Governor General and the Countess Amherst. The company amounted to about 600 persons, comprising all the rank, beauty, and fashion of Calcutta.

In the course of the evening, a group of visitors made their appearance in the proper costume of the principal characters in Shakespeare's plays, led on by *Prospero*, and the rear brought up by *Dogberry*. On reaching the gorgeous pavilion where the Governor General and his party were seated, *Prospero* delivered an appropriate address.

The several personages in the group then mixed in the dance, exhibiting sundry amusing anachronisms. *Falstaff* led out a fashionable beauty of the *ancien regime*. The Ghost of *Hamlet* too might be observed holding converse with *Titania*, until scared a little by the sudden appearance of *Bottom*, who just brayed his approbation on the scene and then vanished. *Shylock* also, for a moment, forgot his bond and spoke to some lady whom he recognized; while *Henry VIII.* addressed *Lady Percy*, and *Anna Bullen* replied to some remark of *Dr. Caius*, who did not at all appear surprised to see *Oberon* treading on the toes of the vernacular *Dogberry*, or the haughty *Wolsey* holding a long confab with a jolley carter.

MOALMEIN.

A correspondent in the *John Bull* thus writes from the new settlement of Moalmein, or as he spells it, Mulmehyne:

In the month of February Mulmehyne exhibited an unpromising scene of desolate confusion, and from its surrounding piles of dilapidated temples, and its pathless water, no one expected that even European ingenuity and industry could have already rendered it the delightful and picturesque spot that it may now be considered. The uniform construction of the bocses and public buildings, the regular allotment of ground attached to each, are agreeably varied by the intersection of roads, which have been admirably formed with skill and judgment, and are now so extensive as to be capable of admitting the use of vehicles of any description. One of the principal roads is carried over an extensive range of high ground, and presents a commanding view of a most magnificent scenery. Martaban and the hills in its vicinity; the winding course of the river, interspersed with islands; and, again, the unobstructed view of the more distant landscape, completes a picture seldom excelled by oriental prospects.

INSURANCE OF LIVES IN ENGLAND AND INDIA.

We do not wish to alarm our readers, but to convey a piece of information to them which may, perhaps, induce them to take care of themselves, and thus obviate the evil to which their attention is directed. On what data the calculation is made, we are not aware, but we observe, that under the most favourable circumstances, the chance of life in this country is regarded at home as nearly 100 per cent. worse than in England, at least up to the age of fifty, when the proportion rather improves. The following is the scale of premiums demanded by the Asylum Life Assurance Company, for the ages specified, on lives in England and India, the latter being restricted to the civil service.

Age.	Premium. England.			India.		
21 per cent.	£1	13	10	£3	13	7
30	2	3	5	4	5	1
40	2	19	4	5	7	3
50	4	4	1	7	3	10

We confess we should like to know the principles on which these rates are constructed, as we are very much disposed to question

question their accuracy, and to suspect that in the civil service of this country, except under peculiar circumstances, the average duration of life does not fall short of the period of existence in colder climates.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz., Oct.* 22.

BENGALEE LITERATURE.

A work, which we doubt not will be found extremely useful, has just been published at the Baptist Mission Press, *viz.* a Dictionary of Bengalee and English, by Tarachand Chuckraburtee. We have the greater satisfaction in noticing this very creditable work, inasmuch as it may be reckoned the first fruits of the Hindoo college, our young lexicographer having been educated at that excellent institution. —*India Gaz., Dec.* 31.

CONVERSIONS IN THE SOUTH OF INDIA.

The December number of the *Missionary Intelligence* has been published, and contains the conclusion of the account of the Tinnevelly mission; in the preceding part of the account, the public was informed that most of the converts in that quarter had been made from idolatry, and that only a few, who were formerly Roman Catholics or of the old Tanjore mission, had joined them, and although the generality of these new Chrisrians belong rather to a low than to a high caste, the missionaries very justly ask "when we see the rich and high despise or neglect the gracious message, and the poor and low receive and esteem it, shall we reject them because they are of a low caste?"

The following are some of the remarks made by Messrs. Rhenius and Schmid on the previous character and habits of the converts, and the effects of conversion on their after habits of life:

"They were all idolators and superstitious, devoted to the common gods of the Hindoos, and to other idols of their own making, which represent devils; impure in thought, word, and action.

"As to the effect which their conversion has had upon them we cannot of course speak very particularly as we are mostly at a distance from them. Our opinion of them rests therefore principally upon the testimony of others, though many of those things, we are going to mention have fallen under our own notice. First then, they have all rejected idolatry, and learn to worship God in spirit and in truth. They are desirous of being instructed in the wholesome truths of the Gospel, and men and women, and even children, assemble daily together for the purpose, especially on the Sabbath-day. A great many of them know the catechism by heart, and not a few have learnt also parts of the Scriptures by heart, such as the sermon on the mount, &c. That they do this instead of joining in their former wild dances and idol worship, spending whole nights in revelling and obscene songs and actions, is certainly in their favour. A number of them were formerly devotees to idols, &c. they have left off all these things, they have delivered over to us their clubs, idolatrous clothes, &c. and sit now with the rest soberly listening to the word of God, learning to trust in the living God, and not in lying devices. They are getting more cleanly in their habits, and shew a more decent behaviour in every respect. At their marriage ceremonies they submit to the simple style required by Christian principles, discarding all the foolish and stupifying customs of the heathen on those occasions; a circumstance of no small importance when it is considered how tenacious the natives are of making a great show at marriages. The noise of quarrelling and fighting is hardly ever heard in their streets, and they learn to live together in peace and harmony. The cruel treatment and persecution of their heathen neighbours they learn more and more to bear with patience, and not to render evil for evil. Lying is much abated among them, and they learn to love truth and righteousness, and are ready to confess their faults. One congregation consists in part of Maravers; they have left off altogether their night expeditions for plunder and robbery, and live peaceably by the produce of their lands. Some of them have been baptized, who confessed on the occasion, that at first they had asked for Christian instruction from worldly motives, but that having since learnt the nature of Christianity, they were ready to abide by it any rate; they give us much pleasure: others have made the same confession. Even the heathen give the converts a good testimony, and observe a very favourable change in their character.

TELEGRAPHS IN INDIA.

Our readers will have some idea of the effective state to which the system of telegraphs has already been brought to on this side of India, although but very recently established, when we mention that in favourable weather, in eight minutes, a return has been made through a line of 400 miles to a communication from the presidency, or at the rate of 100 miles in the minute. The line of signals now reaches as far as Chunar, about 500 miles from Calcutta. In no other quarter of the world has a system of telegraphs been carried to such an extent.—*John Bull, Jan.* 7.

EXTRACTS FROM NATIVE NEWSPAPERS.

Lucknow.—His majesty (the new King of Oude) lately held an assembly of learned

learned and holy men at the Dil-aram. Elephants were sent to convey the principal, and an immense assemblage of philosophers, sheikhs, and dervishes were collected and entertained by the best musical performers. His majesty, after a long and interesting conversation with his guests, conferred upon ten of the sheikhs a pair of shawls each, and a coat and cap on twenty others, and sent a dress and five thousand rupees to Kutch Azim, who is reckoned amongst the sheikhs. On another occasion an order was issued to the Kotwal, stating, that although the preparations of spirituous liquor within ten cos of the capital was prohibited, yet it appeared that no notice was taken of this, and also that the Kotwal's people levied a tax upon the passports given to travellers, conduct which would be severely punished if not reformed. The shopkeepers of Nawaz Gunj brought the corpse of a man who poisoned himself with opium, in consequence of having been beaten by a trader, one Tara Chand, to whom he owed thirty rupees. The trader was ordered to be put in prison until the heirs of the deceased should consent to compromise the matter. Orders were issued to the Kotwal, that the duties on grain should be no more than those imposed by the Nawab Sadat Ali Khan, and whereas the people of the city, and the musical professors complained of the extortions and oppressions of the police, orders were issued, that in no case should more than the due penalty be enacted, and that no tax should be levied on public dancers and singers. Raja Rus Lal was apprised, that farming the intelligence department was unjust, and the news writers and hurkarus were to receive wages from the state.

Maharaja Runjit Sinh.—His highness was at Lahore to the 23d of November, but his tents had been sent off towards Dina Nazar. On the 8th he visited the holy descendant of Nanak at the mausoleum of Jehangir, and presented him with 5,000 rupees. This venerable personage, however, complained that the teachers of the Sikh creed were no longer cherished in the country, and that every one that pleased plundered their villages, and insulted them with impunity. The maharaja replied, that the prosperity of the country was owing to their prayers, and that if any of their lands had been invaded they had only to demand assistance, and a body of horse should be sent immediately to clear their estates of all marauders. On the 19th hurkarus arrived from the camp of Prince Kherg Sinh, with despatches from the prince and Mons. Allard, stating that in the last campaign, the zemindars of Pand Cherampur supplied Maulair Jemaill's followers with grain, in punishment of which they had been driven out of the place and their effects plundered. A camel courier was sent off to desire the army to move quickly to the Peshawer, where the Yusef Zeis were committing depredations.

Peshawer.—Advices of the 21st November report, that Sayed Ahmed and Sayed Mahomed, with 15,000 horse and foot had advanced to the stations of the Yusef Zeis, and were ravaging the districts of Peshawer. Akram Ali Khan, the foster brother of Purdil Khan, had raised a force in Deret Jungul and committed depredations. The Hakem of Peshawer had sent 5,000 horse against him, and had written to the Killader and to Dost Mhhommed Khan, announcing the approach of Kherg Sing, and recommending them to be on the alert.

Maharaja Janaki Rao Sindhia.—On the 18th of November his highness set out to hunt lions at Baghburan where he arrived on the 20th. On the 21st the chace was commenced and a lion was started, but he got away after wounding several of the men on foot severely. On the following day, Raghu Rao with his troopers resumed the chase and started the animal, when Bustem Ali Khan, subadar, dismounted with some of his men, and came upon and killed the lion but not until four of the party were much lacerated. The maharaja bestowed rewards on the individuals who had distinguished themselves.—*Jami Jehan Numa.*

CHANGE OF MINISTRY AT OUDE.

Upon the accession of the reigning King of Oude, his majesty showed a marked attention to Moostamud-ud-Dowla, better known by the name of Hakeem Mehdee, who was disgraced by the late king and has lived in splendour at Futteyghur. After lavishing many honours upon him, making him presents in money and jewels to the amount of about a crore of rupees (according to the Oude court newsman) and visiting the Nawab, the king has formally reinstated him in his post of prime minister. He arrived at Lucknow on the 20th December; the ex-minister was about to be escorted out of the Oude territories by a military force.

DISTURBANCE AT GWALIOR.

We have not been able to collect any particulars as to the rumoured disturbance at Gwalior, nor have we learned how it originated or what end it had in view. It is stated, on the authority of private letters, that Captain Stubbs, who commands Scindiah's contingent, had lost an arm in the affray. If we can depend on the statement that the troops had been ordered to march towards Gwaliot, we should infer that

that there was something more in the matter than a mere tumult or quarrel amongst Scindiah's own adherents within the fort. —*Cal. John Bull, Jan.* 3.

THE RACES.

The second December meeting took place on the 24th of that month. The Governor General and his family attended the race course. The sport was good. On the first day, Col. Gilbert's English mare Constance was beaten by Mr. Marjoribanks' Arab horse Twist. A serious accident occurred on the course, owing to the imprudent folly of a native lad in attempting to ride across it during a race. The two foremost horses, ridden by gentlemen, came against the lad with great violence and all fell; the former were thrown but not much hurt, but the unfortunate cause of the accident was severely injured.

BRUTE FIDELITY.

A writer in a Calcutta paper says:—I happened to call upon a lady of my acquaintance the other evening, when she informed me that a short time ago, while reclining on a couch in a room on the ground floor of her house reading, she felt something creeping slowly over her head; and as she was about to raise her arm for the purpose of scaring the intruder, which she concluded was a fly, a favourite little dog, which was attentively watching her, sprung upon the pillow of the couch, when the unwelcome visitor retired with a hissing sound: the lady leaped up in alarm, and was much surprised to discover creeping under the pillow a cobra capella snake, about three feet in length. The reptile made its escape into a rattan clothes-basket, from which it was shortly dislodged, and, I need not add, instantly destroyed.

MAJOR SNODGRASS'S "NARRATIVE OF THE BURMESE WAR."

The *Oriental Magazine* of Calcutta (No. XIII.) contains some severe strictures upon the "Narrative of the Burmese War," published by Major (now Col.) Snodgrass last year, of which it says that "if any thing is expected from it beyond what the public despatches and newspapers can afford, disappointment will be experienced, since, as compared with these ordinary and every-day vehicles of intelligence, the volume is singularly defective in information." The writer, moreover, charges Major Snodgrass with omissions traceable to reasons, far from creditable to the Major as a candid and impartial recorder of events.

As persons resident in India are best competent to form an accurate judgment of the merits of such a work as this, and to correct the mistakes or misrepresentations of the writer, we shall give the substance of the remarks of the reviewer of Major Snodgrass's Narrative, where he appears to have best established his charges against that writer.

The critic complains, in the first place, of the entire omission of the details of the military operations in Assam, Sylhet, and Arracan, in a work professing to be a "Narrative of the Burmese War." He then accuses him of bestowing inflated encomiums on the bravery of the enemy, who only displayed, however, a regardlessness of life as danger pressed upon him, "because taught by his own customs to give no quarter, and expecting as little." The critic then adverts to the effect of the example of the Burmese, in producing in the British soldier and sepoy what, in other circumstances, would have been deservedly called, he says, the most atrocious barbarity. He adds:—"We should feel happy, for the honour of the British name, if we could add, that any attempts were made to check the progress of this sanguinary spirit. But Major Snodgrass is silent on the part which Sir A. Campbell took on this occasion. Let us hope that the annals of the war, when they come from less poisoned and more impartial pens than his, will not tell a tale of orders not to spare a man, that, at this period, at least, of the war, would account for too much of the sanguinary and revolting encounters which Major Snodgrass would impute solely to the character and customs of the enemy."

In the affair of Kykloo, in which our troops were defeated, and which Major Snodgrass passes over in silence, the critic alleges that it was owing to no European troops being sent with Col. Smith, notwithstanding that officer requested they might be furnished him; and he considers that Major Snodgrass, being from his official situation enabled to assign the reason why none was sent, has forfeited his claim to the credit of a candid and impartial historian in withholding that information.

In relating the attempts of the Burmese to take possession of Rangoon, the accuracy of the Major's statements is disputed, "on more occasions than one;" namely, where he estimates the number of "invulnerables" as consisting of *several* thousands, instead of only *one* thousand. He then observes: "How far also Major Snodgrass allowed private feelings to interfere with his distribution of the praise due to the troops employed in the skirmishes and engagements he narrates, we cannot pretend to say: but when we find the names of distinguished officers never once mentioned in his work, and the body guard, which behaved so gallantly, spoken of as 'a troop of dragoons,' and in this manner, with many of his English readers, stript of the laurels they had so nobly earned, we must be permitted to entertain our suspicions: and

and having had access to know something of what took place behind the scenes, we feel the less hesitation in the expression of our suspicion, that Major Snodgrass has sacrificed the impartiality of the historian to the feelings of the partizan. The turgid and inflated style of our author, and the abusive epithets in which he abounds, when speaking of the Burmese, remind us of the language of several of Sir Archibald Campbell's own despatches; but they certainly were not like Major Snodgrass's book, altogether silent on the exploits of the body guard at Pagam, when under the command of a subadar major; they excited the admiration of the whole army, and were the subject of praise in a special general order. We also suspect much, that when Major Snodgrass lavishes his praise on 'the high bearing'—'undaunted spirit'—'calm indifference,' and 'cool determination' of the 'British troops,' he scarcely includes the sepoy soldiers and officers under the designation." And again, a little further on: "With those, indeed, who are ignorant of the real state of matters, he may succeed—not in raising British courage higher than it has stood in public estimation—but in impressing a belief on the public mind, that when Sir Archibald Campbell gained a battle over the Burmese, he added a page to the military annals of England, worthy of taking its place by the side of Waterloo itself. It is by such writers as Major Snodgrass that such men as Mr. Wynn, who certainly ought to know better, are misled to speak of Rangoon as a 'strong fort,' and to laud the bravery of ten thousand men, with a strong fleet, taking a place which a schooner of the H.C.'s Bombay marine, well armed and equipt, would have found little difficulty in destroying. Will our readers believe that when Major Snodgrass describes the attack on the position of the Shoe Dagon Pagoda, occupied by our troops, on the 30th August, and speaks of 'the compact body' of the enemy, 'rushing from the jungle'—the head of 'the advancing column' of the enemy—the 'bold and rapid advance of the DENSE MULTITUDE,' the tumult of 'the advancing mass'—the dreadful havoc among their 'crowded ranks'—we say, can our readers, on imagining to themselves the reality of the scene, of which the picture is here given from the glowing pencil of Snodgrass, refrain from a smile, when we tell them, that the whole Burmese body attacking our position on that occasion, consisted of ninety men! and the dreadful havoc was the death of one or two men!"

The writer then states other instances of inaccuracy and exaggeration in the book. The Major alleges one great cause of the sickness of the troops at Rangoon to have been their indulgence in limes and oranges, with which the jungles abounded; whereas, the reviewer states, these fruits were in the greatest demand in the hospitals as antiscorbutics; that the commissariat paid largely to such people who would venture to collect them; and that these people were prevented by "another and higher authority," whilst the very oranges, for want of which our men were dying, were seen by an officer, on whose authority he relates the fact, packed up in chests and shipped off for Calcutta! He adds: "Major Snodgrass also forgets to mention the hard labour which fell to the lot of the pioneers, on our troops first landing at Rangoon, employed in digging into the bowels of the stupendous Shoe Dagon Praw, in search of treasure. The senior engineer, Capt. Mackintosh (Mads.), refused, it is said, to do this without a written order, which it seems could not be granted; but a Bengal engineer, we are informed, was found to undertake the work."

The statement of Major Snodgrass, that the Bengal division was stopped, Dec. 28, 1825, in its advance, on account of the Bengal commissariat (which the Major is supposed to have viewed, in common with higher authorities, with no friendly eye) having failed in its supply of beef for the Europeans; the reviewer asserts that the commissariat never did fail in its supply of beef, even for a single day; and he alleges, on the authority of the journal of an officer, that the real cause of the halt was the rapidity of the march over roads impracticable for wheeled carriages, whereby the commissariat carts were prevented from advancing, and the cattle were exhausted.

The omission of the names of several gallant officers, as well as the suppression of the services of the navy, are charged by the reviewer upon Major Snodgrass. In relating the attack on Kemmendine, the gallant Major Yates is never once mentioned.

The reviewer charges Major Snodgrass with overlooking what was due to a strict regard to facts, as they occurred, in regard to the attack at Patanagoh. The former denies, on the credit of eye-witnesses, the alleged movements of the enemy, as related by the Major; and regards the opening of the artillery upon the Burmese boats, containing the wives and children of the garrison, as not only a blot on our humanity, but "a breach of faith worthy of the Burmese themselves."

He also charges the Major with exalting hyperbolically the character of the enemy: "It is evident, indeed," he says, "throughout the whole of Major Snodgrass's work, that he labours to impress his reader with a much higher notion of Burmese prowess and courage than can, with any justice, be ascribed to these warriors. Never since the commencement of our power in India, was a British army opposed

posed to an enemy less formidable in itself, or from which it had less to fear, on the score of bravery, discipline, or intrepidity; and the inflated language in which our author frequently allows himself to indulge, when speaking of the enemy, can only excite a smile among his fellow-soldiers, whose fate it was to encounter this formidable foe. It was certainly in the weakness of the English General, as unprovided for encountering their customs and climate, that the Burmese found their strength. In every thing else—in every thing of positive or substantive resources or prowess, the Burmese proved themselves, as they were esteemed by our troops, a miserable set of semi-barbarians. Cooped up in a stockade, and expecting, as they were accustomed to give, no quarter, they could occasionally resist individually to the last, and display the appearance of a desperate and resolute courage: but every thing requisite to constitute the soldier in the field was wanting in their character, and the slightest chance of escape was seized by them, even after our troops had entered their defences."

It is mortifying to read these allegations against the credit of a writer of Major Snodgrass's rank and station, and against his book, which, according to his own statement, is "without pretensions of any kind beyond that of *accuracy* in the details it may contain."

CIVIL SERVICE ANNUITY FUND.

At the annual general meeting of the subscribers to the Civil Service Annuity Fund, holden the 1st Jan. 1828; George Warde, Esq., in the chair.

The managers having laid before the meeting the accounts of the past year, 1826-27, together with the statement of the Fund, extracted therefrom, which were passed and approved;

The meeting was then made special, for the purpose of taking into consideration the proposition submitted by certain requisitionists, under date the 9th Nov. 1827, *viz.* "That those members of the Civil Service (thirteen in number) who declined subscribing to the Annuity Fund, on the tender being made to them, shall again have the option of subscribing on payment of arrears of subscription from the 1st May 1825." When it was moved by Mr. H. T. Prinsep, seconded by Mr. Macnaghten, and resolved, "That it is the opinion of this meeting, that in so far as concerns the Annuity Fund Institution, and the interests of the service at large, there is no objection to admitting to the benefits of the Fund, those who originally declined to subscribe to it; and that as there is reason to believe that the refusal, in some instances, originated in misconception of the nature and objects of the Institution, and of the benefits it offered, resolved further, that the case of such non-subscribers be recommended to the favourable consideration of the Hon. Court, in the usual form, with a request that the indulgence of being admitted, on payment of arrears, from the 1st May 1825, with interest of six per cent. per annum, be extended to those now desiring to avail themselves of it."

The ballot then commenced for the election of five managers of the Fund for the ensuing year, and the votes having been taken, the following gentlemen were declared to have been duly chosen:—Messrs. A. Ross, Holt Mackenzie, H. T. Prinsep, E. Molony, and W. H. Macnaghten.

Unappropriated Funds.

		Interest.
Balance on 30th April 1826	1,63,704	9,622
Hon. Company's Donation of 1825-26	2,66,788	16,007
Interest on the Monthly Subscriptions of 1825-26	7,582	454
Subscriptions received in 1826-27	3,64,260	0
Fines received from three Annuitants	1,38,251	0
	9,40,587	26,284
	9,40,587	
		9,66,871
Deduct:		
Establishment of the Fund	10,619	
Value of three Annuities transferred to Appropriated Funds	2,90,700	3,01,319
Balance, 30th April 1827—Sa. Rs.		6,65,552

Appropriated Funds.

Balance on 30th April 1826	1,89,800	11,388
Value of three Annuitants from Unappropriated Funds	2,90,700	0
	4,80,500	11,388
	4,80,500	
		4,91,888
Deduct:		
Amount to be paid by the Hon. Court to three Annuitants of the year 1826-27		26,333
Balance, 30th April 1827—Sa. Rs.		4,65,555
Total Balance of the Funds—Sa. Rs.		11,29,107

G. WARDE, Chairman.

—*Cal. Gov. Gaz., Jan.* 7.

RESCUE OF TWO MEN FROM A DESERT ISLAND.

The Calcutta *Gov. Gazette* of January 3 contains an interesting narrative of the sufferings and rescue of two men who had been left on the island of Amsterdam in the Southern Ocean, for fourteen months.

On the 4th of November 1827, the *Palmira* made the desert island of Amsterdam, or, as it is sometimes called, St. Paul; the two islands, situated in the same longitude, 77° 53′ E., and in 37° 52′ and 37° 0′ S. latitude, being often described by either name, in different maps and charts. The island which the *Palmira* approached was the northernmost: and, passing to leeward, about five miles, a quantity of smoke was distinguishable on the north side, which induced the captain to run in as close as possible,—and, when within a mile

of the shore, two men were distinctly seen standing on a little eminence. A boat was lowered down, and Mr. Addison, the chief officer, proceeded to afford assistance. In less than an hour the boat returned with the two strangers. Their appearance was truly squalid and miserable; they had long beards; their old ragged clothes were patched with seal skins with the fur on. The bristly hide of a wild hog, fastened together, served for the breeches of one of them; their shoes were also made of hog's skin, of the form called moccasin, which consists of a circular piece with the hair outside, and when the foot is placed in the middle of it, a cord, rove through the edges, draws the leather together round the ankle and instep. The name of one was James Paine, about 22 years of age, and of the other, Robert Proudfoot, about 40, both sailors, and natives of Edinburgh. They had been fourteen months on the island.

It appeared, from their own account, that they joined the *Governor Hunter*, belonging to Van Diemen's Land, at the Isle of France; and in September 1826 they arrived off the northernmost island. It is customary for these ships to land a number of their crew at the different islands, where seals and sea-lions are procurable, and to take them up again a few months afterwards, with the oil and skins they may have been able to obtain. Accordingly a boat was sent off from the schooner, with provisions and other articles, including salt for curing the seal skins. Paine and Proudfoot were landed at a convenient point, where two huts were discovered roofed with grass, the habitations doubtless of some former adventurers. The boat returned to the schooner, but after getting on board, a small breeze sprung up, the vessel was driven to leeward, and nothing more was seen or heard of her at the island. The two sufferers were thus left to themselves, and, in the morning, examining their resources, they found that almost all the salt had been destroyed by the surf; and that neither of them had even a knife. Their only clothing was on their backs. They husbanded their provisions with great care, having made them last five months. After that they were thrown entirely on their own ingenuity and exertions for every meal.

To keep an account of time, they notched the stave of a cask every morning, but they had committed an error of two days, their calculation bringing the date up to the 2d of November instead of the 4th, when the *Palmira* arrived at the island.

They found on the rocks at different times a needle, an old knife, and a spike-nail; with the latter they made a hook, and a piece of coir rope supplied them with a line, with this they contrived to catch fish, but there being no barb at the point of the hook, they had often the misfortune to lose their prey; the only kind of fish they could obtain was, what the sailors call the trumpeter, and the only shell-fish limpets. They were frequently much distressed for want of fresh water. The rocky surface of the ground not being covered with more than two or three feet of earth, digging for a spring was out of the question, even if they had the means. They had, therefore, to search for pools of rain water, and sometimes they went several miles to quench their thirst. The island was well furnished with wild hogs, but they could not catch above five; these they ran down and felled with a stick only two or three inches in diameter. "You must have run very fast for your dinner!" said the captain. "Certainly, we ran fast for a dinner," was the reply, "but the pig had to run for his life!" The flesh of the wild hog was very dry and hard, without fat. Once they caught a few young ones; these of course afforded them a sumptuous banquet.

They attempted to make a bow and arrows, but the branches of underwood and the shoots of stunted trees were found too brittle for the purpose. They could only subsist indeed from hand to mouth, as the salt failed them, which prevented their laying up a stock of fish, and for many months they were accustomed to eat their casually procured victuals without any salt at all. On more occasions than one they were three days without an opportunity of obtaining a morsel of food.

They had a tinder-box when they landed, but the tinder was soon expended, and there was nothing to be found of a vegetable nature dry enough to supply its place. Keeping up the fire in the hut, therefore, during the latter part of their residence, became a subject of most painful anxiety, especially in the night, for if it happened to go out there was no chance of lighting it again, and the preservation of the "vestal flame," seems to have been the only, at least the chief, cause of quarrelling, or difference between them. The youngest was a heavy sleeper, so that upon Proudfoot more frequently fell the imperative and indispensible duty of watching, and if they went together any distance from the hut it was usual with them to heap the fire with peat and moss; and, sometimes, for better security, they carried a piece of ignited peat along with them.

One day they succeeded in ascending to the highest peak, where they discovered the crater of a volcano more than a hundred yards in diameter and so deep that no bottom could be seen.

When the *Palmira* was first seen, Paine was sanguine enough to anticipate their deliverance, and offered a wager that his notion was right; Proudfoot, less confi-

dent

dent than his young companion, derided the idea, but seeing the vessel come nearer they both rushed down from the height upon which they stood, and instantly lighted as large a fire as they could to give intimation of the presence of human beings on the spot. Nearing the island the ship hoisted her colours, and then their happiness was complete, for they then felt certain of their sufferings being at an end. The surf on the lee side of the island was very high, and threatened destruction to the boat. Mr. Addison hailed the men, and the moment his voice was heard, Paine said to his companion, "I am sure that is my old chief mate;" and so it was, for three or four years before they had belonged to the same ship, the *Regalia*, and had been at Macquarrie island together. As the surf ran so high it was fortunate that they had left a sufficient length of coir-rope to throw into the boat and hold on by, which enabled them to get on board without much difficulty.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

Dec. 28. *Jane*, Jamieson, from London.—30. *Calcutta*, Mollen, from Stockholm, and *Ethe*, Lafort, from Havre de Grace.—*Jan.* 1. *Ernaad*, Corstorphin, from Rangoon, and *Leda*, Northwood, from New South Wales.—6. *McCauley*, Aiken, from Madras.—9. *Arethusa*, Haly, from Bombay; and *Orient*, White, from London.—16. *Mary Ann*, Baucant, from London.—17. *Venelia*, Malmsley, from London and Madras.

Departures from Calcutta.

Dec. 29. *Childe Harold*, West, for London, and *L'Asie*, Ducros, for Bordeaux.—31. *Elizabeth*, Gautherin, for Bordeaux.—*Jan.* 1. *Welcome*, Buchanan, for Liverpool; and *Cartha*, Lindsay, for Bombay.—2. Steam-vessel *Enterprize*, Johnstone, for Molmein; *Marquis of Lansdown*, Noyes, for Penang, Singapore, and Batavia; and *Lady of the Lake*, Nicholas, for Colombo.—3. *Colonel Nevall*, Davot, for Madras; and *Clyde*, Munro, for Madras and London.—5. *Cambridge*, Barber, for London.—6. *Kingston*, Bowen, for London; and *General Foy*, Videt, for Bordeaux.—9. *La Laure*, Charlus, for Bordeaux.—16. *Minerva*, Probyn, for London (with treasure).

BIRTHS.

Oct. 31. At Kurnaul, the lady of Lieut. Ford Angelo, 7th L.C., of a son.

Nov. 28. At Sulkea, the lady of G. Wise, Esq., of a daughter.

Dec. 3. The lady of Chas. Stuart, Esq., of a son.

11. At Secrora, the lady of Lieut. W. Beckett, 9th N.I., of a daughter.

17. At Meerut, the lady of John Vincent, Esq., 16th Queen's Lancers, of a son.

20. The lady of R. Allport, Esq., of a son.

— Mrs. C. Gardener, of a daughter.

24. At Chandernagore, the wife of Mr. John McLean, indigo planter, of a son.

29. The wife of Mr. E. Webb, of the government lithographic press, of a son.

— Mrs. T. Hunter, of a son.

Jan. 1. Mrs. G. E. Mann, of a son.

3. Mrs. John Schorn, of a son.

6. The lady of Major Swinhoe, 28th N.I., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 30. At Chandernagore, Mr. R. Lloyd, to Mrs. Laura D'Anselme.

Dec. 9. In the great gaol of Calcutta, Mr. G. Wilson, professor of dancing, to Mrs. Wall, of the Chowringhee boards.

10. At Chandernagore, F. D. Bogaardt, Esq., his Netherland Majesty's civil service, to Diana Levenia, youngest daughter of the late Col. T. T. Basset, H.C.'s service.

14. Mr. C. Scott, jun., to Miss M. A. Graham.

15. Mr. John Low, to Miss Ann Ambrose.

24. Mr. R. Mabert, to Miss M. Noble.

26. At Chandernagore, Mr. F. Perrier, indigo planter, to Miss A. C. Le Blond.

— Mr. Jas. Reily, to Miss M. Maxwell.

27. At the Cathedral, Calcutta, J. S. Reed, Esq., to Miss Margaret Fraser.

28. At the Cathedral, Calcutta, D. Mc. Leod, Esq., to Miss S. M. Adams.

29. At St. John's Cathedral, Calcutta, H. W. Copp, Esq., to Maria, daughter of the late R. Stanton, Esq., surgeon on the Bengal establishment.

— At the Cathedral, Calcutta, Mr. John Binny, to Miss Angelica Emmer.

31. Mrs. A. H. M. Wright, to Miss H. Fritz.

Jan. 1. In Wellesley Place, James Ronald, Esq., assist. surg. H. C.'s service, to Agnes, youngest daughter of the late John Mac Nair, Esq., of Glasgow.

5. At St. John's Cathedral, Calcutta, James Shillingford, Esq., indigo planter, to Miss Elizabeth Wells, of Camberwell.

DEATHS.

Dec. 4. Mrs. Anne Wilson, aged 52.

6. Miss Lucy Mackenzie, aged 28.

— Mr. L. J. Gomess, aged 23.

— Ann Eliza, wife of Mr. J. Lief Muffin, aged 18.

10. Mr. Domingo Gaspar, a native of Manilla, aged 30.

11. Mr. James Thompson, late a branch pilot in the H.C.'s marine, aged 56.

— Henry, son of N. L. Briant, Esq., aged 6 years.

19. Mrs. Ann Hearnes.

21. At Meerut, Lieut. T. K. Skipton, 10th L.C., whose death was occasioned by his horse falling on him.

26. Mrs. Lucy Mitchell, aged 68.

— John, son of Mr. C. Gregory, aged 10 years.

28. Mrs. Eliza Jane Wilkinson, aged 89.

29. Mrs. Maria Marshall, aged 28.

Jan. 1. At Chowringhee, Lieut. C. Wiggins, late of the horse artillery on this establishment, aged 26.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

REWARD TO A NATIVE OFFICER.

Fort St. George, Oct. 5, 1827.—In consideration of the long and faithful service of Subadar Mahomed Surwar, formerly of the 1st regt. of L.C., the government were pleased, under date the 20th June 1809, to present him with a palankeen, and an allowance of 70 rupees per mensem, for the maintenance of that equipage, as a mark of their approbation of his services, and further to reward them by directing that the amount of his pay should be continued as a pension for life to his nearest heir on his decease.

Subadar Major Mahomed Surwar, having continued to serve the Hon. Company with the same zeal and fidelity up to the present period, the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased as a further mark of his approbation of the services of the subadar major extending to forty-seven years, to resolve that he be pensioned on the full

pay and staff allowance of his rank, and that he be presented with a horse and horse allowance of 42 rupees per mensem.

NON-COMMISSIONED MEDICAL SERVANTS.

Fort St. George, Oct. 5, 1827.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that when a non-commissioned medical servant is placed in an independent medical charge, he shall receive only half the rate of allowance for medical supply to which a commissioned medical officer is entitled.

The following is the relative rank of non-commissioned medical servants, under the new designations, which were published in G.O., dated the 27th of April last.

Former Designation.	New Designation.
Sub-Assist. Surg.,	Apothecary.
Apothecary,	Second ditto.
First Dresser,	Assistant ditto.
Medical Pupil,	Med. Apprentice.
First Dresser,	Nat. First Dresser.
Second Dresser,	Nat. Second ditto.
——	Nat. Med. Pupil.

The Hon. the Governor in Council is further pleased to direct, that the new rate of pay and allowance for non-commissioned medical servants, which was authorised by G.O., dated the 27th of April, shall have effect from the 1st of May last.

PRACTICE OF COURTS-MARTIAL.

Head-Quarters, Oct. 25, 1827.—Much impediment to the ends of justice having arisen from the prosecution, in trials by general courts-martial, being conducted by a private prosecutor, frequently unacquainted with the law of evidence and the mode of examining witnesses; his Excellency the Commander-in-chief finds it expedient to direct as a general rule in this army, and more especially upon all trials for the cognizance of a breach of the public military law, that the prosecution shall, according to the provision of the Articles of War, (Sec. XIV. Art. IV.) be sustained by the Judge Advocate; who must be supposed from his professional experience and acquirements to be better qualified for the task.

In cases of *individual* injury, where particular circumstances may render it advisable that the conduct of the prosecution remain with the complainant, then the same are to be previously submitted for the consideration of the Commander-in-chief, in order that his sanction may be obtained to the arrangement.

Oct. 30.—Recent instances having occurred of interpreters attached to Native Courts-martial being relieved during a trial, this practice is prohibited as irregular. The record of the proceedings of such courts is rendered valid alone by the signature of the interpreter, who must therefore only be relieved, during the proceedings on any trial on which he is sworn, by certified indisposition, in which event, his signature must be required to the record of such portion of the proceedings as may have been conducted during his attendance, and in like manner the signature of his successor to the remainder.

The proceedings of General Courts-martial are invariably to be transmitted by the Judge Advocate General, or persons officiating as such, *direct* to the Judge Advocate General of the army, who will lay them before the Commander-in-chief.

Nov. 13.—Instances having occurred of the undue infliction of solitary confinement, by the award of minor Courts-martial, his Excellency the Commander-in-chief is pleased to direct that six weeks be considered the greatest period, for which such punishment can be inflicted by the sentence of any European Court-martial inferior to a general one.

Nov. 30.—Several instances having recently been brought to the notice of the Commander-in-chief, of sentences of Courts-martial inferior to general, passed in direct opposition to the evidence before the court, and nevertheless confirmed and carried into execution, his Excellency feels himself called upon to intimate to commanding officers, that he will hereafter hold them strictly responsible for the confirmation of such illegal proceedings; that it is their especial duty to send back for revision all trials whereon the finding or sentence may be evidently contrary to the evidence adduced, and that in cases of unjust conviction particularly, he expects them to stand between the prisoner and the ill consequence of that want of information as to the commonest principles of the law of evidence, which too frequently prevails in such courts, especially when composed of native officers, who too frequently receive insufficient information from the officer conducting the proceedings.

Whenever soldiers are brought to trial not under the provisions of Article IV. Section XXI. of the European, or of Article VI. Section XII. of the Native Articles of War, and for offences not specified in any other of them, it is requisite that the same should be declared in the charge to be "to the prejudice of good order and military discipline."

Dec. 8.—The hour of adjournment, as well as that of assembly each day, is invariably to be entered upon the record of the proceedings of Courts-martial; and in the event of adjournment at an hour earlier than usual, the cause thereof is to be explicitly stated.

Dec. 21.—Commanding officers of stations and corps are cautioned against bringing to trial, before military courts, persons who are not amenable to military law; as they may thereby subject themselves

selves to all the inconveniences of a prosecution in the civil courts, for authorizing that which is illegal.

STAFF ALLOWANCES.

Fort St. George, Dec. 22, 1827.—The Right Hon. the Governor in council deems it expedient to establish the following regulations regarding the allowances of general officers on the staff.

2. That in all future cases of absence on furlough, or sick certificate of general officers on the staff, the present regulations regarding their allowances shall continue in force, provided the absence does not exceed three months, and is not beyond the limits of the authority of this government.

3. That in all other cases of the absence of general officers on the staff on furlough or sick certificate, the next senior officer shall exercise both the division and his own (station) commands, receiving the allowances laid down in G. O. 3d Dec. 1824, paragraph 20; and that a deduction be made from the allowances of the absent general officer, equal to the additional allowance payable to the officer exercising the temporary command.

4. The above rules will be, in all respects, applicable to the cases of officers under the rank of Major-general when placed on the staff, and in receipt of general officers' allowances.

RECRUITING FOR REGIMENTS.

Head-Quarters, Dec. 24, 1827.—All recruiting for regiments of light cavalry and native infantry, including the rifle corps, extra regiments, and Seringapatam local battalion, is to cease until further orders, and any detached recruiting parties from these corps will immediately join their respective head-quarters.

Recruit and pensioned boys attached to cavalry and infantry regiments, are notwithstanding this order to be transferred to the ranks agreeable to the G. O. by Gov. of the 23d Feb. 1813, when they have attained the proper age and height, and are in all respects fit to carry arms.

The promotion in native infantry regiments of commissioned, non-commissioned officers, naiques, and drummers, is to cease till further orders, and all casualties in those ranks are to be reported to the adjutant general's office, that the supernumerary of each rank may be disposed of.

DRESS OF OFFICERS.

Head-Quarters, Dec. 31, 1827.—The Commander-in-chief, with reference to the general orders of the 8th Dec. 1823, 12th Dec. 1826, and 30th Nov. 1827, directs a strict observance of all regulations upon the subject of dress, and to require that the *dress, full dress*, and *undress* may be punctually appropriated to the occasions specified.

The only exceptions which the Commander-in-chief can admit of in the costumes of officers laid down by regulation, and published to the army, is, that in consideration of the climate, officers of the staff, of artillery, cavalry, and infantry are permitted (except when dressed for duty or parade) to wear white trowsers in *dress* and *undress* throughout the year.

When taking exercise before 8 o'clock in the morning, officers are permitted to wear a shell jacket (as established), with forage cap or round hat, *without* sword or sash; but though the same jacket is allowed throughout the day when not on public duty, at review or other occasions of ceremony or dress, it must be invariably accompanied with the regulation hat or cap, sash and sword. This order is not meant however to prevent officers, *when engaged in field sports*, from wearing a dress or hat more suitable to the purpose, but on every other occasion the staff and commanding officers of corps are called upon to take notice of any officer who may make his appearance out of quarters in an unauthorized dress, and for the strict execution in every respect of this order.

The costume in which officers are to appear on particular occasions is regulated by the general order on dress; and to ensure an uniformity, and avoid mistakes, it will always be notified in orders or memoranda previous to a review or inspection or other *dress occasion*, the order in which staff and regimental officers are to appear.

Regimental officers are permitted to attend *public* entertainments of ceremony, in *review order* "dress," and at all such balls, or even dress occasions, the dress coat must be invariably worn by staff officers; but instead of pantaloons and Hessian boots, or silk stockings, and shoes, the white overall with Wellington boots, or loose trowsers and shoes, may be worn on occasions of ceremony, but the sash is on all occasions to be worn *with* boots and *never with* shoes.

Officers of departments and commanding officers of corps will regulate the particulars of dress respectively, so as that all may be uniform and departmentally and regimentally appointed.

As breeches with silk stockings have been dispensed with by his Majesty on all dress occasions, but at his Majesty's drawing room for the reception of ladies, they are also dispensed with in this army.

Officers in mourning are to wear the crape invariably *above the elbow* on the left arm.

COURT-MARTIAL.

ENSIGN HULL.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Dec. 15,

15, 1827.—The following extracts from the confirmed proceedings of an European General Court-martial, held at Masulipatam, on the 5th day of Dec. 1827, by virtue of a warrant from his Exc. Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. T. Walker, G.C.B. and K.C.T. Commander-in-chief, are published to the army.

Charge.—Ensign Thomas Hillman Hull, of the 1st European Regt., placed in confinement by order of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, on the following charge:

"For manslaughter, in having at Masulipatam, at or about four o'clock on the afternoon of Friday the 12th of Oct. 1827, struck with the thick end of a billiard cue, or other weapon, Lieut. Samuel Marshall, of the 1st European Regt., a blow on the head, whereof the said Lieut. Marshall died, at about half-past one o'clock on the following morning.

(Signed) "T. H. S. Conway,
Adj.-Gen. of the Army."

"Adj.-Gen.'s Office, Fort St. George,
26th Nov. 1827."

The Court having most maturely weighed and considered the whole of the evidence brought forward in support of the prosecution, as well as what the prisoner, Ensign Thomas Hillman Hull, hath urged in his defence, and the evidence in support thereof, is of opinion,—

That he is guilty of the charge preferred against him.

Sentence.—The Court having found the prisoner guilty to the extent above stated, doth sentence him, Ensign Thomas Hillman Hull, of the 1st European Regt., to be imprisoned for the space of twelve months (calendar), from such time, and at such place, as his Exc. the Commander-in-chief may be pleased to direct.

(Signed) D. C. Smith,
Lieut.-Col. 38th N. I., and President.

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) G. T. Walker,
Lieut.-Gen., and Com.-in-chief.

The officer commanding at Masulipatam will give directions for forwarding the prisoner, under proper escort, to the common gaol of Madras, on receipt of this order; and his sentence will commence from the date of his reception there.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Jan. 4. T. Gahagan, Esq., judge and criminal judge of Malabar.

C. A. Thompson, Esq., sub-collector and joint magistrate at Cuddapah.

A. Maclean, Esq., sub-collector and joint magistrate of Malabar.

John Horsley, Esq., additional ditto ditto of Canara.

J. S. Lushington, Esq., government agent at durbar of his Highness the Nuwaub of the Carnatic.

H. Morris, Esq., head assistant to principal collector and magistrate of southern division of Arcot.

H. Montgomery, Esq., ditto ditto of Nellore.

H. V. Conolly, Esq., ditto ditto of Bellary.

8. Capt. Wm. Marjoribanks, master attendant at Madras.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Dec. 21, 1827.—Assist. Surg. S. Chippendall permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Assist. Surg. R. Cole app. to do duty under surg. of 1st brigade horse artillery.

Dec. 28.—*8th N.I.* Sen. Lieut. F. R. Lucas to be capt., and Sen. Ens. John Grimes to be lieut., v. Hole invalided; dated 15th Dec. 1827.

25th N.I. Sen. Ens. C. H. Warren to be lieut., v. Smith resigned; dated 23d Dec. 1827.

Lieut.-Col. Alex. Fair, 51st N.I., permitted to resign command of Vellore in compliance with his request.

8th N.I. Lieut. T. L. Rippon to be qu. mast., interp., and paymast., v. Lucas prom.—Lieut. G. D. Blaquiere to be adj., v. Rippon.

Surg. J. Underwood to be cantonment surgeon at St. Thomas's Mount, v. Mackenzie permitted to return to Europe.

Surg. C. Desormeaux to be garrison surgeon of Vizagapatam, v. Underwood.

Assist. Surg. J. W. Sherman to be deputy medical storekeeper at Jaulnah.

Head-Quarters, Dec. 17.—Ens. T. L. Patch (recently prom.) app. to do duty with 16th N.I.

Dec. 22.—2d-Lieut. C. J. Cooke, of artil., posted to 3d bat.

Dec. 24.—*Removals.* Lieut. Col. Cons. M. N. Pereira, from 37th N.I. to 34th or C. L. I.; Lieut. Col. Com. J. D. Greenhill, from 34th or C.L.I. to 37th N.I.; Lieut. Col. F. W. Wilson, from 37th to 38th N.I., Lieut. Col. D. C. Smith, from 38th to 37th N.I.

Capt. P. S. Hole (recently transf. to invalid establ.) posted to Carnatic Europ. Vet. Bat.

Removals of Surgeons. W. Mackenzie, from 3d bat. artil. to 9th N.I.; J. Underwood, from Carnatic Europ. Vet. Bat. to 3d bat. artil.; C. Desormeaux, from 9th N.I. to Carnatic Europ. Vet. Bat.

Ens. C. Sherard posted to 8th N.I., to complete estab.

Ens. Edm. Goodenough posted to 29th N.I. to complete estab.

Dec. 29.—Assist. Surg. T. Powell posted to 16th N.I.

Fort St. George, Jan. 4, 1828.—Capt. W. Cunningham, 44th N.I., to act as assist. qu. mast. gen. to troops in Doosb, during absence of Capt. O'Donoghue on sick certificate at Bombay.

3d L.C. Lieut. E. A. Langley to be adj., v. Arbuthnot permitted to return to Europe.

Lieut. Col. T. Pollock, 29d N.I., permitted to resign command of Nagpore subsidiary force.

Lieut. B. Stapylton, 7th N.I., permitted, at his own request, to resign service of Hon. Company.

Cadet P. B. Young admitted to infantry, and prom. to ensign.

Jan. 8.—*7th N.I.* Sen. Ens. John Nixon to be lieut., v. Stapylton resigned; date 8th Jan. 1828.

Assist. Surg. H. G. Graham app. to do duty under medical officer in charge of H.M.'s 13th L. Drags.

Maj. Gen. Sir Arch. Campbell, H.M.'s service (having been nominated temporarily to staff of army of Fort St. George) app. to command southern division of army.

Lieut. Col. R. Armstrong, H.M.'s royal regt., to have command of southern division of army during absence of Maj. Gen. Campbell.

Col. Sir John Sinclair, Bart., of artillery, app. to staff of Fort St. George, v. Leith, and to command northern division of army.

Lieut. Col. E. Boardman, 48th N.I., to command Trichinopoly.

Lieut. Col. J. Brodie, 9th N.I., to command Vellore, v. Fair permitted to return to Europe.

Lieut. Col. W. G. Pearse, of artillery, to be acting

acting commandant of artillery, with a seat at Military Board, v. Sinclair.

44th N.I. Lieut. J. W. Ramsey to be adj., v. Cunningham resigned.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Dec. 22. Lieut. Col. Alex. Fair, 51st N.I.—Lieut. A. W. Gregory, 3d L.C., for health.—Surg. W. Mackenzie, for health.—Veterinary Surg. John Phillipson, for health.—Jan. 4. Lieut. Col. T. Pollok, 22d N.I.—Lieut. Col. J. Moor, 28th N.I.—Lieut. Col. A. Balmain, 30th N.I., for health.—Capt. J. W. Pew, 40th N.I, for health (via Calcutta).—Lieut. R. W. Lang, 37th N.I., for health.—Lieut. H. Pace, 30th N.I., for health (via Bombay).—Lieut. L. Rudd, 37th N.I., for health.—Ens. J. G. M'Nabb, 30th N.I., for health.—8. Capt. John Wallace, 46th N.I.

To Sea.—Dec. 22. Capt. W. Thompson, 17th N.I., for twelve months, for health.—Jan. 8. Ens. H. S. O. Smith, 42d N.L., for six months, for health.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NEILGHERRIES.

We are glad to find the Neilgherries are about to be made useful. We believe our readers are aware that it is the intention of government to erect habitations there for the benefit of invalids: this will occasion a great saving to men in office in India; it will in many cases prevent the necessity of a voyage to England, and our honourable masters will likewise gain by the arrangement; as they will continue to benefit by the services of those who resort to the hills instead of going home. The rents, which will be gladly paid for comfortable residences in that delightful climate, will doubtless compensate the Company most amply for any expense that may be laid out in building and furnishing houses there.—*Mad. Cour. Jan.* 8.

RANGOON.

Recent accounts from Rangoon describe the state of that town to be most deplorable. All trade was at a stand, and the governor was exacting all he could get to assist his government in raising the 12½ lacs, which, according to the treaty, are now due to the Company.

The country is described as so poor, that it is much doubted if this instalment can be raised, and there will yet remain 25 lacs more to be paid within this year. The King and Queen will not advance any portion of the tribute from their coffers, so that the whole is drawn from the unhappy inhabitants of the lower country.

A select force of 1,000 men arrived at Kemmendine on the 1st ultimo from Ava. It was then given out that they had come to relieve the troops then in Rangoon, but it was generally supposed that the warlike chief of Martaban had given great dissatisfaction to the court of Ava, and that he was the object of the expedition.

Should this chieftain oppose force to force, there can be little doubt that the Burmese will soon destroy him. Their army in Pegue is said to be well supplied with muskets and bayonets, which we imagine they must have taken during the war. They have about thirty iron and brass guns at Rangoon, and an immense quantity of swivels and gingals, and they are daily improving in discipline.—*Mad. Cour., Dec.* 21.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The subscriptions for the crews of the ships wrecked during the late storm, amounted, on the 16th Jan., to 12,481 rupees.

The subscription for erecting a statue in honour of the late Sir Thomas Munro, amounted, on the same day, to 100,528 rupees.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Jan. 9. H.M.S. *Cyrene*, from Penang; and *Fort William*, Nelsh, from China and Penang.—11. *La Belle Alliance*, Hunter, from London and Cape of Good Hope; and H.M.S. *Hind*, Furneaux, from Penang.—14. *Lord Melville*, Brown, from Calcutta.—15. *Clyde*, Munro, from Calcutta; and *Clarissa*, Partarrieu, from Bordeaux, Bombay, and Ceylon.—16. *Childe Harold*, West, from Calcutta.

Departures.

Jan. 10. *Catherine*, Hudson, for Trincomallee.—11. *La Gironde*, Caussade, for Aleppe.—17. *Protector*, Waugh, for London.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 11. At Quilon, the lady of Lieut. Hope Smith, 15th N.I., of a daughter.

17. At Vellore, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. Geo. Wright, of a daughter.

31. At Vellore, Mrs. Macleod, lady of Capt. W. Macleod, 38th N.I., of a daughter.

Jan. 1. At Bangalore, the lady of Lieut. J. Smith, 31st or Trichinopoly L.I., of a son.

3. At Arnee, the lady of Lieut. and Paym. W. Cotton, 10th M.N.I., of a daughter.

7. The lady of T. M. Lane, Esq., of a daughter.

8. At Bangalore, the lady of Maj. Harris, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

Jan. 9. At St. Mary's Church, Allan Stewart, Esq., Capt. H.M.'s 89th regt., to Rebecca Amelia, daughter of H. N. Watson, Esq., of Charlton House, near Dover, Kent.

DEATHS.

Dec. 20. At Cannanore, Cornelia, youngest daughter of Capt. Barbauld, H.M.'s 54th regt.

30. At Pondicherry, Madame Pascale Camus, aged 85.

Jan. 4. Charles Henry, only son of C. H. Clay, Esq., aged 3 years.

8. Louisa, third daughter of Capt. Paske, of artillery, aged 2 years.

16. The Rev. John Gordon, missionary, aged 49.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

OFFICIATING ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 1, 1827.—A considerable number of assistant surgeons on the regular establishment having arrived from Europe in the present season, the Governor

Governor in Council is enabled to dispense with the services of the gentlemen who have been temporarily engaged on the Medical Establishment, and he is accordingly pleased to fix the 31st Dec. next as the date from which all officiating assistant surgeons shall cease to be borne on the public establishment.

WIDOWS OF EUROPEAN SOLDIERS.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 11, 1827.—With reference to the G. O. dated 25th Jan. last which prescribes that widows of European soldiers be not excluded from the benefits of Lord Clive's fund on account of their being of Indian birth or parentage, the Honourable the Governor in Council directs that it be understood that widows of unmixed native extraction are not admissible to pensions from that institution.

TEA AND SUGAR TO EUROPEAN TROOPS.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 22, 1827. — The Governor in Council has been pleased to notify, in reference to G. O. of 31st May last, that the rates at which the Commissariat is at present enabled to supply the European troops with tea and sugar will allow the same to be charged to the men at the rate of eighteen reas the ration at Bombay, and nineteen reas at out stations, supposing the daily ration to be fixed at half an ounce of green tea and one ounce and a half of sugar. In case of any fluctuation in the prices of these articles the same will be announced accordingly.

The Governor in Council at the same time notifies that it is optional with commanding officers of regiments to obtain these supplies through the Commissariat or by their own means as heretofore, being careful, however, to give timely notice to the Commissariat of any intended change in the mode of supply.

OFFICIATING PAYMASTERS.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 20, 1827. — The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that on all applications for permission for officers to conduct the pay department of His Majesty's troops, the regimental paymaster or committee of paymastership on whose account such officer is to officiate, transmit with the application a written declaration in duplicate, signed in the one case by the paymaster, or in the other by each of the officers composing the committee, stating that they hold themselves responsible for the acts of the officer who undertakes to perform the duties; and if the permission be granted, a notification to that effect from His Exc. the Commander-in-chief to the office of audit accompanied by the written obligation above-mentioned, will be the military auditor general's authority for recognising the acting paymaster and passing his allowances.

REGIMENTAL PAYMASTERS.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 31, 1827. — The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to announce that the G. O. dated 20th May 1825, which directs that no officer from whom security is required shall be permitted to draw his official allowance until such security be furnished, is not intended to apply to king's regimental paymasters, but only to officers who receive a specific salary in addition to their pay and allowances.

SALARIES OF DEPUTY JUDGE ADVOCATES GENERAL.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 31, 1827. — The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for the information of the army the following extract of a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, dated 25th April, 1827.

[74 and 76. The addition of 75 Rs. per measem to the salaries of the Deputy Judge Advocates General advised.]

"32. We see no occasion for augmenting the salaries of the Deputy Judge Advocates at your presidency, which are already higher than those at Madras, and we direct that the additional seventy-five rupees a month be refunded according to the notification made to you in our letter in this department dated 14th *July 1815*."

COMMISSARIAT ARRANGEMENTS.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 31, 1827. — The Hon. the Governor in Council having resolved to relieve the Commissary General of the details at the presidency office, and to place him precisely on the same footing with the Assistant Commissary General at the presidency as he stands with those at the other stations of the army, is pleased to make the following arrangements in the commissariat department, to have effect from the first proximo.

The first assistant attached to the Surat division to be transferred to the presidency division.

The second assistant attached to the Cutch subsidiary force to be transferred to the Surat division of the army including the Northern districts of Guzerat, comprising the stations of Surat, Broach, Kaira and Ahmedabad.

The third assistant at Rajcote to be attached to the Cutch subsidiary force.

The duties at Rajcote in Kattiwar, which station belongs to the Baroda subsidiary force, to be added to the duties of the second assistant attached to that force.

The Commissary General will lose no time in carrying the above arrangement into effect, reporting to the Military Board when completed.

REQUISITIONS OF CIVIL OFFICERS FOR MILITARY AID.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 24, 1827.—The following G. O. dated the 16th instant, circulated from the Judicial Department, is now published for the information of all military authorities.

General Order by Government.

Although by Regulation XXII. of 1827, Section xlvi. civil officers at outstations are authorised to make requisitions on the military authorities of the place for military aid, in prosecution of public purposes, among which the preservation of the public peace is included under Regulation XII. of 1827, Section xxxi., Clause 4th, still it is by no means the intention of the Governor in Council that civil officers should have any control over the military establishment beyond that which may be absolutely necessary; with this view, therefore, the following rules have been resolved on by Government.

1st. No civil officer shall make a requisition for troops until he has requested and obtained the sanction of Government for the measure, unless it be apparent that the delay requisite for that purpose will prove detrimental to the public interests, which he will then certify in the requisition, he will also in that case immediately report the requisition to Government.

2d. When a requisition is made without the previous sanction of Government, the officer commanding the division may decline compliance with it, on charging himself with the responsibility.

3d. Requisitions must always be made to the officer commanding the division by the civil officer permanently or temporarily at the head of the department.

4th. When requisitions are made, all the information of the service required to be performed must be given by the civil officer to the commanding officer, who is alone charged with the duty of fixing the force required, and the mode of employing it, for the purpose of performing the service described.

NEW CORPS OF GOLUNDAUZE.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 30, 1827.—The following extract, paragraphs 2d and 3d, of a letter from the hon. Court of Directors, dated the 10th of April last, is published for the information of the army.

"Para. 2d. We have had before us paras. 67 and 68 of your letter of 19th Sept. 1825 and paras. 16 and 18 of your letter dated 7th June 1826, and being of opinion that a corps of Golundauze is required for the service of your presidency, we authorize you to raise a battalion of Golundauze of eight companies of the following strength:—

1 Colonel or Lieut. Col. Commandant;
1 Lieutenant Colonel;
1 Major;
6 Captains;
10 Lieutenants;
5 2d Lieutenants;
1 Subadar;
2 Jemadars;
6 Havildars;
6 Naiques;
70 Privates;
} Per Company,

being the establishment allowed for the corps of Golundauze at Madras.

"3d. The battalion of Golundauze of six companies raised by you in 1826 will form the basis of the new corps, and the commissions then granted to the Native officers will continue in force; but we positively direct that all promotions or commissions granted to European officers on that occasion be declared null and void. The new commissions and promotions are to bear date from the day on which the formation of the new corps shall be published to the army in G. O., which date is to correspond with the date of the commissions to be issued to officers of the Bengal establishment under the operation of orders which we have issued to that Government; you will receive due notice from the Governor General in Council of the date which they may have fixed."

In conformity to the preceding orders from the hon. Court of Directors, the rank assigned to the Artillery officers who were promoted by the formation of the Golundauze battalion on the 6th of March 1826, is cancelled, and commissions are assigned to the Artillery officers now promoted from the 28th of Sept. last, the date from which the augmentation under the Bengal establishment has had effect.

ALLOWANCES TO EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 17, 1827.—The hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased in the general department, to prohibit in future the payment of the allowance of Rs. 4 per diem, hitherto made from the civil department to Infantry officers acting as executive engineers for superintending the erection or repairing of civil buildings in addition to the allowance authorized by G. O. of the 29th June 1820, for similar duties in the military department; unless there be a separate executive engineer for each department and such Infantry officer be acting for both.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

James Little, Esq., to be sheriff for ensuing year, in suc. to D. Seton, Esq.

Judicial Department.

Dec. 24. Mr. Gregor Grant to be first senior assist. judge and criminal judge of Surat.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 23, 1827. — *1st Gr. N.I.* Lieut. J. Harvey to be adj., v. Clibborn prom. to a comp.; dated 19th Oct. 1827.

10th N.I. Lieut. J. D. Browne to be adj., v. Peyton dec, and Lieut. H. Aston to be qu. mast. and interp. in Hindoostanee and Mahratta languages, v. Browne; both dated 15th Oct. 1827.—Ens. T. Jackson to act as qu. mast. and interp. in Hindoostanee during absence of Lieut. Aston, at sea on sick certificate.

Nov. 27.— Temporary Arrangements confirmed. Lieut. Col. M. Riddell, 7th Madras L.C., to command 1st infantry brigade of Dooab field force on departure of Lieut. Col. Frederick to Bombay.—Lieut. Col. S. Whitehill to assume temporary command of Guicawar subsid. force, and Maj. Gibbon that of brigade at Baroda, on departure of Lieut. Col. Sandwith to presidency.—Capt. H. Sandwith, 8th N.I., to take charge of departments of assist. adj. gen. and assist. qu. mast. gen., Guicawar subsid. force, during absence of Capt. Roe.

5th N.I. Ens. W. T. C. Scriven to be lieut., v. Unwin dec.; dated 16th Nov. 1827.

10th N.I. Lieut. D. Liddell to be capt., and Ens. T. Jackson to be lieut., in suc. to Pouget discharged the service by sentence of a general court-martial; dated 18th Nov. 1827.

Capt. C. Waddington to be civil engineer at presidency.

Lieut. C. W. Grant to be executive engineer at Broach and Kaira.

Lieut. T. Turner to be acting executive engineer in Cutch and Kattywar, with allowances of an assistant only until he has passed an examination in native language.

Nov. 29.—*8th N.I.* Lieut. J. Neville to be capt., and Ens. H. C. Morse to be lieut. in suc. to Newton dec.; dated 18th Nov. 1827.

Lieut. G. J. Mant, 19th N.I., to be a brigade major to forces, v. Newton dec.; dated 18th Nov. 1827.

Lieut. G. St. B. Brown, 7th N.I., to be fort adj. at Surat, v. Mant; dated ditto.

Dec. 1.—Lieut. J. W. Gordon, 7th N.I., placed at disposal of resident of Hyderabad.

Cadet Alex. Tweedale admitted to cavalry.—Cadet S. Wyatt admitted to inf., and prom. to ensign.

Lieut. Athill to be assistant to chief engineer, v. Capt. Jervis who resigns that appointment.

Dec. 3.—*Temporary appointments confirmed.* Maj. G. Tweedy, 8th regt., to exercise command of brigade at Deesa so long as command of Guicawar subsid. force may devolve upon Lieut. Col. S. Whitehill.—Capt. R. H. Gillum to act as assist. adj. gen. with Guicawar subsid. force, during absence of Capt. Leighton on sick certificate.—Lieut. R. McKenzie, 1st L.C., to act as adj. to right wing at Kaira.—Lieut. H. Stockley to act as qu. mast. to 7th N.I.

Lieut. H. Fawcett, 1st L.C., to act as brigade major on northern districts of Guzerat from date of departure of Capt. Gillum to join Guicawar subsid. force.

Lieut. C. Prescott, 5th N.I., to act as paymaster to Baroda subsid. force during absence of Capt. Meldrum.

Dec. 4.—Ens. T. R. Stewart transf., at his own request, from 10th to 8th N.I.

23d N.I. Ens. F. H. Browne to be lieut., v. Ramsay dec.; Lieut. P. T. French to be adj., v. Ramsay dec.; and Lieut. C. H. Browne to be acting qu. mast., v. French; all dated 26th Nov. 1827.

Dec. 5.—Lieut. the Hon. A. O. Murray, 2d L.C., to be an aide-de-camp on personal staff of Com.-in-chief, v. Knox, from 1st Dec.

Infantry. Sen. Maj. H. R. Deschamps to be lieut. col., v. Hickes dec.; dated 17th Oct. 1827.—Sen. Maj. T. Morgan to be lieut. col., v. Meall retired; dated 2d Dec. 1827.

7th N.I. Capt. D. Wilson to be maj., Lieut. T. C. Parr to be capt., and Ens. J. R. Hibbert to be lieut., in suc. to Morgan prom.; all dated 2d Dec. 1827.

23d N.I. Capt. M. E. Bagnold to be maj., and Lieut. H. Lyons to be capt., in suc. to Deschamps prom.; dated 17th Oct. 1827.—Ens. T. Stock to be lieut., v. E. P. Ramsay dec.; dated 26th Nov. 1827.

Dec. 8.—Cadets W. A. St. Clair and J. N. Rooke admitted to artillery, and prom. to 2d-lieuts.—Mr. John Ross admitted an assist. surg.—Mr. Edw. Ovens admitted a veterinary surg.

Capt. W. Henderson to be paymaster at presidency, v. Dunsterville app. agent for clothing the army.

Capt. G. Moore to be paymaster in Poona division of army.

Capt. J. Ranken, 23d N.I., to be paymaster in Surat division of army.

Lieut. P. M. Melville, 7th N.I., to be acting paymaster to Surat division of army during Capt. Rankin's absence with his regt.

Dec. 10.—*7th N.I.* Lieut. T. D. Fallon to be adj., v. Parr prom.; dated 2d Dec. 1827.

8th N.I. Lieut. C. Richards to be adj., v. Neville prom.; dated 18th Nov. 1827.

Dec. 17.—Assist. Surg. D. Fallon to have medical charge of detachment of invalids at Panwell, and to attend all applications for medical assistance from persons in H.M.'s or H.C.'s service passing that station.

Temporary arrangements confirmed. Lieut. Col. G. Litchfield, 2d L.C., to assume temporary command of Malwa field force on departure of Lieut. Col. Salter to join Guicowar subsid. force.—Lieut. Col. J. Taylor, 1st Europ. regt., to command 1st infantry brigade of Dooab field force from 26th Nov.—Capt. R. W. Gillum to command in northern districts of Guzerat on departure therefrom of Lieut Col. P. Delamotte proceeding to presidency on sick certificate.—Capt. G. Moor, 18th N.I., to act as brigade major at head-quarters of Surat div. of army from 18th Nov., until relieved by officer nominated to the duty.—Lieut. F. Croad, H.M.'s 20th F., to act as brigade major to field detachment of Bombay troops serving with Dooab force.—Lieut. W. Purves to act as adj. to 9th N.I. from 27th Nov., until Lieut. Shaw may be relieved from charge of regt.—Lieut. C. W. Wenn to act as adj. to 18th N.I. from date of departure of Lieut. Spence to presidency on sick certificate.—Lieut. S. Landon, 16th N.I., to act as interp. in Hindoostanee to 3d N.I. until an officer of latter may be available for the duty.—Lieut. W. Lang to act as adj., and Lieut. J. Holland as interp. and qu. mast. to 21st N.I. during absence of Lieut. Ennis on duty at Surat.—Lieut. J. T. Forster, qu. mast. of marine bat., to officiate as interp. to 7th N.I. until further orders.

Dec. 29.—Lieut. Durantoy, 49th Madras N.I., to take charge of European and native details at Belgaum; dated 4th Sept.

Surg. Jas. Dow to be garr. surg. of Surat, in suc. to Surg. Paton proceeding on furlough.

Jan. 7, 1828.—Assist. Surg. Forest, H.M.'s 20th regt., to have charge of field detachment hospital at Satara.

Temporary arrangements confirmed. Maj. G. Tweedy, 8th N.I., to assume temporary command of Guicowar subsid. force.—Capt. J. Clerk, 23d N.I., to command northern districts of Guzerat on departure of Capt. Gillum to join Guicowar subsid. force.—Lieut. F. Durack, 24th N.I., to act as adj. to five native companies of light bat. while proceeding from Dooab field force to rejoin Poona div. of army, and Lieut. F. Meldrum, Queen's Royals, to act as qu. mast. to remaining portion of bat. on departure of Lieut. Woodburn, from 11th Dec. 1827.—Lieut. J. S. Ramsay to act as qu. mast. to 4th N.I. during absence of Lieut. Thornbury on duty at Vingorla.—Lieut. S. J. Stevens to act as adj. to 20th N.I. until arrival of Lieut. Prior.—Lieut. H. C. Teasdale to act as adj. to details of 25th N.I. left at Sattara, from 14th Dec. 1827.

Returned to duty from Europe. Lieut. C. H. Wells, 26th N.I.; arrived 22d Nov.—Lieut. C. A. Woodhouse, 3d L.C., and Capt. J. Farquharson, 9th L.C.; arrived 4th Dec.

MARINE APPOINTMENTS.

Jan. 4.—Capt. Walker to succeed Capt. Hardy as capt. of Masagon dock, on his departure for England.—Capt. Grant to take charge of apparelment after Capt. Hardy's departure until arrival of Capt. Walker.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Nov. 29. Lieut. Col. Brown, for health.—Assist. Surg. A. Turnbull, Madras estab., for health.—Dec. 5. Lieut. C. Benbow, 15th N.I., for health (already at Cape of Good Hope).—17. Capt. S. Long, 9th N.I.—Surg. A. Paton, garr. surg. at Surat.—19. Ens. R. Lewis, 23d N.I., on private affairs.—Jan. 3. Lieut. C. A. Stewart, 16th N.I., for health.—Surg. W. Taylor, 18th N.I., for health.—Lieut. F. C. Drake, 4th N.I., for health.—Capt. W. Thompson, 17th Madras N.I., for health.—Assist. Surg. L. Liddell, for health.—Capt. J. Addison, invalid bat., for health.—4. Lieut. S. Slight, of engineers, for health.—Lieut. Col. S. Whitehill, 3d L.C., for health.—Maj. G. Noble, 21st N.I., for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Jan. 2. Lieut. G. Le G. Jacob, 2d Gr. N.I., for twelve months, for health.

To Sea.—Nov. 23. Lieut. R. G. King, 3d N.I., for nine months, for health.—Dec. 18. Capt. C. Johnson, 3d N.I., for one year, for health.

To the Neelgherry Hills.—Nov. 28. Capt. T. Leighton, assist. adj. gen. Guicowar subsid. force, for six months, for health.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MHOW RACES.

On the last day of the Mhow races, 5th Dec. a "whim purse," as it is called in the Bombay papers, was run for between a bullock and a tattoo, which terminated according to the following *official* report—

Ragoo's.. ... Dun Bullock..... 1
Baggajee's.... Tattoo Motee 2

This race created great amusement, and expectation was on tiptoe to see how it would turn out:—the bullock was in high galloping order, and came to the scratch looking very like a winner. The tattoo was of the true fighting cast, with short hair and long teeth, and his tail in notches. At starting the bullock made a jump for the lead, and by just grazing the tattoo's side with his horn, somewhat accelerated his pace; but the bullock galloped in high style, his tail proving of great assistance to the rider of the tattoo, who knowingly availed himself of it for some yards; then disdaining any further aid, he dropped the bullock's tail, and won by a head.

MR. ELPHINSTONE'S STATUE.

The subscription to the statue of the Hon. Mr. Elphinstone to be erected in Bombay, and to the service of plate to be presented to him in England, amounted on the 12th Jan. to 81,000 rupees.

FETE AT PARELL HOUSE.

Tuesday last being New Year's Day, the Hon. the Governor entertained the society of this settlement at Parell House. The *fête* was on the usual scale, but the attendance of ladies was less numerous than on some former occasions. This may be ascribed in a great measure to the absence of many families on little tours, to which the present coolness of the weather and relaxation from business particularly invite them. There was, however, at Government House, a very large assemblage of the gentlemen of the *services*, the merchants, the bar, &c. The Hon. the Chief Justice, with Lady West, and His Exc. the Commander-in-chief, were likewise present.—*Bom. Cour. Jan. 5.*

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Dec. 13. *Gipsey*, Quick, from Liverpool; and *Sesostris*, Bourchier, from London.—15. *Helen*, Langly, from China.—16. *Britannia*, Ferris, from London; and *Lord Castlereagh*, Hogg, from China.—19. *John Bannerman*, White, from China; and *Glorioso*, Craw, from Bussorah.—20. *Duke of Bedford*, Parsons, from Muscat, and *Malvina*, M'Dermott, from Bushire.—24. *L'Eveline*, Autjeame, from Bourbon.—25. *Earl Kellie*, Smith, from Calcutta.—28. *Asia Felix*, Jellicoe, from Calcutta.—*Jan.* 2. *Princess of Wales*, Bradford, from Calcutta.—3. *Anne*, Allen, from China.—4. *Loudes Family*, Lewis, from China.—13. Grecian, Allen, from Bengal.

Departures.

Dec. 17. *Good Success*, Durant, and *Hannah*, Martin, both for China.—19. American brig *Reaper*, Chapman, for Muscat.—25. *Malvina*, Murray, for London.—29. *Virginia*, Carnavant, for Malabar, Bourbon, and Marseilles.—*Jan.* 1. *Caledonia*, Whyte, for China.—3. Bark *Malvina*, M'Dermott, for Madras.—4. *Skylark*, Symes, for Ceylon.—6. *Recovery*, Chapman, for London.—15. *St. David*, Richardson, for London.—16. *Cumbrian*, Blyth, for London.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 3. At Gwalior, the lady of Major Josiah Stewart, political resident, of a daughter.

8. At Rutnagherry, the lady of Lieut. McGillivray, executive engineer of the Southern Concan, of a daughter.

Jan. 3. The lady of Lieut. Moresby, deputy marine storekeeper, of a son.

5. At Matoongha, Mrs. Archer, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 12. Mr. R. King, to Miss E. Bird.

22. At St. Thomas's Church, Mr. G. B. Smith, head clerk in the adjutant general's office, to Miss E. Tyndall.

Jan. 1. Mr. H. Cressleman, Marshal Bombay Gaol, to Miss C. Johnson.

DEATHS.

Nov. 25. At Asseergurh, Lieut. E. P. Ramsay, adj. of the 23d N.I.

27. At Nusseerabad, Lieut. J. C. Drummond, 19th Bombay N.I., aged 21, fourth son of Admiral and Lady Charlotte Drummond, of Megginch Castle, Perthshire.

— Drowned off the coast of Bancoote, Mrs. Lewis, wife of R. Lewis, Esq., Bombay N.I.—also their infant child.

Dec. 5. Of fever, Mr. James Grant, free mariner, aged 15.

8. Colin Chas. Forbes, third son of Colin Robertson, Esq., of York Place, London, in his 22d year.

— Mr. G. Bilton, mechanist, of the new mint, aged 26.

9. In the fort, C. J. J. Robertson, Esq., of Calcutta.

Jan. 5. Catherine, wife of Mr. Conductor H. F. Dilly, of the depôt of instruction at Matoongha, aged 28.

Penang.

DEATHS.

Oct. 14. Heraplet Ter Gabriel, Esq., Armenian merchant of this island, aged 32.

15. Mrs. Heylin, wife of Mr. Henry Heylin, aged 21.

Nov. 3. Clara Frances, wife of E. T. Downes, Esq., of Kishnagur, assist. surg. of the H.C.'s service.

Singapore.

SEIZURE OF THE CARIMONS.

A considerable sensation appears to have been excited here by the proceedings of the Rajah Muda of Rhio, who, in conjunction with the Dutch Resident of that settlement, but ostensibly on his own account, has taken forcible possession of the Carimons, by an armament, in which was an European detatchment, under the command of Major Elout, the said resident.

MARRIAGE.

Oct. 8. John Patullo, Esq., of the civil service, to Harriet, eldest daughter of Dr. Jas. Hare, late of Calcutta.

Malacca.

On the 1st Nov. a meeting of the principal inhabitants of this settlement was held at the Court House, to take into consideration the Governor's communication that the existence of the Orphan Chamber is in opposition to that clause of the charter of justice, which provides for the administration to the estates of persons dying intestate. It appeared that its dissolution would be attended with ruinous consequences to the inhabitants, and that to call in the bonds held under the Chamber for money lent out, would be attended with much delay and trouble, or with utter ruin to many industrious individuals. Independent of this, the great utility of the Chamber was brought to view, by which it appeared that the Chamber served as a sort of bank to the inhabitants in general; that the surplus money of the Chamber, (until the late plundering of it by the Dutch government) had been applied to useful public purposes, *viz.* supporting the Protestant and Roman Catholic clergy; feeding the poor; repairing the roads; supporting schools, &c.; and that the surplus fund might again be applied to similar purposes when it became any way sufficient. Upon such and other grounds it was unanimously resolved that a committee be appointed to draw up a petition to the Governor, to interfere in behalf of the Chamber, to have it formed into a body politic, independent of the Court, with the same privileges as hitherto enjoyed, but under certain alterations and regulations which would tend to its improvement.

China.

DEATHS.

Dec. 23. At Macao, Sir Wm. Fraser, Bart., president of the Select Committee of the Hon. East-India Company's establishment at Canton.

Lately. J. G. Ellis, Esq., of the Bengal military service, in his 20th year, fourth son of the late Colonel Ellis, 25th Dragoons.

Netherlands India.

STATE OF JAVA.

Batavian papers and letters to the beginning of January, contain abundant proofs that the insurrection is rather extended than diminished; although some of the Pangerangs had submitted, Diepo Negoro is at the head of a considerable force, and moves about with little molestation from the Dutch troops. The reinforcements from the Netherlands had not arrived.

The old Sultan of Djocjokarta, who was restored by the Netherlands Government in 1826, died on the 2d of January. In consequence of his decease, the young Sultan has been placed under the guardianship of Pangerang Mangko Kosoemo.

DUTIES AND COMMERCIAL REGULATIONS.

Amsterdam, April 22.—The king of the Netherlands has declared the port of Rhio to be a free port after the 1st of January 1829, for the importation and exportation of all goods, free from tolls, duties, &c. They are to be declared under the form of a bill of lading, excepting only munitions of war, which are to be left at the disposal of the Dutch governor and council of the port.

Brussels, May 17.—By a decree of his Majesty, dated April 25, the export duties on coffee in our East-India possessions will be henceforth levied as follows:—Exported by national ships from the Netherlands, 2 florins per picol; by national ships from foreign ports, 2 florins 50 cents. per picol. By foreign ships for ports of the Netherlands, 4 florins per picol; by foreign ships for foreign ports, 5 florins.

These regulations are to take effect in the several ports of our East-India colonies 15 days after their publication. Foreign vessels clearing out for one of the ports of the Netherlands are to pay, besides the duty of 4 florins, the surplus of one florin per picol, which surplus will be repaid as soon as the cargo is discharged in one of the ports of the Netherlands.

DEATH.

Oct. 2. At Batavia, Gavorke Manuk, Esq., an Armenian merchant of that place, aged 60.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 12. At Sydney, the lady of the Rev. Dr. Halloran, of a daughter.

28. At Dobroid, the lady of D. Ramsay, Esq., of a daughter.

Oct. 8. At Sydney, Mrs. Duncomb, of a son.

28. At

23. At Minchinbury, the wife of H. Howey, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 20. At Sydney, Miss Stephen, daughter of the Hon. Mr. Justice Stephen, to Capt. Robison, of the New South Wales Corps.

29. In Sutton Forest, district of Argyle, James Atkinson, Esq., J. P. of Oldburn, to Miss C. Waring.

Oct. 1. At Sydney, W. Shairp, Esq., clerk in the Colonial Office, and son of Maj. Shairp, h. p. 99th Foot, to Sophia, eldest daughter of Mr. Jas. Millsom, North Shore.

6. At Sydney, Mr. John Paul, to Miss Mary Bowen.

16. At Sydney, Mr. Badgery, of the South Creek, to Miss Dixon, niece of John Dixon, Esq., of the steam-engine, Sydney.

DEATHS.

Aug. 22. At Sydney, Mr. John Nobbs, of Upper Pitt Street.

Lately. Mr. Pennington, formerly superintendent of the establishment at Port Stephens.

Mauritius.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 18. The lady of W. S. Saunders, Esq., of a daughter.

Oct. 20. At Bourbon, the wife of Capt. H. W. Beyts, of the grab bark *Shah Byramgore*, of a daughter.

Cape of Good Hope.

DEATH.

Dec. 17. At Graham's Town, J. M. Cameron, Esq., Capt. in H.M.'s 55th Foot, aged 42.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Jan. 11, 1828.

Government Securities.

Buy.] Rs. As.		Rs. As. [Sell.
Prem. 26	0 Remittable Loan 6 per ct. 25	3 Prem.
Disc. 0	3 Five per ct. Loan 0	6 Disc.
Prem. 0	3 New 5 per cent. Loan	Par Disc.

Rates of Exchange.

On London, 6 months' sight,—to buy 1s. 10¼d. —to sell 2s. 0¼d. per Sicca Rupee.
On Madras, 30 days' ditto, 91 to 92 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.
On Bombay, ditto, 98 Sicca Rupees per 100 Bombay Rupees.
Bank Shares.—Prem.—to buy 5,900—to sell 5,100.

Madras, Jan. 16, 1828.

Government Securities.

Six per cent. Bengal Remittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 350 Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. ..... 28¾ Prem.
At a Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, *viz.* 106¼ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 26¼ Prem.

Five per cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 350 Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. ..... 1 Disc.
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, *viz.* 106¼ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 1 Disc.

Bombay, Jan. 12, 1828.

A Five per cent. Loan open.

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 1s. 8¾d. per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 106 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 100 Bom. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.

Canton, Dec. 4, 1827.

Exchange on England, six months, 4s. to 4s. 2d.
Ditto on Bengal, 30 days, 200 to 202.
Ditto on Bombay, 30 days, 210 to 213.
Sycee Silver, prem. per cent. 5s. 2d.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, 28th May, 1828.

A Special General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was held for the purpose of laying before the proprietors, for their approbation, a resolution of the Court of Directors of the 2d of April last, granting to Major George Cunninghame, of the Bengal retired list, an allowance of 200l. per annum, in addition to his present pay and allowance of 130l. per annum, on the grounds therein stated.

(Owing to the late period of the month, we must reserve a full report of the debate for our next number.)

The *Chairman* (W. Astell, Esq.) having stated the purpose for which the Court had been summoned, the resolution of the Court of Directors was read, from which it appeared, that in 1816, Major (then Captain) Cunninghame had greatly signalised himself in quelling a dangerous mutiny at Bareilly. In the course of an action with the insurgents, his horse was shot under him, and he fell on the hilt of his sword, by which he was severely wounded. He then proceeded to sea, for the benefit of his health, and returned to India in 1818; but his health still continuing in a bad state, he was obliged again to go to sea. In 1819 he arrived in England, and in 1822 he represented to the Court of Directors the state of bodily suffering under which he laboured, and alluded also to the fact that he had lost his private property by the failure of a house of agency. In January, 1823, he was permitted to retire on his half-pay of 173l. 7s. 6d. per annum. A pension of 100l. was subsequently granted to him; and

and an addition of 30l. was afterwards made to that pension. The Court of Directors now recommend an additional pension of 200l. per annum, on the grounds of the important services rendered by Major Cunninghame at Bareilly, in 1816, and the injury which he had received at that critical period, by which his health had been greatly impaired.

The *Chairman* then moved, "That the Court approve of the said resolution, subject to the confirmation of another General Court."

After a few remarks by Captain Maxfield, Mr. Trant, Mr. Rigby, Mr. Gahagan, and General Thornton, the resolution was agreed to.

The *Chairman* then informed the Court, that it was made further special, for the purpose of laying before the proprietors the draught of a bill now before Parliament, entitled, "A bill to consolidate and amend several acts for the further improvement of the port of London, by making docks and other works at Blackwall, for the accommodation of East-India shipping."

In answer to a question by Mr. Rigby,

The *Chairman* said, that this bill was brought in by the East-India Dock Company, in consequence of the compulsory clauses in the old bill having expired. By these clauses the Company were bound for a certain number of years to send their ships to the East-India docks, but that obligation being at an end, they might now send their ships where they pleased, with the exception of their large China ships, which could go no where else, the gates of the other docks not being sufficiently large to admit them.

Mr. *Gahagan* made some observations in regard to certain papers relative to the insolvency of Mr. Ricketts, of Madras.

CAPTAIN PRESCOTT'S CASE.

The *Chairman* acquainted the Court, that the Court of Directors had felt it to be their duty, in reference to the proceedings which had taken place in the Court of King's Bench against certain parties, to lay before the proprietors the whole of the papers relative to the case of Mr. E. D. Bach, and also to the case of Cadet Bailey, of the Madras service, who had been recalled, as his appointment appeared to have been improperly obtained.

Captain *Prescott* said, he had only to request that the proprietors would examine those papers; and if they found any cause to blame his conduct, he did not wish to cloak himself from their censure, because he sat behind the bar. (*Hear!*) He had been, in the first place, tried by a jury of his country, and honourably acquitted; but unless his acquittal came also from the proprietors, he did not wish to keep his seat. (*Hear!*)

A conversation ensued, in which the Hon. H. Lindsay, Capt. Prescott, and Mr. Carruthers took part; after which,

The Hon. *H. Lindsay* moved that all the papers which had been laid before the Court, on the subject of the case of Mr. J. D. Bach, and of Cadet Bailey, be printed for the use of the proprietors.

The motion, which was seconded by Captain Prescott, was agreed to, and the Court adjourned.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *May* 16.

Real Property in India.—Mr. *Fergusson* brought in a bill to explain and amend the law respecting real property belonging to British subjects and others within the jurisdiction of his Majesty's Courts in India, and the liability of such property as assets (in the hands of executors and administrators) to the payment of the debts of deceased persons; which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on the 2d June.

May 22.

Trial by Jury in India.—Mr. *Hume* presented a petition from the Native Parsees, Hindoos, and Mahomedans, at Bombay, expressing their gratitude for the bill which two years ago gave them the right to sit on juries; but lamenting that the bill cast a stigma on them, by enacting that they should be excluded from grand juries and from all juries by which Christians were to be tried for capital offences. The clause which enacted this had been passed against his (Mr. Hume's) wishes, and against the wishes of many persons of authority who possessed local knowledge of India, and were acquainted with Indian affairs. He did hope that the disabilities complained of by the petitioners would be removed, both in justice to those whom they affected, as well as with a view to raising the native population in the scale of moral and social excellence.

Lord *Ashley* did not oppose the prayer of the petitioners. The president of the Board of Control wished to proceed in such measures cautiously and with deliberation. The grievance complained of was certainly greater at Bombay than at any other place.

Mr. *Trant* supported the petition, and bore

bore testimony to the high moral character of the sects to which the petitioners belonged.

The petition was ordered to be printed.

At a subequent period of the evening, Mr. *Hume* moved for a copy of the regulations that have been adopted by the Supreme Courts, at the several presidencies in India, as to natives serving on juries, under the 7th of Geo. IV. cap. 37. He prefaced his motion by repeating most of the observations he made on presenting the abovementioned petition. He also read a passage from the presentment of the grand jury of Calcutta in September last, pointing out the evils resulting from the exclusion of the natives from grand juries, for which they were adequately fitted by their respectability and acquirements. The Hon. Gentleman urged the importance of an early attention on the part of government to this subject, and repeated his wish that juries were introduced into India in civil cases. He was sorry to learn that the present Chief Justice of Calcutta did not receive all that attention and approbation which should belong to his station. There was, he understood, a great variance existing between the Chief Justice and the inhabitants, for many reasons. It might be possible, he thought, that the damages in civil cases would be better assessed by a jury, as so much success had attended their introduction in criminal cases.

Lord *Ashley* declined entering into the discussion of the question opened by Mr. Hume. The only regulation yet received were those adopted by the Supreme Court of Bengal. They were now waiting to be laid before his Majesty, as they would not be put in force till they were returned with the approbation of the king in council.

Mr. *T. P. Courtenay* said that the capacity to serve did not imply the right to be summoned.

Mr. *C. W. Wynn* acknowledged that he had at one time considered it desirable that the natives should be allowed to serve on grand juries; but he had altered his opinion when he reflected what very different ideas prevailed among them—for example, as to the rights of a master over his servants. He thought it would be more advisable to let the experiment take its course for allowing them to serve on petit juries. It would be easier and safer to extend the privilege hereafter, than to risk it entirely without experience.

Mr. *Fergusson* vouched for the honor of the natives, who were perfectly worthy of being intrusted with the functions of grand jurors.

The motion was then agreed to.

Insolvents in India.—Mr. *Wynn* gave notice, that on the 3d of June he would move for leave to bring in a bill to extend the insolvent laws to India.

At a subsequent part of the evening, Mr. *Hume* moved for a return of the number of persons confined for debt in the different gaols of the several presidencies of India, in the years 1826 and 1827, or in either; together with a statement of the number of years each debtor has been in confinement, the amount of the debt for which he is confined, and whether at the suit of government or an individual. The hon. member entered into a long detail respecting the hardships suffered by debtors in India, and complained that the late President of the Board of Control had not yet brought forward any measure for their relief.

Mr. *Wynn* was suprised that the hon. gentleman had not heard him give notice of his intention to move for leave to bring in a bill on this very subject. The measure had been delayed some time by the successive deaths of the two last Chief Justices of Calcutta. He assured the house that no exertions had been wanting on his part. When the bill was before the house, it would be seen that it would give relief to a considerable extent.

Mr. *Hume* had not heard the notice. He was anxious for the returns notwithstanding, in order that the house might know the extent of the evil.

Mr. *Fergusson* recommended his hon. friend to withdraw his motion, and leave the matter in the hands of government.

Mr. *Stewart* recommended the hon. member, on the contrary, to persist in it. Four or five years ago, he was one of a deputation appointed to examine the gaol of Calcutta. They were accompanied by the Chief Justice. The scene of misery they beheld surpassed every power of description. There were upwards of 120 persons confined, many of whom had been there more than fourteen years, and for debts not exceeding twelve shillings sterling. He trusted the returns would be produced. They ought to have been on the table of the house long before now, if the authorities in India had done their duty; and if they did not attend to the instructions sent from this country, they ought to be made to do it. As to the extension of the bankrupt laws, he would appeal to the right hon. and learned gentleman (Sir J. Mackintosh), who had sat on the bench of Bombay, whether there was not an immense waste of property in the estates of those who died insolvent, or became so during their life.

Sir *James Mackintosh* could state, that though his observation had not been carried to an extent equal to that of the hon. gentleman, at a much more recent period he had seen enough to say, that the evils of the system of imprisonment for debt in India were very great, and most grievously oppressive. From what he had seen, he was bound to say that great evil and manifest

nifest injustice ensued from the scrambles which took place on occasions of the bankruptcy or insolvency of the great houses of trade. He had felt very painfully that widows and orphans—those who were absent, and those who were utterly defenceless—were generally deprived of all chance of receiving their proportion of the estate; while those who were on the spot, and shewed that vigilance, for which he did not blame them, which naturally belonged to persons engaged in commerce, were alone able to take care of their own interests. The consequence was, that ruin and distress fell on those who deserved it the least, and on whom it operated the most severely. He would not pretend to give an answer to the question put by the right hon. gentleman, without much more reflection than he could then bestow on it; but as to the fact, he would not hesitate to say that the existing system of law was a great evil. There was a want of equity in the distribution of the effects of the insolvent, to which he could himself bear witness.

The motion was then agreed to.

Expenses of the Courts in India.—Mr. *Hume* then moved for an account of the sums authorized to be received by the officers of the Supreme Courts of Fort William, Fort St. George, Bombay, and Prince of Wales's Island, in the form of an average for the last two or three years, distinguishing the amount of salaries from that of fees. The Hon. Member referred to the representation made by the grand jury of Calcutta on the subject of the fees in the Supreme Court, and to the address of the Chief Justice; and he animadverted upon the exorbitancy of the fees received by some of the officers of the court, which made their receipts, he believed, greater than those of the judges. As these personages had declined interfering, he thought that this government should interferc.

Lord *Ashley* said that the courts of India only announced from time to time such variation in fees as were agreed upon; and, consequently, there would be great difficulty in meeting the Hon. Gentleman's motion from the documents that were in this country.

Mr. *Fergusson* could not agree with the Hon. Gentleman, because, so far from there being any increase in the rate of fees during the last 27 years, they had, in many instances, diminished. (*Hear, hear!*) He, therefore, thought that the grand jury had not had so much right to complain as the Hon. Member for Aberdeen seemed to have supposed. It might, perhaps, be the case that officers received more than they did formerly; but this arose from an increase in the business of the court, and not from any additional charge that was made on that business. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Hume* observed, that he did not see why, the business of the courts having increased, the officers should be entitled to an increase of salary in consequence, which had never been calculated upon in the first instance.

Mr. *Trant* thought that the subject was an important one, and perfectly agreed in the propriety of the Hon. Gentleman's motion.

The motion was then agreed to.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

(SERVING IN THE EAST.)

3d. Foot. Serj. G. Edwards, to be qu. mast., v. Coulson, dec. (25 Oct. 27.)

6th Foot. Lieut. T. Holyoake, to be capt. by purch., v. Irwin, who rets. (17 Apr. 28); Capt. J. Dawson, from h. p. 3d. Gar. Bat.; to be capt., v. Cheape, app. to 98th F. (24 Apr.); Ens. W. Johnson to be lieut. by purch., v. Holyoake (17 Apr.) J. B. Home, to be ens., by purch., v. Johnson (17 Apr.)

16th Foot. Maj. A. G. Campbell, from h. p., to be capt., v. M. Ross, who exch., rec. diff. (24 Apr.)

20th Foot. Ens. F. Horn, to be lieut. by purch., v. O'Connor, who rets.; G. Hutchinson, to be ens. by purch., v. Horn (both 17 Apr.)

26th Foot. R. Chearnley, to be ens. by purch., v. Bathe, prom. in 30th F. (24 Apr.)

30th Foot. Lieut. Jas. Light, to be capt. by purch., v. Powell, prom. (17 Apr.); Ens. J. W. Bathe, from 26th F., to be lieut. by purch., v. Light (24 Apr.)

31st Foot. Lieut. C. A Vallancy, from 74th F., to be lieut., v. Binney, who exch. (24 Apr.)

46th Foot. Capt. W. J. St. John, from h. p. Cape corps cav., to be capt., v. A. G. Parker, who exch. (24 Apr.)

56th Foot. Assist Surg. C. C. Hughes, from 14th L. Dr., to be assist. surg. (17 Apr.)

Ceylon Reg. Lieut. R. Jefferson, to be adj., v. Rogers, prom. (10 Dec. 27.)

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

April 26. Wavertree, Short, from Batavia and Singapore (for Antwerp); at Dartmouth.—27. *Buckinghamshire*, Glasspool, from China 16th Dec.; at Deal.—*Duke of Lancaster*, Hanney, from Bengal 23d Dec.; at Liverpool.—30. *Margaret*, M'Cormick, from Cape of Good Hope 3d Jan.; at Gravesend.—30. *Minerva*, Probyn, from Bengal, 18th Jan. (with treasure); off the Wight.—*Nautilus*, Nash, from China 27th Dec. (for Rotterdam); at Cowes.—*May* 1. *Lady Rennah*, Russell, from Ceylon 3d Jan., and Cape of Good Hope 23d Feb.; off Portsmouth.—*Tigress*, Sheriff, from Bengal 13th Dec.; at Liverpool.—4. *Osprey*, M'Gill, from Bengal, 28th Dec.; at Liverpool.—*Kellie Castle*, Ladd, from China 26th Dec.; at Deal.—*Malvina*, Murray, from Bengal 26th Dec.; at Deal.—*Cumbrian*, Blyth, from Bombay 16th Jan; off the Start.—5. *Recovery*, Chapman, from Bombay 6th Jan., and Cape of Good Hope 29th Feb.; at Deal.—6. *Cambridge*, Pearce, from Batavia, 16th Jan.; at Cowes.—7. *Mudyuse*, Turner, from the Mauritius, 19th Jan.; at Gravesend.—8. *Protector*, Waugh, from Bengal, 10th Dec., and Madras, 17th Jan.; off Poole.—*Miles*, Camper, from the Mauritius, 20th Jan.; at Gravesend.—*Luna*, Knox, from Cape of Good Hope 16th Feb.; off Dartmouth.—9. *Turnaro*, Leader, from Bombay 13th Jan.; at Liverpool.—10. *Welcome*, Buchanan, from Bengal 8th Jan.; at Liverpool.—11. *Cambridge*, Barber, from Bengal 10th Jan., and Cape of Good Hope 16th Mar.; at Deal.—*Lady M'Naghten*, Faith, from Bengal 27th Dec.; at Deal.—*Kingston*, Bowen, from Bengal 19th Jan., and Cape of Good Hope 9th March; at Deal.—12. *Royal George*, Reynolds, from

from Bengal 15th Dec.; off Weymouth.—13. *Ann*, Sly, from the Mauritius 7th Feb.; at Deal.—21. *St. David*, Richardson, from Bombay 15th Jan.; off Plymouth.—*Farquharson*, Cruickshank, from China 15th Jan.; off Plymouth.—*Simpson*, Black, from the Mauritius 6th Feb.; at Greenock.—26. *Joseph*, Christopherson, from Bengal 31st Dec.; at Gravesend.—27. *Persian*, Plunkett, from V. D. Land 4th Jan.; off Portsmouth.—*Governor Ready*, Young, from the Mauritius 30th Jan., and Cape of Good Hope 8th March; off Portsmouth.

Departures.

April 25. *Chatham*, Bragg, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—28. *Canning*, Baylis, for China; from Deal.—*London*, Smith, for China; from Deal.—*Eliza Jane*, Liddell, for Cape of Good Hope; from Deal.—*Captain Cook*, Wallis, for Bombay; from Portsmouth.—*Lonach*, Noakes, for Bengal; from Portsmouth.—*Bolivar*, Small, for Mauritius; from Deal.—30. *Mary*, Dobson, for Bengal; from Greenock.—*Coronet*, Daniel, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales, from Cove of Cork.—*May* 2, *Isabella*, Parker, for Bordeaux and Bengal (with coals); from Deal.—3. *Pomona*, Highat, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—4. *Saucy Jack*, Hippenstall, for Bengal; from Plymouth.—5. *Augusta*, Glass, for China; from Deal.—*Atlas*, Hunt, for Madras and Bengal; from Deal.—*Countess of Harcourt*, Harrison, for N. S. Wales (with convicts); for Deal.—*Edward Colston*, Hamlyn, for Mauritius and Bengal; from Bengal.—6. *Crown*, Baird, for Bombay; from Greenock.—*Chieftain*, Blair, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—7. *Darius*, Hunter, for Ceylon and Bengal; from Deal.—*Seppings* Leader, for the Mauritius and Ceylon; from Deal.—10. *Prince of Orange*, Jamieson, for Bombay; from Leith.—12. *Mountaineer*, Canny, for Bombay; from Deal.—*Alice*, Todd, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; from Deal.—*City of Edinburgh*, Clendon, for Cove of Cork and N. S. Wales; from Deal.—*Prince George*, Andrew, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; from Deal.—*Borneo*, Whichelho, for ditto, ditto; from Deal.—*Rose*, Marquis, for Madras and Bengal; from Deal.—*Prince Regent*, Hosmer, for Madras and Bengal; from Deal.—13. *Fairy*, Welburn, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—*Minerva*, Watson, for Bengal; from Greenock.—14. *Isabella*, Fox, for Bombay; from Portsmouth.—15. *Juliana*, Tarbutt, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—*Isabella*, Leeds, for China; from Liverpool.—16. *Royal George*, Wilson, for Bombay; from Deal.—18. *Diamond*, Clark, for Bengal; from Deal.—*Herculean*, Gunson, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—*Richard*, Graves, for the Mauritius; from Liverpool.—19. *Scipio*, Petrie, for Singapore and Penang; from Liverpool.—20. *St. George*, Swainson, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—21. *Lord Lyndoch*, Beadle, for Madras and Bengal; from Deal.—22. *Hercules*, Vaughan, for Madras and Bengal (with troops); from Deal.—24. *Amity*, Gray, for Ceylon (with troops); from Deal.—26. *Malcolm*, Eyles, for Madras and Bengal; from Deal.—*Archioness of Ely*, Mangles, for Bengal; from Deal.—*Asia*, Balderston, for Bengal; from Deal.—*Roxburgh Castle*, Denny, for Madras and Bengal; from Deal.—*Bride*, Brown, for Cape of Good Hope and Bombay; from Deal.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Wavertree, from Batavia: Mr. Jas. Lowry; Lieut. M'Dowell, Bombay marine.

Per Minerva, from Bengal: Mrs. Warde; Mrs. Fane; Mrs. Bird; Mrs. Becher; Mrs. Cureton; Geo. Warde, Esq., H.C. service; Lieut.Col. Bird, Bengal N.I.; Lieut.Col. Becher, 10th Bengal L.C.; Capt. Buckley, 5th ditto; Capt. Cureton, H.M. 16th Lancers; R. D. Mangles, Esq., civil service; Wm. Peters, Esq., merchant; Mr. R. W. Walters, H.C. marine; Mr. T. Lynch.—Children: Misses Bird, Becher, Cureton, Garden, two Fane, two Roberts, Tilghman, Begbie, and Beeby; Masters Collier, Vibart, Shaw, Clarke, two Warde, and two Cureton; several servants; 54 invalids.

Per Washington, from China: Mr. D. S. Lyons, of Baltimore.

Per Nautilus, from China: Mr. Just, watchmaker.

Per Lady Rowena, from Ceylon: Capt. Geo. Stewart; Mrs. Stewart; J. G. Forbes, Esq., civil service; Miss Tranchell; Capt. Vaughan, Royal Artillery; Capt. Warde, Engineers, and family; Capt. Tranchell, 1st Ceylon Regt., and family; Rev. Mr. Sutherland, Wesleyan Missionary; Miss Sutherland; Maj. Bourchier, Royal Artillery; Lieut. Dillon, Royal Staff Corps; Mrs. Andrews; 10 Invalids.

Per Kellie Castle, from China: Capt. Thos. Leech, from St. Helena; Mrs. Leech, and five children; Mr. Purvis.

Per Recovery, from Bombay: Mrs. Dunlop, Mrs. Baillie, Mrs. Col. Whitchelo; Mrs. Maj. Davis, Miss Williams; Col. Sandwith; Col. Whitchelo; Maj. Long; Capt. Hardy, and Capt. Rose, Bombay marine; three Misses Dunlop; two Misses Baillie; Misses Leighton, Wilson, Wooler, Whitchelo, Wedderburn, and Brown; two Masters Grant; two Masters Hardy; Masters Baillie and Wedderburn; 12 native and European servants.

Per Cumbrian, from Bombay: Mrs. Col. Pearce; Mrs. Jervis, Lieut.Col. Pearce; Capt. Lawrence, Bombay marine; Major Godby, Maj. Moncrieff, 53d Bengal N.I.; Capt. Wallace; Capt. Holmes; Dr. Richards; two Misses Pearce; two Misses Jervis; two Masters Pearce; Master Jervis.

Per Malvina, from Bombay: Lieut. Carny; Lieut. M'Dermott; Mr. Luykin; Mr. Sharpe (dead since his arrival); Mr. Elderton; Mr. A. Collins.

Per Protector, from Bengal and Madras: Mrs. Russell; Mrs. Gwatkin; Mrs. Kinderaley; Mrs. Munro; Miss Noble: R. Rodgers, Esq.; John Russell, Esq.; Thos. Wheatley, Esq.; John C. Scott, Esq.; Dr. A. Campbell; Dr. T. Bell, R.N.; Mr. T. Williams, Surg. H.C. service; Capt. J. Grant, 3d Buffs; Capt. J. B. Fenton; Lieut. H. N. Noble; Lieut. E. Horne, and Lieut. H. J. Williams, all of H.C. service; Misses M. Gwatkin, M. Monro, and Pugh; two Misses Elliott; two Misses Peake; Masters L. Gwatkin, Armstrong, Maberly, Russell, and Kinderaley; 10 servants.

Per Cambridge, from Bengal, &c.: Mrs. Bowyer and four children; Mrs. Watson; Mrs. Bertrand; Mrs. Henderson and three children; Mrs. Schnell; two Misses Watson; Miss Schnell; Lieut.Col. Bowyer; Lieut.Col. Watson; Maj. Showers, Bengal army; Maj. Croie, aide-de-camp to Gov. General; Capt. Carnac, R.N.; Captains Bertrand, Finnacome, and Akenside, H.M. 14th foot; Capt. Webster, H.M. 44th regt; Capt. Polwhele, Madras artillery; Capt. Wyllie, Madras infantry; Lieut. Bolton, 13th L. Drags.; J. Carnegie, Esq., Bengal C.S.; Messrs. Morrison, Marshall, Kerr, and Briggs; Master P. Dewsal; Miss Payne; 45 invalids; seven native servants.

Per Cambridge, from Batavia: Mr. Donovan, merchant.

Per Kingston, from Bengal: Mrs. Barclay, J. Fallowfield, Surgeon Bengal estab.; J. Castell, Esq., ditto; J. Ogilvy, Esq. civil service; Capt. Ogilvy, King's Royals; Lieut. D. Ogilvy, Bengal N.I.; Capt. J. Barclay, Bengal cav.; J. O. Owen, Esq.; T. D. Bainbridge, Esq.; twelve children; five native servants.

Per Lady MacNaghten, from Bengal: J. W. Wybault, Esq.; Mrs. Maj. Wrottesley; Mrs. Stainforth; Misses Stewart, and Warlow; three Misses Wrottesley; two Misses Stainforth; two Misses Fraser; Rev. W. Fraser; Capt. Stainforth, cavalry; C. Goddard, Esq.; Masters J. Stainforth, R. Fraser, and E. Bradford; six servants.

Per Farquharson, from China: Capt. W. Allen, of the late ship *Asia*.

Per St. David, from Bombay: Lieut. Iggleside, H.C. marine; Ens. Gray, H.M. 41st regt.; Mr. and Mrs. Gautin and child.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Rose, for Madras and Bengal: Mrs. B. Wheeler; Mr. R. M. Thomas, attorney; Mrs. Thomas and four daughters; Messrs. C. Ingis and T. Griffin, free merchants; Mr. E.W.Eyre, assist. surg., Madras; Mrs. Pointon; Miss Jane Bald; Miss L. B. Barlow; Miss M. Smirmore; Messrs. G. Cruickshank, J. Sandersens, H. Kenny, W. Tollemache, and J. M'Donald, cadets; Lieut. Col. Oglander, Capt. Brennant, Lieut. Guthrie, Ens. Strong, Ens. Perse, Ens. Shelly, Ens. Fitzgerald, Paymast. Whitty, Surg. Preston, and Adj. Pointon, all of H.M. 26th foot; Lieut. Mackenzie, of H.M. Royal Regt.; 210 soldiers H.M. 26th regt.; 35 soldiers' wives; 29 children of ditto; several servants.

Per Prince Regent, for Madras and Bengal: Mrs. C. Morice; Miss F. Macleam and Miss C. Macleam; Miss H. Macleod, returning; Miss F. Austin; Miss

Miss A. Carthew; Mrs. Pratt, wife of Capt. Pratt; Maj. Spry, returning; Mrs. Spry; Miss Spry; Mr. W. Wood; Mr. T. Wells; Mr. W. Turner; Messrs. A. Waseley, C. Davidson, F. Davidson, T. Philliott, and J. Shaw, cadets; Lieut. Col. Shaw, and Capt. Cuppage, H.M. 46th regt.; Major James, Capt. Pratt, Capt. Marshall, Lieut. Colley, Lieut. Piggott, Lieut. Thompson, Ens. Welby, Ens. Coombe, and Assist. Surg. Thompson, all of H.M. 26th Regt.; 218 soldiers H.M. 26th and 46th Regts.; 25 soldiers' wives; 24 children of ditto; several servants.

Per Orwell, for China: Mrs. J. S. Turing, for Anjier; Mr. Thos. Milne, and Mr. Robt. Milne, for ditto.

Per Atlas, for Madras and Bengal: Capt. Bury; Mr. and Mrs. Staggar; Mr. Watson; Mr. Christmas; Mr. Goddard; Mr. Ford; Capt. Clayhill; Mrs. Clayhill.

Per Canning, for China: The Rev. G. H. Vachell, chaplain; Mr. Jas. Bannerman; Mr. J. F. N. Daniel; Mrs. Daniel and daughter; Mr. W. Baynes; Mrs. Baynes, and two children; five servants.

Per Asia, for Bengal: Mrs. Col. Thompson; Mrs. Paxton; Mrs. Abbott; Mrs. Fitzgerald; Mrs. Hemming; Miss J. Turnbull; Miss M. Thompson; Mr. Stewart Paxton; Mr. John Hunter, junior merchant; Mr. C. Garbett, assist. surg.; Messrs. C. F. Wake, W. J. Parker, and D. C. Campbell, cadets; Messrs. G. Kelly and N. Wauge, free mariners; Master C. Abbott; Lieut. Benham, H. M. 16th Lancers; Lieut. Col. S. Campbell, Capt. G. Hogarth, Capt. Fitzgerald, Lieut. T. W. Boyes, Lieut. M. M'Innes, Lieut. T. J. Campbell, Lieut. W Kelly, and Lieut. J. B. Hemming, all of H. M. 26th regt.; detachment of H. M. 26th regt.; soldiers' wives, &c.

Per Malcolm, for Madras and Bengal: Capt. R. Moore, H. M. 46th regt.; Mrs. Moore; Capt. H. Delafosse, Bengal artillery; Mrs. Delafosse; Miss Delafosse; Mr. H. B. Beresford; Dr. W. Sheddon; Lieut. N. Walter, Madras N. I.; Mrs. Walter; Miss Walter; several servants.

Per Marchioness of Ely, for Bengal: H. Nesbit, Esq., civil service; Mrs. Nesbit; Mrs. Strange; Miss C. C. J. Ricketts, returning; Miss L. Kelly, ditto; Miss E. A. Kelly, ditto; Mr. T. Johns, paymaster H. M. 14th regt.; Lieut. John Bracken, returning; Messrs. H. B. Harrington and C. E. H. Repton, writers; Messrs. J. K. Pond, C. F. Trower, F. W. Mundy, and Hayward, cadets; Mr. H. M. Sterndale, free mariner; Messrs. J. B. Smith, W. Thompson, H. Moore, and C. Moore, to reside; Capt. Johnson, Capt. Saranger, Capt. M'Latchie, Lieut. Calder, Lieut. Maule, Lieut. Campbell, and assist. surg. Brady, all of H. M. 26th regt.; detachment of H M. 46th regt.; soldiers' wives, &c.

Per Juliana, for Madras and Bengal: Mrs. Eliza Ely; Miss Eliza Ely; Miss Maria Ely; two Misses Maxwell; Miss Jemima Aitken; Miss Mary Falconer; Miss Eliza Falconer; Capt. F. H. Ely; Lieut. R. S. Gledstanes; Lieut. Cramer; Lieut. Knyvett; Messrs. Bell, Bicknell, McAdam, Bigge, Lloyd, Mc Dermott, Palmer, Grounds, Martin, Colt, McKree, and Terry.

Per St. George, for Madras and Bengal: Mrs. Richie; two Misses Graham; Miss Magrath; Captains Delzell, Gray, and Watkins; Lieutenants Walter, Scott, and Horne; Messrs. Ritchie, Cameron, Magrath, Ogilvie, Williamson, &c.

Per Lord Lyndoch, for Madras and Bengal: Mr. Anderson, civilian; Mrs. Anderson; Mr. E. Barton, merchant; Mrs. Barton; Misses Savi, Phillips, Lumsden, Mitchell, Sewell, Pattle, and Blaxland; Col. Sewell, dep. qu. mast. gen. Madras; Major Crew; Mr. Pattle; Mr. Buch; Mr. Towgood; Mr. Potts; Mr. Chalmers; Mr. Spencer.

Per Roxburgh Castle, for Madras and Bengal: Col. Barton; Capt. Abdy; Dr. Sheane; Capt. Mackane; Messrs. Line, Anstruther, Taynton, Mackay, Brown, Bremner, Palmer, Mee, and Leslie; Mrs. Bishop; Misses Ricketts, E. Molby, M. Molby, Todd, and Garratt; four native servants.

Per Charles Kerr, for Bombay: Dr. Kemball; Mr. Henderson; Capt. Billimore; Mr. C. Baker; Mr. Brazier; Mr. Berdin; Mrs. Kemball; Misses Shaw, Pollixon, Smith, E. Holmes, and H. Holmes; three native servants.

Per Hercules, for Madras and Bengal: Lieut. Freeman, H. C. service, in command of troops.

Per Saucy Jack, for Bengal: Mr. Hughes.

Per Isabella, for Madras: Lieut. Cates, H. M. 26th regt.; Mrs. Cates.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

March 18. At sea, on board the *Minerva*, on the passage from Bengal, the lady of Wm. Fane, Esq., Hon. E. I. Company's civil service., of a daughter.

April 22. At Balgarvie, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Webster, Hon. Company's service, of a daughter.

27. At Marshgate Cottage, Richmond, the lady of R. N. Matthews, Esq., lately of Buxar, in the East-Indies, of a daughter.

May 4. At St. Omers, the lady of Capt. Clifford, of the Hon. Company's ship *Lady Melville*, of a son.

10. At the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, the lady of Lieut. Godwin, 46th regt., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

April 21. At Liverpool, the Rev. T. T. Thomson, M.A., late of Calcutta, to Dorothy, only daughter of the late Mr. R. Dickinson, of Kendal.

22. At Tynemouth Church, Alex. Watt, Esq., of the Bengal civil service, to Susanna, daughter of S. Kelso, Esq., of Preston.

May 8. At Salcombe Regis, Devon, the Rev. Henry Dwelley Ryder, eldest son of the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, and nephew to the Earl of Harrowby, to Cornelia Sarah, youngest daughter of George Cornish, Esq., of Salcombe Hill, in the same county.

— Lieut. J. H. Wilson, of the Bombay marine, to Miss Charlotte Stable, of Enfield.

13. At Christ Church, Mary-le-bone, Owen Morton, Esq., eldest son of the late Jas. Morton, Esq., of Rehoboth, in the county of Dublin, to Isabella Stuart, eldest daughter of J. A. Andrew, Esq., late surgeon of the Hon. E. I. Company's Madras establishment.

15. At St. Mary's, Bryanstone Square, John Smith, Esq., Capt. in the Madras Cavalry, to Maria, daughter of Jas. Lockhart, Esq., and grand-daughter of the late D. Coxe, Esq., of Upper Seymour Street.

20. At St. George's, Hanover Square, Charles Lloyd, Esq., late of the civil service of Bengal, to Elizabeth, fourth daughter of the late Rev. John Williams, rector of Llanbedr, North Wales.

26. At Monmouth, E. Peppercorne, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's military service, to Charlotte, 3d daughter of J. Price, Esq., of Monmouth.

27. At St. Andrew's, Holborn, Lieut.-Col. Brook, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Frances, daughter of the late J. H. Dungate, Esq., of Ifield, county of Sussex.

DEATHS.

April 6. On board the *Kingston*, on the passage from Calcutta, Ensign Crauford Tait, 28th Bengal N.I., in his 21st year.

24. At Rosend Castle, Fifeshire, Mrs. Broughton, widow of the late Maj.-Gen. Broughton, of Rosend, formerly Lieut.-Governor of the Island of St. Helena.

May 1. At Lyme Regis, Capt. Francis Sharpe, within a few hours after his arrival from India.

6. At Herne Bay, near Canterbury, Jas. Gilmour, Esq., M.D., of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, aged 61.

14. At Brighton, Christian Wilkinson, wife of Capt. H. Hutchinson, of the Hon. E. I. Company's naval service, aged 39.

22. In Wimpole Street, Cavendish Square, Lieut.-Gen. T. J. Backhouse, who for many years commanded H.M. 47th regt., principally in the East and West-Indies, aged 65.

23. In Montague Square, after a long and painful illness, Colonel Weguelin, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

Lately. At Norfolk, in Virginia (U.S.), St. George Tucker, Esq., uncle of Mr. Tucker, one of the present Directors of the Hon. E. I. Company.

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 2 June—Prompt 29 August.

Tea. — Bohea, 1,150,000 lb.; Congou, Campoi, Pekoe, and Souchong, 5,300,000 lb.; Twankay and Hyson-Skin, 1,000,000 lb.; Hyson, 250,000 lb.— Total, including Private-Trade, 7,700,000 lb.

For Sale 6 June—Prompt 5 September.

Company's and Licensed.—Cotton Wool.

For Sale 10 *June*—*Prompt* 5 *September.*
Company's—Bengal and Coast Piece Goods.
Private-Trade.—Sallampores—Blue Sallampores—Baftass—Corahs—Gurrahs—Sannoes—Seersuckers—Pallampores—Brown, Blue, and Yellow Nankeens—Choppah Handkerchiefs—Madras Handkerchiefs—Bandannoes—Silk Piece-Goods—Wrought Silks—Shawls—Shawl Handkerchiefs—Cashmere Shawls—Crapes—Damasks.

For Sale 13 *June*—*Prompt* 12 *September.*
Private-Trade.—Madeira Wine.

For Sale 23 *June*—*Prompt* 10 *October.*
Company's.—Bengal Raw Silk.
Private-Trade.—China Raw Silk—Bengal Raw Silk—Bengal Chassun Silk—Persian Raw Silk—Canton Raw Silk.

For Sale 16 *July*—*Prompt* 3 *October.*
Company's and Licensed.—Indigo.

CARGOES of EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS lately arrived.

CARGOES of the *Buckinghamshire*, *Kellie Castle* and *Farquharson*, from *China*; the *Minerva*, *Cambridge*, *Kingston*, *Lady Macnaghten*, and *Royal George* from *Bengal*; and the *Protector*, from *Bengal* and *Madras*.

Company's.—Tea—Bengal Coloured Piece-Goods—Bengal Raw Silk—Sugar—Indiga—Saltpetre—Cotton.

Private-Trade and Privilege.—Teas—Nankeens—Raw Silk—Silks—Crapes—China-Piece Goods—Tortoiseshell—Mother-o'-Pearl—Rice—Turmeric—Rhubarb—Soy—India Ink—Bamboos—Rattans—Marble Slabs—Sherry.

LIST of SHIPS trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Destination.	Appointed to sail.	Ships' Names.	Tons.	Owners or Consignees.	Captains.	Where loading.	Reference for Freight or Passage.
	1828.						
	Sept. 1	*Alfred*	716	J. T. E. Flint	J. T. E. Flint	E. I. Docks	Chas. Moss, Mark-lane.
Madras	*Downs* June 10	*Fairlie*	756	M. F. Gordon	Steph. J. Fuller	E. I. Docks	E. and A. Rule, Lime-street. [court
	Graves. 1	*Rockingham*	423	Alex. Fotheringham	Wm. Hornblow	W. I. Docks	Richardson, Ireland, & Co., Cowper's
Madras & Bengal	*Graves.* 3	*Aurora*	550	Samuel Owen & Co.	Samuel Owen	E. I. Docks	E. Read, Riches'-court, Lime-street.
	Portsm. 12						
	Graves. 5	*Thalia*	670	Biden and Milne	Wm. H. Biden	City Canal	Tomlin and Man, Threadneedle-st.
	Ports. 10						
	8	*Cornwall*	872	Palmer, M'Killop, & Co.	T. W. Aldham	E. I. Docks	Barber, Neate, & Co., & Bolton & Kel-
	10	*Lord Hungerford*	736	Joseph L. Heathorn	Wm. Heathorn	W. I. Docks	J. L. Heathorn, Birchin-lane. [ham.
Bengal	15	*Broxbornebury*	756	Petrie and Chapman	Edw. Chapman	E. I. Docks	John S. Brinley, Birchin-lane.
	20	*Cæsar*	621	Johnston and Mealburn	Thos. A. Watt	W. I. Docks	Lyall & Greig, Billiter-square.
	25	*Corn Brae Castle*	869	Huddart and Co.	Thomas Davey	E. I. Docks	John Pirie and Co.
	Graves. 1	*Esther*	368	John Collinson	James Robinson	Lon. Docks	Lyall and Greig.
	—	*Triumph*	535	R. and T. Green	Thomas Green	W. I. Docks	Richardson, Ireland, and Co.
	7	*Bolton*	600	Michael Andrew	John Clarkson	W. I. Docks	Michael Andrew, Crown-court.
	15	*Cumbrian*	720	Bazett and Co.	Jos. Blyth	E. I. Docks	Bazett and Co.
Bombay	10	*Kath. Stewart Forbes*	457	Aaron Chapman	Ingram Chapman	W. I. Docks	John Chapman and Co.
	20	*Dublin*	356	James Gray	— Stewart	E. I. Docks	E. and A. Rule.
	Graves. *July* 1	*Recovery*	600	J. Chapman and Co.	H. C. Chapman	W. I. Docks	John Chapman and Co.
Mauritius & Ceylon	*Africa*	350	William Tindell	John Skelton	W. I. Docks	John Lyney, jun., Birchin-lane.	
	June 10	*Dunvegan Castle*	446	G. Robinson and Finlay	Thomas Finlay	City Canal	E. Robinson, Cheapside, and Buckles
Mauritius	7	*Compo Bello*	300	Chaloner and Co.	Thos. P. Corner	W. I. Docks	and A. Rule. [and Co.
	20	*Elton*	230	R. Fenwick	C. Camper	W. I. Docks	Cookes and Long, Mark-lane.
Cape & Mauritius	3	*Archilles*	195	Alexander Robertson	John Henderson	Lon. Docks	Cookes and Long.
	—	*Barbara*	164	J. D. Thomson	John Dunn	Lon. Docks	L. Swainson, Nag's Head-court.
Ceylon	25	*Morning Star*	345	William Tindell	—	W. I. Docks	John Lyney, jun.
	2	*Sydney Packet*	143	J. Mawtray	John Waring	Lon. Docks	L. Swainson.
Cape	26	*Earl of Egremont*	280	Robert Johnson	Robert Johnson	Lon. Docks	Cookes and Long.
Batavia & Singapore	7	*Indian*	220	Anderson, Wise, & Co.	William Eadie	Lon. Docks	Anderson, Wise, and Co., Old Jury.
	2	*Adams*	293	Captain and J. Mills	Thos. Pranckling	Lon. Docks	Wm. Robertson, Crutched-Friars.
	7	*Surry*	346	Robert Brooks	Ramulph Dacre	Lon. Docks	Robert Brooks, Old Broad-street.
N. S. Wales	10	*Harriet*	250	Anthony Ridley	John Knaggs	Lon. Docks	Buckles and Co.
	25	*Mary*	300	William Beathcroft	Wm. Beathcroft	Lon. Docks	R. F. Wade, London-street.
	1	*Swiftsure*	347	T. and D. Asquith	Thos. Johnson	Lon. Docks	Richardson, Ireland, and Co. and R-
V. D. Land & N. S. Wales	5	*Teresa Mary*	250	John George Hartley	J. G. Hartley	Lon. Docks	Tomlin and Man. [Thornhill
	25	*Mary*	360	Wigrams and Green	H. Shuttleworth	Lon. Docks	John Pirie and Co.
	July 30	*Lang*	360	John Bunner	John Lusk	Lon. Docks	J. Bunner, Church-row.

31*st May* 1828.

EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS, of the Season 1827-8, with their Managing Owners, Commanders, &c.

Voyage.	Ships.	Tons.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Pursers.	Consignments.	To be Afloat.	To sail to Gravesend.	To be in the Downs.	When Sailed.
												1827.	1827.	1828.	1828.
6	*Dunira*	1325	G. Palmer	M. Hamilton	John Shute	James Rickett	R. Buckle	J. K. Jolly	Francis Burlin	J. Giles	*Bombay & China*	19 Nov	3 Dec.	8 *Jan.*	5 *Jan.*
2	*Edinburgh*	1325	H. Bonham	Henry Bax	T. Buttanshaw	D. Marshall	Geo. Waller	A. Tomlins	Robt. Harvey	W. J. Shepherd					8 *Feb.*
8	*General Harris*	1283	James Sims	Joseph Stanton	G. Braithwaite	Henry Burn	Jas. M. Baird	Thos. N. Were	John Millard	J. H. Lanyon	*St. Helena, Bengal, & China*				2 do.
6	*Thomas Coutts*	1334	S. Marjoribanks	Alex. Chrystie	W. Drayner	J. Elphinstone	D. Robertson	R. Saunders	Jas. Beveridge	W. Maltman					24 *Mar*
4	*Sir David Scott*	1342	Joseph Hare	J. O. M'Taggart	W. Ticehurst	D. J. Ward	John Rose	P. J. Maxwell	David Scott	T. A. Gibb	*Bengal & China*	3 Dec.	18 do.	23 do.	6 *Feb.*
9	*Marquis of Huntly*	1279	J. Mac Taggart	J. S. H. Fraser	Thos. Leach	R. Tabor	A P Costobadie	A. Macqueen	Alex. Stirling	John Lenox			1828.		8 do.
4	*Berwickshire*	1332	S. Marjoribanks	Fred. Madan	H. L. Thomas	T. Shepherd	J. W. Edmonds	H. Dalrymple	T. Davidson	J. W. Rose	*Bengal & China*	18 do.	1 *Jan.*	6 *Feb.*	8 do.
1	*Reliance*	1415	John F. Timins	Chas. S. Timins	Edw. Jacob	C W Loveridge	Samuel Hyde	C. Udale	Jas. Grant	W S Spawforth					10 do.
4	*Duchess of Atholl*	1330	W. E. Ferrers	E. M. Daniell	T. J. Dyer	Thos. Sandys	Geo. Steward	C. Welstead	Rich. H. Cox	W. Dickinson					28 do.
2	*Abercrombie Robinson*	1330	H. Bonham	John Innes	Jas. S. Biles	Geo. Frampton	H. Shepherd	W. Pitcairn	W. Hitchcock	Wm. Dallas	*Bombay & China*	1828.			21 do.
7	*Earl of Balcarres*	1417	*Company's Ship*	B. Broughton	Rees Thomas	J. P. Griffiths	Boulter J. Bell	E. Dupuis	Henry Arnot	Wm. Ainslie		1 *Jan.*	16 do.	21 do.	27 do.
2	*George the Fourth*	1329	*Company's Ship*	Thos. W. Barrow	Wm. Pulham	F. G. Moore	Wm. Pigott	Henry Smith	E. Turner	J. W. Graham	*Bengal & China*				23 do.
8	*Marquis Camden*	1261	W. C. Drysdale	T. Larkins	W. Haylett	John Fenn	H. J. Wolfe	John Willie	Thos. Cron	T. Collingwood	*St. Helena, Bombay, & China*				27 do.
4	*Macqueen*	1333	John Campbell	James Walker	James Sexton	F. Macqueen	John Pitcairn	Chas. Ray	Alex. Macrae	J. Walkinshaw		16 do.	31 do.	7 *Mar.*	10 *Mar*
4	*William Fairlie*	1348	Joseph Hare	Thomas Blair	Geo. Deudney	T. W. Marriott	R. Burroughes	J. H. Thorn	Geo. Comb	Peter Milne	*Madras & China*				5 do.
2	*Lord Lowther*	1332	H. Blanshard	Charles Steward	N. de St. Croix	Benj. Bailey	H. W. Parker	S. H. Macauley	Robt. Martin	C. S. Compton					12 do.
8	*Castle Huntly*	1311	J. H. Gledstanes	Thomas Dunkin	G. C. Kennedy	Henry Wise	J. Dalrymple	R. Howard	J. Campbell	John Main	*Mauritius & China*	1 *Feb.*	15 *Feb.*	21 do.	24 do.
6	*Canning*	1326	*Company's Ship*	Philip Baylis	T. B. Penfold	A. Broadhurst	G. Creighton	J. G. F. Pigott	F. Kiernan	H. Beveridge					26 *Apr.*
6	*London*	1332	*Company's Ship*	Timothy Smith	A. Rivers	W. K. Packman	O. Richardson	Jas. Jameson	D. T. Roy	R. Dudgeon	*China*	1 *Mar.*	15 *Mar*	20 *Apr.*	28 do.
6	*Orwell*	1335	Matthew Isacke	W. E. Farrer	Jas. Wilson	R. M. Isacke	J. R. Pidding	Charles Jones	W. Bremner	W. M'Killigan					19 do.
9	*Prince Regent*	958	H. Bonham	Henry Hosmer	R. H. Treherne	Henry Harris	G. M. Abbott	F. Shaw	R. Greig	Alex. Crowe					12 *May*
9	*Rose*	1024	Thos. Milroy	Thos. Marquis	Wm. Marquis	J. A. Senhouse	Chas. White	D. Runkin	Wm. Cook	John Milroy	*Madras & Bengal*	15 do.	31 *Mar*	3 *May*	12 do.
9	*Marchioness of Ely*	955	O. Wigram	C. E. Mangles	W. F. Hopkins	M. Murray	Edward Voss	Penruddocke	Wm. Scott	Honey Millet					26 do.
9	*Asia*	958	H. Bonham	T. F. Balderston	Robt. Pitcher	J. Miller	J. Copling	G. Abbott	R. Renwick	W. I. Irwin	*Bengal*	31 do.	14 *Apr.*	18 *May*	26 do.

CHARTERED for ONE VOYAGE.

												1828.	1828.	
	Malcolm	605	Robert W. Eyles	James Eyles	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Madras & Bengal*	29 *Apr.*	18 *May*	
	Hercules	483	Buckles and Co.	Wm. Vaughan	—	—	—	—	—	—				
	Lord Wm. Bentinck	564	G. Hillhouse	John Cragie	—	—	—	—	—	—	*China & Halifax*	13 *May*	3 *June*	
	Lady Kennaway	583	George Joad	Thos. Delafons	—	—	—	—	—	—				
	Alberton	451	Wm. Bawtree	Lucas Percival	—	—	—	—	—	—				
	James Pattison	513	Thomas Ward	Joseph Grote	—	—	—	—	—	—		do.	13 do.	
	Moira	650	Henry Templer	R. Thornhill	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Bengal*			
	Susan	599	Thomas Ward	George Holliday	—	—	—	—	—	—		29 do.	29 do.	
	Maitland	634	Joseph Somes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		12 *June*	12 *July.*	

PRICE CURRENT, May 27.

EAST-INDIA PRODUCE.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Coffee, Java ..... cwt							
—— Cheribon	1	15	0	—	2	5	0
—— Sumatra	1	12	0	—	1	16	0
—— Bourbon							
—— Mocha	3	5	0	—	5	0	0
Cotton, Surat ..... lb	0	0	4	—	0	0	5
—— Madras	0	0	4	—	0	0	5
—— Bengal	0	0	4	—	0	0	5
—— Bourbon	0	0	7	—	0	0	9
Drugs & for Dyeing.							
Aloes, Epatica ..... cwt.	10	0	0	—	14	0	0
Anniseeds, Star	3	15	0	—	4	0	0
Borax, Refined	2	5	0	—	2	6	0
—— Unrefined, or Tincal	2	10	0				
Camphire	7	10	0	—	8	0	0
Cardamoms, Malabar .. lb							
—— Ceylon	0	1	0	—	0	1	0
Cassia Buds ..... cwt.	5	0	0	—	5	10	0
—— Lignea	4	2	0	—	5	0	0
Castor Oil ..... lb	0	0	8	—	0	1	6
Dragon's Blood ..... cwt.	3	0	0	—	12	0	0
Gum Ammoniac, lump ..	3	0	0	—	5	0	0
—— Arabic	1	5	0	—	3	10	0
—— Assafœtida	3	15	0				
—— Benjamin	2	0	0	—	50	0	0
—— Animi	3	0	0	—	9	0	0
—— Gambogium	20	0	0	—	25	0	0
—— Myrrh	3	0	0	—	8	0	0
—— Olibanum	2	10	0	—	5	10	0
Kino	11	0	0	—	14	0	0
Lac Lake ..... lb	0	1	0	—	0	1	6
—— Dye	0	3	6	—	0	3	8
—— Shell ..... cwt.	3	16	0	—	5	10	0
—— Stick	3	0	0	—	4	0	0
Musk, China ..... oz.	1	5	0	—	1	16	0
Oil, Cassia	0	0	5				
—— Cinnamon	0	9	0	—	0	10	0
—— Cloves ..... lb	0	0	9	—	0	1	0
—— Mace	0	0	1	—	0	0	2
—— Nutmegs	0	2	9	—	0	3	0
Opium							
Rhubarb	0	1	6	—	0	5	6
Sal Ammoniac ..... cwt.	2	15	0				
Senna ..... lb	0	0	9	—	0	2	0
Turmeric, Java ... cwt.	1	14	0	—	1	16	0
—— Bengal	1	7	0	—	1	11	0
—— China	1	16	0	—	2	2	0
Galls, in Sorts	3	10	0	—	4	4	0
——, Blue	4	0	0	—	4	10	0

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Indigo, Blue ..... lb	0	9	9	—	0	10	1
—— Blue and Violet	0	9	0	—	0	9	6
—— Purple and Violet	0	9	0	—	0	9	6
—— Violet	0	7	0	—	0	8	9
—— Violet and Copper ..	0	6	0	—	0	7	0
—— Copper	0	5	6	—	0	7	0
—— Consuming sorts	0	3	6	—	0	5	9
—— Oude good and fine ..	0	4	6	—	0	6	9
—— Do. middling	0	3	0	—	0	4	0
—— Low and bad Oude	0	0	2	—	0	2	6
—— Madras	0	5	0	—	0	6	9
—— Do. mid. ord. and bad	0	2	4	—	0	4	9
Rice, Bengal White .... cwt.	0	11	0	—	0	15	0
—— Patna	0	18	0	—	1	1	0
Safflower	1	0	0	—	7	10	0
Sago	0	12	0	—	1	10	0
Saltpetre	1	3	6	—	1	11	0
Silk, Bengal Skein ..... lb							
—— Novi	0	14	11	—	1	1	11
—— Ditto White	0	15	9	—	1	3	5
—— China	0	18	4	—	0	19	8
Spices, Cinnamon	0	4	0	—	0	7	0
—— Cloves	0	1	2	—	0	2	0
—— Mace	0	3	8	—	0	5	7
—— Nutmegs	0	2	11	—	0	3	2
—— Ginger ..... cwt.	0	15	0	—	0	17	0
—— Pepper, Black ... lb	0	0	3	—	0	0	4
—— —— White	0	0	7	—	0	1	2
Sugar, Bengal ..... cwt.	1	11	0	—	1	18	0
—— Siam and China	1	9	0	—	1	18	0
—— Mauritius	1	7	0	—	1	19	0
Tea, Bohea ..... lb	0	1	5	—	0	1	6
—— Congou	0	2	2	—	0	2	3
—— Souchong	0	3	0	—	0	4	9
—— Campoi	0	2	5	—	0	2	1
—— Twankay	0	2	0	—	0	3	8
—— Pekoe	0	3	4	—	0	3	10
—— Hyson Skin	0	2	0	—	0	3	11
—— Hyson	0	4	1	—	0	5	7
—— Young Hyson							
—— Gunpowder							
Tortoiseshell	1	8	0	—	2	0	0
Wood, Sanders Red .... ton	9	0	0	—	10	0	0

AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE.

Oil, Southern ..... tun	30	0	0				
—— Sperm	82	0	0				
—— Head Matter	86	0	0				
Wool ..... lb	0	0	10	—	0	5	6
Wood, Blue Gum ..... ton	0	6	0	—	0	7	0
—— Cedar	0	0	5	—	0	0	0

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, *from* 26 *April to* 25 *May*.

Apr.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr. Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr. Ct. Red.	N. 4 Pr. C. Ann.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
26	208 9/16	85 1/8 85 1/4	85 1/8 86	—	92 3/4 93	102 3/8 102 1/2	19 1/4 19 5/16	249	—	64 65p
28	—	85 1/8 85 1/4	85 1/8 86	93	92 7/8 93	102 3/8 102 7/16	19 1/4 19 5/16	—	99p	64 65p
29	208 1/2 9	85 1/8 85 1/8	85 7/8 86 3/8	93 1/2	93 1/2	102 1/2 103	19 1/4 19 3/8	—	99 100p	64 65p
30	208 1/4 3/4	85 85 1/8	85 3/4 86	93	92 3/4 93	102 1/4 103	19 1/4 12 5/16	249 3/4	99 100p	64 66p
31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
May										
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	84 3/4 84 7/8	85 1/8 85 1/8	92 3/8 92 3/4	92 3/8 92 3/8	102 1/8 102 1/8	19 3/16 19 1/4	—	97 98p	63 65p
3	207 1/8	84 1/4 84 3/8	85 1/4 85 3/8	—	92 1/4 92 1/2	102 1/8 102 1/8	19 3/16 19 1/4	—	—	64 65p
5	—	84 1/4 84 3/8	85 1/4 85 3/8	—	92 1/8 92 1/4	102 1/4 102 3/8	19 1/4 19 3/16	249	98p	64 66p
6	—	84 3/8 84 3/8	85 1/4 85 1/4	92 1/4 92 3/8	92 1/4 92 3/8	102 1/4 102 3/8	19 3/16 19 1/4	248 1/2	97p	66 67p
7	—	84 3/8 84 3/8	85 3/8 85 1/2	92 3/8	92 1/4 92 3/8	102 1/4 102 3/8	19 3/16 19 1/4	248 3/8	98p	65 66p
8	207	84 3/8 84 3/8	85 3/8 85 3/8	92 1/2	92 1/4 92 3/8	102 3/8 102 3/8	19 3/16	—	—	64 66p
9	207 1/2	84 1/2 84 3/8	85 1/4 85 3/8	92 1/4	92 1/8 92 3/8	102 3/8 102 3/8	19 1/8 19 3/16	—	96p	64 65p
10	—	84 3/8 84 1/2	85 1/4 85 1/4	—	92 1/4 92 1/2	102 1/4 102 3/8	19 1/8 19 3/16	—	98p	63 65p
12	206 3/4	84 3/8 84 1/2	85 85 3/8	—	92 1/4 92 3/8	102 1/4 102 3/8	19 1/8 19 3/16	248	97 99p	63 64p
13	—	84 1/4 84 3/8	85 3/8 85 1/2	92 1/2	92 3/8 92 3/8	102 3/8 102 3/8	19 3/16 19 1/4	—	98 99p	63 65p
14	207 1/8	85 85 1/4	85 1/4 86	92 3/4	92 1/4 93	102 3/8 103	19 3/16 19 1/4	—	97p	63 65p
15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	205 3/8	84 1/2 84 3/8	85 1/4 85 1/2	92 3/8	92 1/4 92 1/2	102 1/4 102 3/8	19 1/8 19 3/16	248	98p	63 65p
17	—	85 85 1/8	85 1/4 85 1/4	—	92 3/8 92 7/8	102 3/8 102 7/8	19 3/16 19 1/4	—	97 99p	63 65p
19	—	85 85 1/8	85 7/8 86	92 7/8 93	92 7/8 93	102 3/8 102 7/8	—	249 1/2	98 99p	63 65p
20	207	84 1/2 85	85 1/2 85 3/4	92 1/2	92 1/4 92 3/4	102 1/2 102 3/4	19 1/8 19 3/16	—	98 99p	64 65p
21	206 1/2 7	84 3/4 84 7/8	85 1/4 85 3/8	92 3/8	92 1/4 92 3/8	102 1/2 102 3/4	19 1/8 19 3/16	—	99p	64 65p
22	206 1/2 7	84 3/8 84 1/2	85 3/8 85 3/8	92 3/8 92 3/4	92 3/8 92 3/8	102 1/2 102 3/8	19 3/16	—	99p	63 65p
23	206 1/4 3/4	84 3/8 84 3/8	85 3/8 85 3/8	92 3/8	92 1/4 92 3/4	102 3/8 102 3/8	19 1/8	—	—	62 64p
24	—	85 3/8 85 1/2	85 3/8 85 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/4 92 3/8	102 3/8 102 1/2	19 1/8 19 3/16	248	98 99p	61 63p

E. Eyton, Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill, and Lombard Street.

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ERRATUM.—Page 707, line 29, place a colon after "6th December," and omit "to."

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